

More U.S. Aides Linked to Spying By Miss Bentley

By DOUGLAS B. CORNELL

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP).—Elizabeth T. Bentley, former Red courier, today named six additional government employes as information suppliers for the Soviet government.

House spy hunters, meanwhile, let it be known they suspect that somebody in the government tipped wartime Russian spies when G-men picked up their trails.

The suspicions are based partly on testimony Miss Bentley gave last year and partly on information obtained in a new case on which hearings will be held tomorrow.

Miss Bentley sent the new names, plus 31 she had mentioned before, to the Senate Judiciary Committee. Neither she nor the committee said whether any of them still get paychecks from the Government. None of the six was widely known in the capital.

The newcomers, whose names went into the committee's official records were:

Peter Perazich of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration; Ruth Rivkin, also of UNRRA; Bernice Levin, of the old War Production Board; Vladimir Kazakevich, teacher of Army courses at Cornell University; Peter Rhodes, broadcaster for the Army in Africa and Italy; and Abraham Brothman, reserve Army officer, also listed as an employe of Republic Steel Co.

Lists Others

Miss Bentley also had some new names of persons outside the government who she said were on the relay team that passed information to the Russians.

These included Anatoli Volkov, a courier; Hazen Size, Canadian film board, Canadian Legation, Washington; Cedric Belfrage, British intelligence service, New York; and Mrs. Robert Miller, Chinese Purchasing Commission.

Miss Bentley declared she was a courier for wartime Red spy rings which she says got secrets from government workers and passed them to Soviet agents and on to Moscow. She soured on Communism and told her story to the FBI and later to Congressional committees.

An immigration subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee asked her on May 13 to submit names of persons "who to her knowledge were involved in relaying information to the Soviet government."

The subcommittee, headed by



ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY
Names 6 additional "Informers."
(International Photo)

Sen. McCarran (D-Nev.) made the list public today. Both the Senate Judiciary and House Un-American Activities Committees are digging into Communist activities and espionage.

Tomorrow's House hearing was called to develop a story that a Russian official tried to extract military secrets from the Bell Aircraft plant at Buffalo, but that he did a poor job of lining up contacts.

The Russian was identified by committee officials as the head of a Soviet government purchasing mission that bought Bell fighter planes. He is reported to have left for Moscow after failing to keep some dates with contacts.

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. E. A. Tamm ☐
Mr. Clegg ☐
Mr. Coffey ☐
Mr. Glavin ☒
Mr. Ladd ☒
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Rosen ☐
Mr. Tracy ☐
Mr. Carson ☐
Mr. Egan ☐
Mr. Hendon ☐
Mr. Pennington ☐
Mr. Quinn Tamm ☐
Mr. Nease ☐

Miss Gandy

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JUN 6 1949

Reds Tipped Off, Spy Probe

By the United Press
House spy hunters yesterday said they suspect a Government source "tipped off" Soviet agents seeking wartime U. S. military secrets that counterespionage agents were on their trail.

They said their suspicions are based on independent testimony given the House Un-American Activities Committee by various witnesses, including former Communist courier Elizabeth T. Bentley. They hope to unravel part of the story at a public hearing today.

Scheduled to testify are Joseph J. Franey and his wife, Leona, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Loren Haas of Buffalo. All three were wartime employees of the Buffalo plant of Bell Aircraft Corp. Mrs. Franey still is plant librarian.

Names Made Public
They are expected to describe an alleged attempt by a high Russian official to buy secrets from them while he was at the Bell plant to acquire fighter planes for his government.

Meanwhile, Chairman McCarran (D., Nev.) made public the names of 46 persons, including 37 wartime Government employees who were identified to his Senate Immigration Subcommittee by Miss Bentley as having taken part in Soviet spy activities.

All but nine had been identified by Miss Bentley in previous testimony. She repeated the names of such men as Author Louis Adamic, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, who was with the wartime Board of Economic Warfare, and Victor Perlo of the Foreign Economic Administration.

She also said the Soviet espionage ring was aided by Hazen Sise, an employee of the Canadian Legation here, and Cedric Belfrade who worked for British Intelligence in New York.

Told to "Play Along"
The Russians "approached" the Bell employees in the mistaken belief they would help him. Instead, they reported to the FBI which told them to pretend to "play along" for some time. They fed him "doctored" material of "no real value."

There would be no Russian contracts for two months. They never saw him again. Miss Bentley said six new Government employees are alleged members of the wartime Soviet spy ring. They were: Peter Perazich, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration; Ruth Rivkin, UNRRA; Bernice Levin, War Production Board; Vladimir Kazakevich, Cornell University Army instructor; Peter Rhodes, Army broadcaster in Africa and Italy; and Abraham Brothman, an Army reserve officer.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
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Mr. Gurnea ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Pennington ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

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WASHINGTON POST
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JUN 6 1949

Guest Speaker At Bay Ridge Catholic Guild

Elizabeth Bentley, self-admitted former Communist spy and star witness for the prosecution in the current perjury trial of William W. Remington, last night charged that in American schools "students are consistently being given the idea that this democracy has failed."

Miss Bentley, who first drew attention by accusing a number of high officials in the New Deal of belonging to a Communist underground, spoke last night as the guest of the Bay Ridge Catholic Action Guild at Our Lady of Angels Auditorium, 74th St. and 4th Ave.

No mention of Remington or the trial was made during the Vassar graduate's talk. At the beginning of the question period, which consumed more than half of the evening, the audience was instructed not to query the speaker on this topic.

Instead, Miss Bentley spoke informally of her experiences "Inside the Communist Party," stressing the underground worker's reliance upon "American apathy." "We have got to get out of this lethargy," she said, "and stop taking our country for granted."

Sees Youth in Danger

She spoke of the danger of Communist propaganda spreading among young people. "Students of college age think in blacks and whites," she said. She called them easy marks for Communist professors "smart enough to make them think they are figuring out the answers themselves."

It was here that she accused the schools of failing in their duty to teach that "we have in this country a religious and political heritage worth fighting for." She said that "if all of us feel this way, we needn't worry about Communist ideology."

During World War II, Miss Bentley said, Anatol Gromov, then first secretary of the Soviet Embassy, had told her that war between Russia and the U. S. was "absolutely inevitable." He boasted that Americans would be pushovers, she declared, "because they have

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Miss Gandy

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warned, "believe in what they are doing." She urged all loyal Americans to stand by their convictions with as much resolution as the Communists.

She cited every single citizen who doesn't go to the polls and vote, who doesn't think right and so doesn't vote right, as bearing the guilt for Communist underground progress in this country.

"Stay in the organizations you suspect the Communists of infiltrating," she urged, "and fight their influence."

The Bay Ridge Catholic Action Guild, headed by Richard J. Hughes, is made up of members of Our Lady of Angels, St. Ephrem's, St. Patrick's and St. Ann's Churches. The Rev. James E. McElvoy is moderator of the guild.

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Re: Elizabeth T. Bentley

Elizabeth Bentley
Quits Teaching Job
For Work in D. C.]

Chicago, May 1 (U.P.)—Elizabeth T. Bentley, admitted courier for a Communist spy ring during the war, has left her post here as a college instructor in order to make herself available for work in Washington, it was learned tonight.

Officials of Mundelein College revealed that Miss Bentley left the school in February. It was learned she asked that her contract as a political science teacher be cut short because of the prospect of frequent trips to Washington.

Members of the staff did not know what her mission in the Nation's Capital was, but said there was no disagreement between the school and Miss Bentley.

"Actually, it was very difficult for us to replace her," one staff member said. "She fitted in here very well."

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ON THE LINE

Elizabeth Bentley Named Names

By BOB CONSIDINE

DURING her sharp-tongued stay in the witness chair before the House Un-American Activities Committee, the Summer before last, Vassar-trained ex-Communist Elizabeth Bentley named a host of alleged "Alger Hisses" who have never been further queried.

She accused Asst. Secretary of Treasury Harry Dexter White, co-author of the Bretton Woods Monetary Plan, sponsor of the World Bank, and reputed author of the so-called Morgenthau Plan for Germany of moving Reds into key spots in several government offices.

White died shortly thereafter of a heart attack.

Miss Bentley charged also that Lauchlin Currie, an aide to President Roosevelt, had given her advance information on the break in the Soviet code (by U. S. experts), the date of D-Day and the Administration's plans for aid to Chiang Kai-shek.

She called Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, one-time Commerce Department official

(\$9,000 a year) charged with determining the scale of exports to Russia, a card-bearing Communist and NKVD man.

Commerce official William Remington, she said, was her most valuable government contact, during her days as a runner of stolen Government documents and information.

Remington promptly sued her for libel. The case still pends. The others have not done this nor, apparently, has the Justice Department any interest in them.

Miss Bentley, on this same spectacular day, named Duncan Lee, legal adviser to O.S.S. head Maj. Gen. Bill Donovan, as the source of much of the information about O.S.S. plans which she was able to turn over to her Communist superiors.

She then mentioned John Abt, CIO-PAC official, and said that his New York apartment was a hang-out for her fellow conspirators. Mrs. Abt, it was charged, was an editor of the magazine "Soviet Russia Today."

Victor Perlo, who had held posts in six government agencies, she said, was chief of one of two alleged document-stealing combines working in Washington. Miss Bentley accused him of supplying her with important aircraft production figures.

Then she named Charles Kramer, of the Labor Sub-Committee headed by Senators Claude Pepper and Harley M. Kilgore. She said his code name in the Washington apparatus was "Krivitsky." (Kramer had appeared before the House Committee a year before, on another case, and had refused to answer when asked if he had ever been a Communist.)

She followed with the name of Harold Glasser, a name with a wide government experience, and an Air Force major named William Ludwig Ullman.

Ullman, she said, made microfilm copies of stolen documents.

Unlike Whittaker Chambers, who followed her before the committee, Miss Bentley was never able to produce a shred of evidence to support her claims. Yet her testimony was in some ways even more detailed than Chambers.

When Chambers got to the stand he also mentioned the names of White, Perlo and Abt.

He said that at the time he had known them, ending with his resignation from the Communist Party in 1938, the party "did not want them to act as sources of information." But their "ultimate objective," he said, was service to the U.S.S.R.

Miss Bentley operated in Washington circles from June of 1941 until she stopped paying her party dues in July, 1945, and told her story to the F. B. I.

Her testimony before the House Committee was wiped from the front pages of the papers, and apparently from the files of the Justice Department as soon as Chambers mentioned the name Alger Hiss.

But the indications in Washington now are that she will be brought back, and that a young California Republican will remark to her on the record, "Now what were you saying . . . ?"

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ON THE LINE

Elizabeth Bentley's Testimony

By BOB CONSIDINE

WHEN she appeared before the House Un-American Activities Committee to spill the first of many names of alleged Communist accomplices, ex-Communist Elizabeth Bentley was asked whether she herself felt any remorse during her traitorous days. She had willingly admitted, just previously, that during her years as a courier working with the underground apparatus in Washington she had transported a wealth of secret information out of Washington, including the date of D-Day, plans for the B-29, secrets of the super-secret O.S.S., and some of this country's first post-war occupation plans.

"Remorse?" she repeated. "No. It never occurred to me that I was betraying my own government." Then she looked over the panel of Congressmen before her.

"The mistake you make when

you look at Communism is that you take it as an intellectual process. It is not.

"It is almost a religion, and it gets you so strongly that you take orders blindly. You believe it blindly. That accounts for the fact that no real Communist is religious or has any religion."

But she sickened of the cause after the death of a Communist named Jacob Golos, head of the Communist-backed World Tourists, Inc., a travel agency which was a front of faked passport work, including the spurious credentials on which Gerhardt Eisler once traveled in and out of the U. S.

Miss Bentley, a Vassar grad., was too deep into the Washington conspiracy to back out easily. She was sharply warned to stay in line. When she refused, it was thought best to use cajolery in her case. In the Fall of 1945 she

informed the F.B.I. that the First Secretary of the Russian Embassy in Washington, Anatol Gromov, had asked her to meet him at the corner of Fourth street and Tenth avenue in N. Y. C. at a certain hour.

The F.B.I. told her to keep the appointment, and shadowed her. Agents watched Gromov give Miss Bentley \$2,000 in \$20 bills, which she turned over to the F.B.I. as soon as she parted from the Russian. He had also promised her the Order of the Red Star, "by Order of the Supreme Presidium of the U.S.S.R.," she reported. It subsequently arrived, and is also now in the hands of the F.B.I.

When the House Committee subpoenaed her in the Summer of 1948, two representatives of the Attorney General's office—Vincent T. Quinn, of Brooklyn, and George Morris Fay, of the District of Columbia—approached Committee investigator Robert E. Stripling and urged him not to question her in public session.

They said that while the Justice Department had not been able to disprove her story, there was no material evidence, and few, if any, corroborating witnesses.

But the Committee rejected the advice and heard her aloud. She said then that she had done business with Asst. Secretary of Treasury Harry Dexter White, Lauchlin Currie, an aide to President Roosevelt, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, former Commerce Department authority on exports to Russia, Duncan Lee, legal adviser to the O.S.S., John Abt, CIO-PAC official, Victor Perlo, itinerant government official, Charles Kramer, a functionary of a Senate Labor sub-Committee headed by Claude Pepper, Harry Magdoff, WPA official, Harold Glasser, Maj. William Ludwig, USAAF, and William Remington, Commerce Department.

Remington sued her for libel, and the case is still pending. The others blustered only defiance of her long story, which outlined, she said, their exact roles in what she called the apparatus.

Distributed by International News Service

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Earbo	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
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Miss Gandy	✓

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Re: Bentley

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Mr. Bramm
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Miss Bentley Gets Post at Mundelein

CHICAGO, Aug. 18 (UP).—Elizabeth Bentley, confessed former Soviet spy courier, will join the faculty of Mundelein College, a Catholic girls' school, this Fall, it was announced.

Mundelein authorities said Miss Bentley will teach political science.

She was converted to Catholicism and baptized Nov. 5 in Washington by Msgr. Fulton J. Sheen. Louis Budenz, former Communist Party chieftain who also was converted by Msgr. Sheen, attended the ceremony.

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Miss Bentley Gets Position

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Miss Bentley, whose cloak and dagger tales of the Communist underground made her a national figure last summer, was converted to Catholicism and baptized last November by the Right Rev. Fulton J. Sheen.

Louis Budenz, Communist Party chieftain who also renounced the party and was converted to Catholicism by Father Sheen, attended the baptismal ceremony in Washington.

Miss Bentley made the headlines last summer through her sensational testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee and before a Federal grand jury that indicted the 12 top Communists in this country for conspiracy.

In her testimony she charged that many highly placed Government officials of the New Deal era belonged to the Communist underground. All denied her charges or refused to testify.

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WASHINGTON POST
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9. TIMES HERALD
Washington, D. C.
SEC. III. FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1949

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Miss Bentley became a national figure last summer through her sensational testimony before the House un-American activities committee and before a federal grand jury which indicted 12 leading Communists in New York.

She said she joined the Communist party in 1935, "went underground" in 1938 and became a courier for the Communists in 1940. She testified that she transmitted stolen information from government employees in Washington to Soviet agents in New York.

She fell in love with the late Jacob Golos, whom she identified as the real head of the Communist party.

But in 1945, she said, her con-

science troubled her and she went to the federal bureau of investigation with her story. She said she stayed in the Communist party as an FBI informer for the following year and a half.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
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Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

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WASHINGTON POST
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Soviet Embassy Aide Bossed Her Work, Says Spy Queen

By FRANK HOLEMAN

Elizabeth Bentley, confessed Soviet spy queen, revealed yesterday she worked directly under the first secretary of the Soviet embassy and thus confirmed earlier reports he is actually boss of Red espionage and controls the ambassador.

She said she had learned from FBI sources that the Russians have 80,000 to 90,000 spies, saboteurs and propagandists in this country.

Miss Bentley again charged that William W. Remington, recently reinstated as an official of the Commerce department, is a Communist who fed her government secrets during the war.

Testifying before the Senate judiciary subcommittee on immigration, the 40-year-old blonde was asked if any of her alleged spy contacts during the war are still in government.

"Only one that I know of," she replied. Asked for the name, she said calmly, "William Remington, who I understand is still an official in the Commerce department."

Reinstated by Board

Remington was suspended following Miss Bentley's first charges here last summer. But he was cleared, and ordered reinstated, by President Truman's top loyalty review board when Miss Bentley failed to appear at its hearing.

While she was still in the Red spy ring, she related, she once asked to meet "the boss." The boss turned out to be the first secretary of the Soviet embassy, she declared.

"He told me once that the first secretary is always the head of the Soviet secret police," she went on. She did not give the Russian's name. There have been several changes in that embassy post since the war.

Backs Red Ex-Attache

Thursday, Kirill Alexeev, former commercial attache at the Red embassy in Mexico, put the finger on the first secretary as the real boss of every Red diplomatic installation abroad. The Soviet embassy here now lists two first secretaries, Sergei R. Striganov and Boris M. Krotov.

"Aliens are the brains and backbone of the Communist party," Miss Bentley declared, urging the committee to approve legislation

which would deport, or keep out foreign-born Communists.

"If you cut that backbone, you throw the Communist party off balance," she declared. "If you deport the aliens, you take away from the party the brains that are operating it."

She claimed that U. S. Communist party leaders, like Earl Browder, have been only "fronts" for aliens.

Americans Not Trusted

"The first secretary told me they do not trust Americans for espionage work," Miss Bentley went on. "They did not know whether they could depend upon them in event of war, no matter how corrupt or how well steered, as they call it."

This fibed with the testimony of Alexeev, who said 95 per cent of Soviet spying is done by Russians. Local Communist groups, do the other 5 per cent, he declared.

Alexeev appeared before the committee in secret session again yesterday, presumably to spill names which the senators want kept secret.

Miss Bentley said she believes some of her former government contacts are now working in the U. N.

"I have been trying to check that, but haven't yet verified it," she said.

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This clipping is from the morning edition of The Washington Times Herald 5/14/49 Date

'CONFUSION' MADE HER BECOME RED

The greatest foe of Communism today is religion. Miss Elizabeth Bentley, self-described former courier for a Russian spy ring, said yesterday in a lecture in Brooklyn.

Addressing 600 members of the Fidelity Council, Knights of Columbus, at a Communion breakfast in the St. Stanislaus Kostka Auditorium, she said that many "young, confused Americans" are fooled by the Communist party, because of their lack of religious faith and understanding.

Miss Bentley, who renounced Communism and became a Roman Catholic, blamed her entry into the party on the fact that she was "young, confused and idealistic."

"Religion to me meant only sitting in church and counting the organ pipes," she declared, adding that most young Communists come from good backgrounds.

She said that she went to college, where she was "surrounded by pro-Communist professors, of which there are too many in American schools." The Communists, she said, "taught me how to lead a double life" and "made you believe that you were not an individual" and that Communism would bring world security. She said that she had assumed ten different names as a Communist.

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DATED APR 4 1949
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55 MAY 23 1949

Miss Bentley Warns Of Campus Communism

The same Communistic tides that engulfed Elizabeth Bentley during her student days were described yesterday by the self-styled reformed Red spy queen as stilling on the campuses of American colleges. She warned it only through faith in religion and democracy can such dangerous currents be thrown back.

The Vassar graduate, who embraced the Catholic faith last Summer after her sensational testimony before Washington spy probers, addressed a Newman Club communion breakfast at the Hotel Commodore. She highlighted her remarks by pointing to herself as an example of the pitfalls of disbelief in either religion or democracy.

"Since I lacked religious training," she told 1400 Catholic college students, "I had a very shaky foundation in democracy. You can't have a democracy unless you have religious beliefs behind it. As I drifted from religion to materialism, my belief in democracy also faded."

Smartly dressed in black and wearing a red corsage, the 39-year-old former courier for a Kremlin-led wartime espionage ring looked happier than during her Washington appearances as she related events leading to her



Elizabeth T. Bentley addressing Newman Club yesterday. Bentley said she found the truth after her downfall and now she "finally found the truth I was seeking."

"Since I had no faith in democracy," she said, "I was a pushover for Communism. It was presented to me as a program for the betterment of humanity. So, after I met my first Communist in 1934 (here she apparently referred to the late Jacob Golos, a key Red spy), I became a member of the Communist Party."

Miss Bentley said Communists put the blinders on me and made a fanatic out of me."

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Carson ✓
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Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Pennington ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓

Miss Gandy

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Julie
Vine

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Photograph

57 MAR 31 1949

New York Daily Mirror
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FEB 14 1949

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Stripling Tells How 'Teen' Became a Spy, Served as Spy Courier, Finally Exposed Reds

This is the fifteenth of a series of articles by Robert E. Stripling on the Communist conspiracy in the United States. Stripling was chief investigator for the House un-American activities committee from 1938 to 1948. The articles were edited by Bob Considine, Times-Herald and International News Service columnist.

By ROBERT E. STRIPLING

ELIZABETH BENTLEY, a Vassar graduate and later a teacher at the exclusive Foxcroft School, Middleburg, Va., drifted deeply into communism through her hatred of fascism and her love of a dying Communist named Jacob Golos.

Returning from her post-graduate studies in Florence, in the middle 1930s, she met a number of U. S. Communists and left-wingers who urged her to speak on Italian fascism at several of their functions. In short order she joined the American League Against War and Fascism, one of the Communist fronts cleverly endowed with a name and apparent purpose calculated to enlist sympathy from Americans.

Her early mentor in communism, she later testified, was Dr. James Mendenhall, a professor in Columbia university's teachers college. Through Columbia, she was placed in a job with the Italian Library of Information, a propaganda arm of Mussolini's dictatorship. She began supplying Communist party headquarters in New York with information she picked up in line with her duties at the library.

False Passports

Miss Bentley's efficiency in this modest role came to the attention of Golos, president of World Tourists, Inc., a travel bureau set up with Communist funds. The bureau served as a clearing house for the traffic between this country and Russia of a number of Red agents, some of them traveling under false passports—as in the case of Gerhart Eisler.

She fell in love with Golos, and it was to him that she thereafter turned over the information she obtained from the library. When Hitler invaded the Soviet Union in 1941, Golos promoted her to the role of courier.

Her duties obliged her to travel to Washington every two weeks and collect copies of stolen government documents and other information. She received most of these, she testified later, from Nathan Greco,

an ex-Silvermaster, Russian-born government official who, she said, headed one of several Communist spy groups within the government.

She also collected the Communist party dues of certain government officials, including a 20 per cent surtax on those earning more than \$5,000 a year. Such political information as she received was shown to Earl Browder in New York. Then that information, along with the military data she obtained, was sent to Moscow by Golos.

Vital Defense Secrets

In her pocketbook, traveling bag and occasionally her paper shopping bag, she transported a wealth of vital secret information, including the date of D-day plans for the B-29 and other U. S. warplanes then in an embryo state, news that U. S. counter-espionage agents were about to break the Soviet code, considerable information about the secret work of the OSS, and U. S. plans for the postwar occupation of Axis countries.

But things changed when her man Golos died of the somewhat unromantic malady of hardening of the arteries.

Miss Bentley tried working directly with Browder for a time, but found him evasive and contemptuous of her—as he was of all American Communists. Those he assigned her to were about the cheapest type of person I have ever seen—the gangster type. In July, 1945, she stopped paying her party dues.

When it became apparent to her superiors that she was drifting away, a great effort was made to placate her and revive her interest. It failed. In August, 1945, she went to FBI headquarters in New Haven, Conn., because she felt she was being followed in New York City, and told her story. She named the names with which she bombarded the committee three years later.

Followed by FBI

The FBI made its report, followed her thereafter. But the Communist party did not give her up easily. Her case was considered important enough to enlist the attention of Anatol Gromov, first secretary of the Russian Embassy. He gave her \$2,000 in \$20 bills at the corner of Fourth street and Tenth avenue in the fall of 1945 and later, by order of the supreme presidium of the U. S. S. R., the Order of the Red Star.

Though she turned over the \$2,000 and the decoration to the FBI immediately after receipt, and gave a fantastically detailed story of her activities and the men and women with whom she conspired, she appar-

ently was viewed with suspicion by the Justice department.

For as soon as it was made known that the committee had subpoenaed her at the Hotel St. George in Brooklyn, Vincent T. Quinn, then assistant attorney general in charge of the criminal division and now a member of Congress from Brooklyn, came to my office to counsel caution. He was accompanied by George Morris Fay, U. S. attorney for the District of Columbia.

I sensed readily enough that their visit had something to do with Miss Bentley, so I rang up Chairman J. Parnell Thomas at his New Jersey home and asked the officials to speak to him—not me.

Secret Inquiry Urged

They urged Thomas to question Miss Bentley in executive session and warned him that while the Justice department had never been able definitely to disprove any of her allegations, there was available no material evidence, and a great dearth of corroborating witnesses.

The committee at first heard Miss Bentley in closed session when she appeared July 31, 1948. But after a very short period of questioning, it was unanimously decided by member Democrats and Republicans alike that the hearing should be opened.

The protests of most of these named were quick and generally inignant.

(To Be Continued)

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73 MAR 24 1949

This clipping is from
the morning edition of
The Washington Times Herald
2-13-49

Kisseloff-78257

56 APR 5 1949

N. Y. Attorney Will Defend Ex-Spy Queen

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (NY News)—A "very eminent attorney" here will accept papers in a day or so for Elizabeth T. Bentley, former queen of a Communist spy ring, in the \$100,000 slander suit brought against her by William W. Remington, suspended Commerce department employee, friends of Miss Bentley declared today.

Miss Bentley's friends disclosed that she was received into the Catholic faith Nov. 5 in a Washington church.

The N.Y. News had revealed yesterday in an exclusive story that Miss Bentley—reported as missing in papers filed in federal court last Friday by Remington's counsel—is in a Catholic retreat in New York City.

Remington charges in his suit that Miss Bentley falsely called him a Red in a television interview Sept. 12. A friend, telling of the legal assistance arranged for her, said: "She has nothing to fear."

Msgr. Fulton J. Sheen, the Catholic university professor who led Miss Bentley into the Catholic church, declined to discuss the affair.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

W. R. ...
J. ...

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Times Herald
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NOV 17 1948

Handwritten initials and signatures

Solemn Sanctuary:

Spy Queen in Catholic Retreat As Protegee of Msgr. Sheen

**Missing Miss Bentley to Have Budenz,
Ex-Red Editor, as Baptismal Godfather**

By JOSEPH MARTIN and NEAL PATTERSON

(Copyright, 1948, News Syndicate Co., Inc.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (NY News)—Elizabeth T. Bentley, former queen of a Communist spy ring, who was listed as missing in papers filed in federal court last Friday, is in a Roman Catholic retreat in New York City and has been taking instruction in the Catholic faith from Msgr. Fulton J. Sheen it was learned today.

The plump blonde, whose whereabouts have been a mystery for more than five weeks, has been in the local retreat in the upper part of the city for only one week, but earlier she had been in seclusion at another retreat near Hawthorne, N. Y.

In addition to quietly pursuing her religious meditations, while

U. S. marshals, attorneys and process servers were frantically seeking her to serve her with papers in a \$100,000 slander suit brought by William W. Remington, suspended Commerce department official, Miss Bentley made several trips to Washington for conferences with her spiritual adviser. Catholic spokesmen refused late today to say whether she already has been received into the church—or, if she has not been admit-

(Turn to Page 5, Col. 2)

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Clegg ☐
Mr. Glavin ☐
Mr. Ladd ☒
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Tracy ☐
Mr. Egan ☐
Mr. Gurnea ☐
Mr. Harbo ☐
Mr. Mohr ☐
Mr. Pennington ☐
Mr. Quinn Tamm ☐
Mr. Nease ☐
Miss Gandy ☐

W. J. Harrison
J. J. [unclear]

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Kisseloff-78259

Spy Queen in Catholic Retreat As Protegee of Msgr. Sheen

Editor to Attend Her
At Baptismal Rites

(Continued from First Page)

ted, when the event might take place.

Authoritative sources, however, disclosed that the godfather chosen for her baptismal rites is Louis F. Budenz, reformed former managing editor of the Daily Worker, Communist paper, who was led back into the Catholic fold three years ago by Sheen.

Budenz, now a faculty member at Fordham university, has been a vigorous witness against communism at various inquiries since and corroborated numerous points of the sensational testimony given by Miss Bentley last summer before Senate and House investigating committees.

Suit Based on Broadcast

The slander suit was based on a television broadcast Sept. 12 in which Miss Bentley repeated her charges that Remington had been a Communist, had paid party dues to her, and had given her government information to aid Soviet espionage.

The same charges had been made by Miss Bentley previously at government hearings, where her testimony was privileged.



ELIZABETH BENTLEY

Photograph

Silent on Church Admission:

Spy Queen in Catholic Retreat As Protegee of Msgr. Sheen

Missing Miss Bentley to Have Budenz,
Ex-Red Editor, as Baptismal Godfather

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Spy Queen in Catholic Retreat As Protegee of Msgr. Sheen

Editor to Attend Her
At Baptismal Rites

(Continued from First Page)

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Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____



ELIZABETH BENTLEY

NOT RECORDED
42 DEC 8 1948

WASHINGTON TIMES HERALD

ALDOG EDITION

DATE 11-16-48

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Elizabeth Bentley...will now be sought by private detectives.
(International Photo)

5-Week Search Fails To Find Reds' 'Spy Queen'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (INS).—The whereabouts of Elizabeth T. Bentley, self-styled Communist spy, became a mystery today when Federal marshals abandoned a five-week search for her.

Attorneys for William Remington told newsmen the Government has admitted it cannot find the woman who rocked the capital last Summer with her testimony to Congressional committees on the operations of a wartime Communist espionage ring.

Court Order Signed

Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., attorney for Remington, who is suing Miss Bentley for libel in connection with her accusations against him, said William V. Connell, clerk of

the U. S. District Court in New York, signed an order today turning over the search to private detectives.

The order was requested by Remington, a suspended Commerce Department employee.

Also defendants in Remington's \$100,000 suit are the National Broadcasting Co. and General Foods Corp.

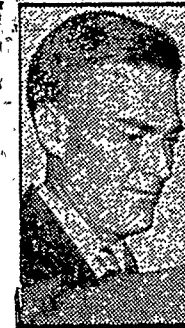
Wm. Remington.
Seeks accuser.

The suit was filed Oct. 6. After a futile search by Federal marshals for Miss Bentley, Richard Green, New York attorney for Remington, petitioned the court for the right to take over the hunt.

He said William P. Rogers, chief counsel for the Senate Investigating Committee; Robert E. Stripling, chief investigator for the House Un-American Activities Committee, and other persons have been contacted, but they have no knowledge of Miss Bentley's whereabouts.

Green added that Assistant U. S. Attorney Donegan in New York told him he is quite sure the former "sp. queen" is not in New York City, but that he understands she is somewhere in Westchester County.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____



Wm. Remington.
Seeks accuser.

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Wartime Government Aides Deny Bentley Spy Charges; FBI Confirms Courier Role



WILLIAM L. ULLMAN
Calls accuser a "liar"



ROBERT T. MILLER
Swears his loyalty



DUNCAN LEE
Denies Red Charge

Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

Handwritten notes and signatures:
J. Edgar Hoover
A. J. E. [unclear]
[unclear]

Ullman, Miller And Lee Brand Accusations False At House Hearing

By Mary Spargo
Post Reporter

In testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities three wartime Government employees yesterday denied allegations by Miss Elizabeth T. Bentley that they had given her information while she was courier for Soviet agents.

These denials were followed by disclosure of an FBI confirmation that Miss Bentley had been a courier for the Soviet Union and such had been paid \$2000 in 40 bills by a First Secretary of the Russian Embassy in 1945. The money paid Miss Bentley a year after she first told the FBI her story is now impounded in the possession of this Government.

Miss Bentley had earlier sketched her story briefly on the witness stand before the Senate investigation.

going subcommittee. She was also awarded the Russian "Red Star" for her services.

Story Is Supported

This high Government backing of one part of Miss Bentley's story followed a day in which three men called her "a liar," a "neurotic," and "an unhappy drinker."

The three witnesses yesterday were:

Duncan Chaplin Lee, 33, former lieutenant colonel in the Hush-hush Office of Strategic Services, who swore he was not a Communist, knew Miss Bentley well but did not give her any information. William Ludwig Ullman, 40, former major in the Air Corps, and still a Reserve officer, who would not say whether or not he knew Miss Bentley or whether or not he was a member of the Communist Party on the ground it might incriminate him to answer. He swore he had never given Miss Bentley any information.

Robert T. Miller, former assistant chief of the Division of Research and Publications in the office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs in the State Department, who swore he knew Miss Bentley socially, did not give her

any information, and knew also Miss Bentley's boss, Jacob Ben Golos, a Russian secret agent, but did not give him any information either.

Voluntarily Resigned

Miller swore he had voluntarily resigned from the State Department after investigation, with letters of commendation from his superiors.

Later he said he had not known until the committee told him of a memorandum in State Department files from R. L. Bannerman, Office of Controls, to Donald Russell, Assistant Secretary, dated July 24, 1946, recommending he be discharged. The memorandum said that FBI investigation indicated he constituted "a strong risk to the security of departmental functions."

Her face flushing furiously, Miss Bentley sat in the crowded hearing room and heard Lee call her "a nuisance" and suggest she was "not quite rational"; Ullman call her "a liar" and Miller call her "a nuisance" and a heavy drinker. The Vassar graduate who had said she turned Soviet spy for love of Golos, repented and went to the FBI in 1945, was nevertheless composed when she rose to confront those who accused her.

Oak Ridge Mentioned

After Lee swore he had never given her any information, Miss Bentley testified that in November of 1944 Lee had told her he had word "that something very secret" was going on at Oak Ridge, Tenn., where the atomic energy project is located. He didn't know what it was, she said, but it was something very secret.

Then she told the committee that in the spring of 1944 she met Lee at a corner drug store and he gave her certain other information.

"He was very much upset because he had found out that General Donovan was interested in making an exchange of NKVD agents with OSS men."

"He said that this had been

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WASHINGTON POST

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Three Wartime Government Aides Deny Bentley Spy Claim

REDS—From Page 1

brought up in a meeting of, I should say, the top command of the country—the top man from the Navy—Admiral Leahy was there, J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau was there, I think a representative of Roosevelt, and all the top people. He described that meeting in detail to me. He even went into such details as the fact that Admiral Leahy was definitely against such an exchange."

Stopped by Committee Counsel

At this point she was stopped by Committee Counsel Robert T. Stripling, who said the committee should hear such details as this in executive session.

Her testimony was placed before the FBI in 1945. It formed the basis of part of the case recently laid before a Federal grand jury in New York, which is now in recess.

After Miss Bentley finished detailing this and other information she claimed she received from Lee, Lee arose and flatly denied he had ever given her any such information.

Representatives F. Edward Hebert (D., La.) and Karl Mundt (R., S. Dak.) joined in a demand yesterday that when the case is over the Department of Justice take action to prosecute some witnesses in the case for perjury. It was obvious the committee was certainly hearing some perjured testimony from one said or the other, they said, and it should be possible to check details and find out which one of their witnesses was lying.

Lee Knew Miss Bentley

Lee, a Rhodes scholar, testified that he knew Miss Bentley as Helen Grant. He had been introduced to her, he said, in October, 1943, by Miss Mary Price, former secretary of Walter Lippmann, who is now organizer of the Wallace Progressive Party in North Carolina.

He testified that he knew Jacob Golos, too. He had met him, he said, after he met Miss Bentley and knew him casually as her friend and only socially. Lee testified he met Golos at a restaurant on 15th st., the 823.

Miss Bentley confirmed that. But, she said, Lee knew it wasn't a social call.

"Golos introduced himself as a high functionary of the Communist Party," explained that they were very much interested in the material Mr. Lee was furnishing, and had a long chat with him on the type of information that was available and what he should look for."

Golos Needed "Front"

Previously Miss Bentley had testified Golos was convicted of being an unregistered foreign agent in Russia in 1940 and therefore had to find someone else to front

those of a rational person. In trying to recall my acquaintance with Miss Bentley I have been puzzled that I do not remember that she ever tried to get any information out of me.

"In view of that fact I am tempted to believe that Miss Bentley used her social relationship with me merely to help her misrepresent to her employers for her own personal build-up that she had access through me to someone of the importance of General Donovan."

Says Lee Became Frightened

Miss Bentley said that originally Lee knew her only as a Communist but from the spring of 1944 on he must have suspected she was also a Russian agent.

She thought so, he said, because when he told her of the proposed exchange between OSS and NKVD, in the spring of 1944, he was quite frightened and said:

"If they come over here, they will come up to my house, knock on the door, shake my hand and say, 'Comrade, well done!'"

To Lee's denial of being a Communist she replied:

"I brought him Communist Party literature, I collected his Communist Party dues. I was told he was a member in New York and that he was made a member at large in charge of Mary Price."

Hebert demanded that Mary Price be brought for questioning. Thomas said everyone connected with the case will be subpoenaed.

When Ullman came to the stand he was accompanied by counsel, David Rein, who was associated in the defense of Gerhart Eisler, Russian agent convicted of passport fraud.

In his formal statement Ullman said he was born in Springfield, Mo., in 1908. He said he was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy and Harvard University and Drury College.

He left the Air Forces, he said, with a major's commission.

"The scurrilous charges against me by Miss Bentley before this committee are false. I state categorically that she is a liar. I am and always have been a loyal American citizen. I never have betrayed any confidence reposed in me by my Government. I am not and never have been a spy or an agent of a foreign government. I have never photographed any Government documents."

Miss Bentley had earlier charged Ullman was official photographer for the group headed by Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, former Treasury agent, and that Ullman had photographed secret Government documents.

Refuses to Answer

Ullman refused to answer as to whether he had secret information while he was attached to the Air

Ullman declined to say whether or not he knew Lauchlin Currie, former administrative assistant to President Roosevelt, on the ground it might tend to incriminate him. He also declined to say whether he knew Irving S. Friedman in the Treasury Department, and declined to say whether he gave Currie as a reference for the Treasury job. The job was under Harry Dexter White.

Ullman, who had refused to say whether or not he was a member of the Communist Party, also refused to say whether or not he thought a Communist could be a loyal American citizen.

Ullman Consults Counsel

Committee members called attention to his statement that he was a loyal American citizen when they questioned him on this point. Finally he consulted his counsel.

Representative Karl W. Mundt (R., S. Dak.) pressed for an answer.

"In other words, as a retired major of the United States Army," queried Mundt, "a man who has been entrusted with a lot of high governmental responsibilities; as a mature citizen and a graduate of two colleges, you don't consider yourself competent to declare whether or not a man can be a loyal American citizen and a member of the Communist Party at one and the same time?"

"That is correct, sir," replied Ullman, continuing to refuse an answer.

Herbert queried as to Ullman's statement that the charges against him are under investigation by a grand jury. Ullman agreed that the grand jury is in recess and that "no true bill" has been returned clearing him of the charges.

Declines to Answer

Then Herbert pressed again. "Didn't you tell the FBI agents that you had been a member of the Communist Party?"

Ullman declined to answer on the grounds of self-incrimination.

"Didn't you tell the FBI agents that you did have photographic equipment?"

Again Ullman declined to answer.

Hebert asked what Ullman would say if he told him the FBI had given this information to the committee.

"There is nothing to say to that. If they told you, they told you." Representative Richard Nixon (R., Calif.) asked Ullman if he and Silvermaster were maintaining any photographic equipment at their home in Harvey Cedars, N. J., where they have lived for the last year.

"I refuse to answer a question on the ground that said."

Miller On Stand

Miller, the third witness, testified he was born in Philadelphia, and graduated from School in Connecticut and ton. He was accompanied by counsel Bakerman as counsel.

Miller said he had first met Miss Bentley under the name Helen Johns. He also knew he said, under the name Friedman. He knew him, when he was editing a news about Latin America in New York with a partner named J. Fahy, now deceased.

Later he was asked if this was the same Jack Fahy who was member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

He replied that it was. "Do you know what the name Lincoln Brigade is?" demanded Hebert.

"It was an organization of men in this country who were stirred by what was happening in Spain and went over there to fight the Republican government," replied Miller.

Committee records showed Miller's counsel also listed as a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

Miller said he was a neighbor. Silvermaster, knew him very well but never discussed Communism or the Communist form of government with him or with Golos. Silvermaster was born in Odessa, Russia, and is described in records of this Government as an important Communist and a probable agent of the NKVD.

Miller said he met his wife, the former Jenny Levy, in Moscow. At first when asked her name he protested that possibly it was being

charges

hat ques- asked only because she was Jewish.
it might Later the committee developed the
fact that his wife had been em-
ployed on the staff of the Moscow
Daily News. Of course, she was not
a Communist, Miller protested.

ss, testi- Then he said she had been dis-
ttsburgh, charged from the staff "for fri-
m Rent volity."
Prince- "She was discharged for frivol-
by Be- ty?" queried Hebert.

known- "She was considered to be too
ame of Wife Went to Russia
Golos, much of a gay American who
of John wanted fun," returned Miller.

he said, His wife, he said, went to Rus-
letter, sia during the depression "because
York she was interested in dancing." He
ack B. said she considered the Russian
were ballet the best in the world.

was a Miller swore flatly he had never
ncoln known a Communist in this coun-
try.

When he knew Miss Bentley, he
declared, he couldn't see any sign
of radical or Communist tenden-
cies. Nor, he added, was there any
indication whatever that she was
seeking information from him.

He said he had not seen Miss
Bentley since 1944, after the ac-
quaintance became "a nuisance"
to him.

He would have lunch or dinner
with her, he said, occasionally.
"She was under some nervous ten-
sion of some kind apparently, and
she had begun to drink, and she
showed up at a couple of these
meetings in not a very happy con-
dition."

business because he was too
easily identified as a Communist.
In his formal statement before
the committee, Lee said:

"I want to say categorically that
I am not and have never been a
Communist and that I have never
divulged classified information to
any unauthorized persons. I had
been an assistant in the legal
offices of General Donovan before
the war; I had come to OSS with
him as his assistant, and I was
therefore particularly aware of a
requirement of personal loyalty to
him in such matters along with my
loyalty to the service of the United
States.

"During the war my wife and I
met Miss Bentley socially at the
home of a friend. We met a great
many people at this time. There-
after, we saw Miss Bentley off and
on for a little over a year. Our
acquaintance was entirely a social
one.

War Record Cited

"I made it a rule during my
service with OSS never to discuss
anything that had not previously
appeared in the newspaper, and
then only to the extent made
public. I certainly kept strictly to
this rule in any talks I ever had
with Miss Bentley."

He described his war record as
an honorable one, and said "it is a
profound shock to find my name
and war record attacked by the
responsible charges of this
woman."

"It is hard for me to believe that
Miss Bentley's statements are

Forces on the ground it would be
self-incriminating. He refused to
say whether or not he helped set
up a photographic laboratory in
the home of Silvermaster, with
whom he lived, on the ground that
would be self-incriminating.

He refused to say whether or not
he knew photography or whether
or not he was ever in the basement
of the Silvermaster home on the
ground that would be self-incrim-
inating.

He even refused to say whether
or not he could play tennis. At
this point a crowded hearing room
burst into delighted laughter.
Spectators apparently were un-
aware Miss Bentley earlier had
testified that when she met Ullman
he told her he had been some sort
of tennis professional.

Capitol Policemen Guard Miss Bentley

By Dorothea Andrews
Post Reporter

As two congressional committees probed evidence of a Communist spy ring among trusted Government workers, the source of these sensational disclosures, Miss Elizabeth T. Bentley, self-confessed Communist spy, went into seclusion yesterday.

She is being kept "under wraps," guarded by two Capitol policemen at an undisclosed hideout. Miss Bentley is under subpoena from the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Senate Special Investigating Committee, both of which will meet today to develop further the testimony Miss Bentley has given of Communist activities in Government circles.

Late developments last night were:

1. The House Committee on Un-American Activities expects to write to Attorney General Tom Clark today to ask him to call a grand jury here to study evidence in its files.

2. A surprise witness today before the investigating subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Executive Expenditures will be Louis Budenz, former managing editor of the Daily Worker, who renounced communism and joined the Catholic church. Budenz, as one well acquainted with Miss Bentley, is being brought in as a corroborative witness.

3. The Senate group, which is concerning itself with the operation of Government loyalty checks, also is trying to reach Dr. John W. Studebaker, former Commissioner of Education, who yesterday accused FSA Administrator Oscar Ewing of censoring anti-Communist teachings. They want Studebaker to testify.

At 2 p. m. the House Committee will meet in executive session. Chairman Thomas (R. N. J.) has stated all the persons named by Miss Bentley will be subpoenaed and quizzed in public hearings. And at the first possible moment, he told a reporter, the committee will file a "formal, written request for the convening of a special grand jury in Washington, looking to prompt prosecution of espionage charges in all cases in which this is warranted."

The committee has evidence of its own which backs up charges of wartime Government espionage in "about half" of the 30-some cases cited by Miss Bentley, it was learned yesterday.

Three of the persons whom Miss Bentley has charged were involved either directly or indirectly in Communist activities here already are

under subpoena by the House Committee. These are Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, formerly with the Board of Economic Warfare, later with the Agriculture Department, Charles Kramer (born Kravitsky), formerly on the staff of a Senate Education and Labor Subcommittee under Senator Pepper (D. Fla.) and Harry S. Magdoff, formerly with the Commerce Department.

Another denial of Miss Bentley's charges was made yesterday by Frank Coe, whom she had described as a member of the Communist Party and one of a group of Treasury employees who furnished the Soviet spy ring with information.

Coe said Miss Bentley's statement was "untrue and absurd." He said he did not know her and added, "I was never a member of any such group as she describes. I have never given information to Soviet agents or to any unauthorized person and I have already testified to that effect under oath."

William W. Remington, who comes up for more quizzing by the Senate committee today, elaborated yesterday on his recent explanation of his connection with Miss Bentley in an interview over the WINX program, "Is Congress Doing Its Job?", conducted by Ed Hart.

Remington said he was "quite flattered" to be asked for information by Miss Bentley, because he was under the impression she was doing research work for I. F. Stone of the newspaper PM, and for Reporter Kenneth Crawford. He added information he gave her had already been published.

Remington said the two formulas which Miss Bentley said he gave her were strictly "crackpot stuff," made public after they had been proved worthless, to show Miss Bentley how some crackpots wasted the WPB's time.

Efforts to reach other persons named in Miss Bentley's testimony failed yesterday. Victor Perlo, whom she named as head of one spy ring, was remembered as an "able but eccentric" fellow at the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, where he worked from June, 1935 to October, 1937. One official there said Perlo came to FHLBB with a reputation as a "mathematical genius."

Perlo was the Adviser for the Defense of Production Administration, until September 14, 1940. He was working for the Office of Monetary Research of the Treasury Department. Robert E. Stripling, House committee investigator, said at Saturday's hearing that the committee did not know Perlo's present whereabouts.

Two other Treasury officials named by Miss Bentley as being connected with Communist activities were out of the city yesterday. Harold Glasser, former director of Monetary Research, whose last address here was 5410 Cathedral ave. has disconnected his phone and moved from that address, telephone company records show.

Another, William H. Taylor, assistant director of the Division of Monetary Research, whose Washington address is 3120 51st st. had his telephone service suspended on July 2 and gave no indication when he planned to resume it.

Marjorie Halperin, whom Miss Bentley described as having "all the information which the OSS was getting on Latin America" as well as "access to the cables which the OSS was getting in from its agents abroad," could not be reached at his address in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Halperin served as chairman of a special joint Army-Navy-OSS intelligence project, under direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco in 1945, according to the employment record furnished the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

John Abbott, whom Miss Bentley said had been in "charge of the Perlo group before I had it," and whom she identified as a former affiliate of the CIO-Political Action Committee, was on vacation from his New York home yesterday and could not be reached for comment.

Others who could not be reached were:

Robert T. Miller, head of the Research Division of the CIAA, whom Miss Bentley described as a dues-paying Communist. A native of Pittsburgh, he was a writer and analyst for a public relations corporation in 1933-34; a free-lance newspaper correspondent in Europe from 1934-39; publisher and editor of a weekly magazine from 1939-41; and chief of the political analysis section, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, from 1941-1943.

George Silverman, whom Miss Bentley said furnished "prolific information" to her group. According to House testimony he was originally with the Railroad Retirement Board, later in a civilian capacity with the Air Forces.

Harry Magdoff, employed by the War Production Board and

he war for the National War Production Administration in December, 1940, working for the Office of Monetary Research of the Treasury Department.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease

Miss Gandy

after by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Since December, 1946, he has been employed by the New Council American Business in New York City, according to records furnished the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

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D-Day Tip-Off Cover Reds by Spies in U.S. Jobs; 57558

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

Roosevelt Aide Called a Source of Information; Investigators Demand Grand Jury Be Summoned

**Plans for B-29 Also Were Rushed
to Russian Agents, Congress
Is Told; White, Former Official
of Treasury, Is Called a Contact**

By Mary Spargo
Post Reporter

On United States war secrets, including advance notice of D-Day and plans for the B-29, were rushed to Russian agents from a Communist spy ring among trusted Government workers, Congress was told yesterday. Named as a source of information for one of these rings was Lauchlin Currie, former administrative assistant to late President Roosevelt, and Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. The ring, headed by a Government worker described as a valuable member of the NKVD, Russian secret police, had a photographic set-up in an apartment basement for the purpose of photostating of secret Government documents, the committee on Un-American Activities was told.

A sordid story of eager betrayal of this Government at the hands of those sworn to uphold it was unfolded by Miss Elizabeth T. Bentley, self-confessed former spy for the Communist Party and its guiding Russian agents.

Her unemotional recital brought a prompt demand from Chairman J. Parnell Thomas (R., N. J.) for a special blue ribbon grand jury in the District of Columbia to hear evidence against the Government workers involved. He said he would ask United States District Attorney George Morris Fay to call such a jury.

Neither a Member of Ring

Miss Bentley made it clear that neither Currie nor White was a member of the Communist Party or of either of the two spy rings with which she worked in Washington. But she said, they gave information to members of the ring, and White aided the ring in placing and keeping its members in Government jobs, she testified.

Head of one ring she named as Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, formerly with the Board of Economic Warfare, later with the Agriculture Department.

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Describing him as a probable Russian, she said she visited his home at 5515 30th St. to pick up information, documents and papers in the basement of the Silvermaster ring.

The head of the other ring, Miss Bentley testified, was Victor Perlo, then a War Production Board official.

In the Silvermaster ring, she said, were:

HELEN SILVERMASTER, his wife.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, Treasury Department.

GEORGE SILVERMAN, Army Air Corps.

FRANK COE, Treasury Department.

WILLIAM GOLD, Treasury Department.

SONIA GOLD, his wife, Foreign Economics Administration.

SOLOMON ADLER, Office of International Finance of the Treasury Department.

NORMAN BURLER, antitrust division of the Justice Department.

WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN, Treasury Department and Air Corps.

JOHN ABT, formerly of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee, and now of the Wallaceite Progressive Party.

SOL LESHINSKY, UNRRA.

HAROLD GLASSER, Treasury.

JOSEPH GREGG, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

RUTH GREGG, his wife.

Alleged Members Under Perlo

Accused of having been members of a spy ring headed by Perlo were:

ALLAN R. ROSENBERG, private attorney and formerly with the Foreign Economics Administration.

DONALD NIVEN WHEELER, Office of Strategic Services.

EDWARD J. FITZGERALD, War Production Board.

HARRY S. MAGDOFF, Commerce Department.

CHARLES KRAMER, born Kravitsky, of the staff of a Senate Education and Labor Subcommittee under Senator Claude Pepper (D., Fla.)

IRVING KAPLAN of the War Production Board worked for both spy rings, it was charged.

Government employees not in the spy rings who furnished information, according to testimony, were:

DUNCAN LEE, legal adviser in the Office of Strategic Services.

MORRIS HALPERIN, research and analysis division of the Office of Strategic Services.

BERNARD REDMONT, CIAA press division.

ROBERT T. MILLER, head of research, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

MICHAEL GREENBERG, assistant to Currie at the White House.

The only person charged who is still reportedly employed by the Federal Government is Adler.

(The Washington Post was informed last night that there were two men named Irving Kaplan in the War Production Board at the same time. Irving Kaplan of 5308 2nd St. N.W., said he was then employed in WPB's textile division and certainly was not the Irving Kaplan to whom Miss Bentley referred. A transcript of Miss Bentley's testimony fails to give any identification of the man to whom she did refer, except his wartime employment.)

When Miss Bentley finished list-

ing the names of her contacts in the Government, Thomas announced subpoenas would be issued immediately for every person mentioned. They would, he said, be given complete opportunity to answer any questions raised. Some have already been heard in executive session.

Upon testimony of Miss Bentley supported by FBI investigation 12 leaders of the Communist Party have been indicted by a New York grand jury for advocating overthrow of the United States Government by force.

Information from Currie, Miss Bentley said, came to her through the spy ring headed by Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, whom she described in the position of an NKVD or secret police agent.

Currie told a member of Silvermaster's ring, she testified, that the United States was about to break one of Russia's codes.

She gave a dramatic account of how Currie "rushed all out of breath" to the home of George Silverman, one of the Silvermaster group, and told him the code was about to be broken.

Silvermaster told her, she said, and she promptly told her Russian agent boss in New York. The Russians were much excited over the information, she said.

Silverman, she said, was in the Air Forces at the time, and was himself a "prolific" source of information.

From Currie's office, she told the committee, came secret information on the United States attitude toward China.

Old College Friends

Silverman and Currie, Miss Bentley said, were old college friends. She said that both Silvermaster and Silverman were members of the Communist Party, and as such would not lie to her; their superior, even though Communists are deliberately taught to lie to other people.

It was Currie's influence that kept Silvermaster, the spy ring chief, in his job when he was about to be ousted from the Government service, she said.

"It was definitely—from my own knowledge—due to Mr. Currie's influence that Mr. Silvermaster was not ousted from his job in the BEW but was permitted to return to the Agriculture Department without any stigma on him," she testified.

Chief Investigator Robert A. Stripling then read from the Civil Service file on Silvermaster concerning Civil Service investigations of his Communist affiliations.

"We have a memorandum which states that after hearing Mr. Silvermaster they were returned to Lauchlin Currie to get the facts on Silvermaster," Stripling said. "After conferring with Lauchlin Currie, Silvermaster remained in the Government. That is according to the files of the Civil Service Commission."

Currie, from his home in Scarsdale, N. Y., last night issued a prompt denial of Miss Bentley's charges. He never had any information about codes, he said, and he knew no Communists. He was an administrative assistant to President Roosevelt from 1939 to 1945. Born in Nova Scotia, Currie was naturalized in 1934.

White also denied Miss Bentley's charges. She told the committee he gave direct to Silvermaster information which was turned over to her and went from her to her Russian bosses in New York.

White, Assistant Secretary to the Treasury under Secretary Morgenthau, is the author of the Morgenthau Plan for Germany.

Miss Bentley said she did not know what Currie's motives were for supplying the spy ring with information. Of White, she declared: "I don't know whether Mr. White was a card-carrying Communist or not."

Began Contacts in 1941

It was in 1941, Miss Bentley said, that she first began her contacts with Government employees to get information to turn over to Jacob Golos, Russian-born citizen, who at one time was chairman of the central control committee of the Communist Party. It was her love for Golos, she said, which entrapped her in the spy business.

Her first contact in Washington was Silvermaster, she said.

As time went on, she said, she got more and more military information out of the Pentagon.

As she put it: "... Then as the war progressed, and as we got people into the Pentagon, the volume increased quite heavily."

Two Best at Pentagon

Her two best contacts in the Pentagon, she told the committee, were George Silverman and Ludwig Ullman, whom she called "Lud."

"We had complete data as to almost all of the aircraft production in the country as to types, how many were being produced, where they were allocated and so on. We had all sorts of inside information on policies of the Air Corps."

For D-Day Long Before

"As I said, we knew D-Day long before D-Day happened, and we were right."

Then she added that through these two contacts she got "quite a lot of information about General Hildring's activities," a matter in which the Russians were then inordinately interested.

(From April, 1943, to 1946, Maj. Gen. John H. Hildring was director of civil affairs for the War Department, a job which entailed setting policies for countries which this country expected to occupy and in fact did occupy. The occupation of Germany, which has now resulted in the Berlin crisis, was within his jurisdiction. Hildring, a former Assistant Secretary of State, is now retired and lives in Phoenix, Ariz.)

The witness said she had photographs and plans of the B-29 bomber and typed up information on it herself.

Ullman, she said, made himself the official photographer for the Silvermaster spy ring. When he was tied up, Helen Silvermaster would do the work in the basement hideout of their home.

"Politics" to Browder

All political information about the inside workings of this Government went to Earl Browder, now deposed chief of the Communist Party in the United States.

Browder, she testified, wanted nothing to do with military information, apparently through fear of getting too deeply involved. So that went straight into the hands of Russian agents—first Golos, and then shadowy mysterious figures identified only by first names.

But even the political information went to the Russians after Browder had a look at it, she declared.

Miss Bentley said she got all kinds of information from her contacts in the Office of Strategic Services headed by Gen. William J. Donovan.

Lee First Contact There

Duncan Lee, one of the legal advisers to Donovan in OSS, she said, was her first contact in that organization. She explained that Lee had been a member of the Institute for Pacific Relations in New York and through that knew Mary Watkins Price, former secretary to Walter Lippmann, now head of the Wallace Party in North Carolina.

What kind of information did she get from OSS, she was asked.

"All types of information were given—highly secret information—on what OSS was doing, such as, for example, that they were trying to make secret negotiations with governments in the Balkan bloc, in case the war ended; that they were parachuting people into Hungary, that they were sending OSS people into Turkey to operate in the Balkans, and so on—the fact that General Donovan was interested in having an exchange between NKVD and OSS, all sorts of information."

She first called on Lee at his apartment here in Washington, Miss Bentley said, but he got nervous about that so they met on street corners and the like.

Who besides Duncan Lee?

In "Hush-Hush" Division

"Helen Tenney. She worked in the—well, I would guess you call it the hush-hush division of the OSS, in the Spanish division, and then when that sort of dried up, she was handling the Balkans, too, at one time. She was a Communist Party member, the witness said.

Then there was J. Julius Joseph, she testified. He was with the War Manpower Commission first and

then, when he was to be drafted, she said, "he pulled strings" and got into OSS, where he was in the Japanese division. That was very handy, she said, because it was right next door to the Russian division and he could report on both. He and his wife, she said, were both party members.

Morris Halperin, another party member, she said, was head of the Latin American division, research and analysis branch, OSS.

Access to State Files

Halperin, she declared, had access not only to OSS cables and information but also to State Department information as well.

Halperin was a regular eager beaver for his party work, she indicated.

She described how Halperin "got stranded" in Washington without a contact. He was a great friend of Willard Z. Park, a cousin of the man known as Bruce Minton, a former editor of the New Masses, and through Park, Halperin contacted Minton, who referred him to Golos, she testified. Golos sent Miss Bentley to Park's home to establish contact.

Real Name Branston

Minton's real name is Richard Branston, and he is the former husband of Louise Branston, whom Miss Bentley described as a Communist and a fellow-student of hers at Vassar.

Stripling said the record shows that Park lives at 36 Poplar ave., Takoma Park, Md. He was employed at the time in the office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and was apparently on loan to OSS. He said that Park was active in the American Peace Mobilization, the organization that picketed the White House during the Soviet-Nazi nonaggression and trade pact.

Park, said Miss Bentley, was not a Communist. "He was what we called a sympathizer and was not too ready to help, and he was rather temperamental, and his information was not too valuable."

Halperin, according to his Civil Service file, was division chief of the Office of Strategic Services, and also in the State Department. He had 50 staff members under his active direction.

She collected dues from Halperin, Miss Bentley said, as well as from Joseph and his wife.

In Contact With Marshall

Halperin, a graduate of the University of Oklahoma, class of 1929, won his doctorate at the Sorbonne in Paris. According to records, Halperin maintains liaison with the Department of State, including direct contact with the Secretary of State and chief officers of the American delegation to the United Nations. He also represents the American Jewish Conference at meetings of Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, American Association for United Nations, etc.

Miss Bentley testified she also collected party dues from Robert Miller, who was head of the Research Division, CIAA, and from Joseph Gregg, who was one of his assistants. Gregg, she said, fought for the Loyalists in the Spanish Civil War. His wife, Ruth, also was a Communist, she said.

A bit of interesting incidental information came out when Miss Bentley said the Communists put a surtax of 20 per cent on their dues for persons earning over \$5000 a year.

Didn't Handle Secrets

Miss Bentley said she also knew Bernard Redmont in CAA as a Communist but he worked in the press section and so didn't have any secret information.

Then, she said, there was Michael Greenberg, who worked for Currie.

Greenberg, she said, was not a member of the Communist Party in this country because he was an Englishman, and the Communist Party would not accept aliens. Greenberg, she testified, had been a member in England.

Representative Karl Mundt (R., S. Dak.), coauthor of the Mundt-Nixon bill, commented that the Communist Party would not accept aliens because if they did those aliens could not then become American citizens.

Greenberg, she said, was a specialist on China.

All to Be Submerged

When Miss Bentley finished naming her "contacts" in Washington, Thomas said he will issue subpoenas for every person named "and we will have them all in one after another in a public hearing."

Thinks There Were Others

Miss Bentley said her contacts were with only two espionage rings of Government workers, although there were other rings in operation at the same time, she thought. In addition to the rings, she said, she had contact with some individuals.

The Perlo ring, headed by Victor Perlo of WPB, she said, was turned over to her by John Abt.

"John Abt," she said, "was the man who took charge of the Perlo group before I had it."

Abt, former attorney for Sidney Hillman's Amalgamated Clothing Workers, played a prominent role during the recent Progressive Party convention. He was with CIO-PAC at the time she knew him, Miss Bentley declared.

Irving Kaplan, she said, was paying his dues to the Perlo group but giving his information to the Silverman group. He was employed at the War Production Board, she said.

She first met Perlo, Magdoff, Fitzgerald and Kramer in Abt's apartment, Central Park West, New York City, she said.

None of the members of either ring, she said, received any money from Golos, or the Russian agents who followed him except for expenses of trips to New York. She handed the money to her contacts for those trips, she said.

After Golos died—of hardening of the arteries, in 1943—she said her first contact replacing him was an American—a girl known only as Katherine.

Here, for the first time, a blonde entered the story, Miss Bentley

described "Katherine" as a tall, slender girl, with blond curly hair done in one of these—what do you call them?—wind-blown bobs, light hair, light eyes.

She's "In Between"

For days a dispute has been tossed about among reporters as to Miss Bentley's own appearance. Some persist in describing her as a blonde herself. She has dark brown hair, blue eyes and a moderately fair skin. Asked yesterday whether she considered herself blonde or brunette, she said, "In between."

Representative F. Edward Hebert (D., La.) pressed Miss Bentley as to why she had joined in the Russian espionage net.

He asked her if she had not considered it betraying her own country in time of war.

"It never occurred to me that way because I think the mistake you make when you look at communism is that you take it as an intellectual process."

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Almost a Religion

"It is not. It is almost a religion, and it gets you so strongly that you take orders blindly. You believe it blindly."

"That accounts for the fact that no real Communist is religious or has any religion."

Communists have the necessary mentality to arrive at better conclusions, she said, but that mentality has "been dulled by this emotional process."

"Who spurred this emotionalism in you, this man Golos?" pressed Hebert.

"Yes," Miss Bentley replied.

"So then it was an individual case of a personal devotion that swayed you?"

"Yes, it was."

"And blinded you to your traitorous acts against your own country?"

"That is right."

Miss Bentley made it clear that some members of the espionage ring had no idea the information was being transmitted to Soviet agents, first to Catherine, and then a Russian named Bill and then one named Jack.

Just Plain "Suckers"

These thought that the information was going only to Browder. Miss Bentley commented tartly that the rank and file of the Communist Party were just plain "suckers."

They didn't know, she said, that Browder had a fine summer home, a car and a private chauffeur.

Toward the end of the afternoon the serious trend of the hearing was somewhat lightened by what amounted to a jurisdictional row over William W. Remington, the Commerce Department employee who appeared in his own defense before the Senate investigating subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Executive Expenditures yesterday.

Cites Bilbo "Lynching"

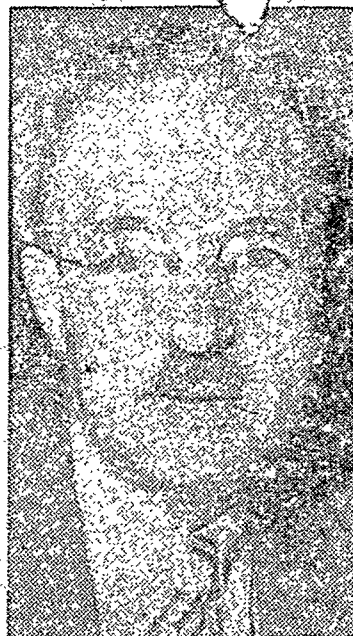
Representative John Rankin (D., Miss.) wanted the House Un-American Activities Committee to call Remington then and there, despite the fact he is still on call before the Senate committee. Rankin recalled the fact that it was this committee "which lynched" the late Senator Theodore G. Bilbo (D., Miss.) and prevented his assuming his seat in the Senate a year ago.

He said he didn't think this committee would be left to ferret out Communists. He was overruled by formal vote of the House group, but Thomas assured him the com-



LAUGHLIN CURRIE

... inside facts



HARRY DEXTER WHITE

... very helpful



JOHN ABT

... member of ring

mittee "would not neglect" Remington, one of Thomas's own New Jersey constituents.

Stripling asked Miss Bentley if she knew whether or not the Silvermaster ring, which originally started as a Communist Party unit within the Government, had been founded by Harold Ware, son of Ella Reeves Bloor, "Mother Bloor" to the Communist Party. She said she had no knowledge of that.

She knew many prominent Communists, she said, including Louis Budenz, one-time editor of the Daily Worker, who has now turned Roman Catholic and renounced communism.

Budenz, she said, relayed to her information he got from Louis Adamic, leftist writer, who is a native of Yugoslavia. Adamic had "some unofficial" connection with OSS which gave him information, she said. Adamic was one of the speakers at the Progressive Party convention in Philadelphia recently.

12/13
8/8

Gifts Pour in From All U.S. For Red Army

5 American folks are demonstrating their gratitude to the Red Army by pouring in gifts to World Tourists, Inc., for shipment to the Soviet Union, a spokesman for that organization revealed yesterday.

Cigarettes constitute the most numerous gifts, the travel company announced, although other gifts have included such special tokens as an aviator's watch, shockproof and water-proof. The watch was sent from a worker in Lowell, Arizona.

Accompanying one gift of 2,000 cigarettes was a letter describing the donors as "a group of workers and middle-men."

"Although our gift is insignificant in itself," the letter said, "it carries with it the weight of our moral support to your struggle. . . . We are sure this token gift of a small part of the American people expresses the wish of all the American people to see your arms vanquish the aggressor."

The World Tourist spokesman said a number of CIO and AFL shops and locals are actively participating in this drive for gifts for the heroic Red Army men.

A new shipment is scheduled to sail very soon, it was announced. Gifts should be sent or brought to the World Tourists, Inc., 1123 Broadway, New York City.

NOT RECORDED

61-6328-A

This is a clipping from
page 5 of the
Daily Worker for

AUG 29 1941

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CH-22
106

CLIPPING FROM BRISTOL HERALD COURIER,
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Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

FBI AGENTS CLOSE IN ON SUSPECTED SPIES

Officials Decline Comment on Reports Prisoners Taken in Raids

NEW YORK, Oct. 22. (AP)—The federal departments of justice and state today closed in on communists and communist organizations suspected of using forged passports and intensified an investigation of foreign spies.

The records of at least one organization already have been subpoenaed; officials declined comment on reports that raids had been carried out and prisoners taken. Communist news sources were unable to reach communist party officials by telephone for hours tonight for information.

The department of justice in Washington announced that it "expects some decisive action in a few hours" on an acknowledgment by Earl Browder, general secretary of the communist party, that he had used a falsified passport. Browder admitted this in testimony before the Dies committee.

The undercover inquiry came to the surface today with the disclosure that a subpoena was served last Friday on the records of World Tourists, Inc., whose treasurer is Alexander Trachtenberg, member of the communist party governing committee.

A special federal grand jury convened Saturday to investigate

(See page 3, column 2)

FBI AGENTS CLOSE IN ON SUSPECTED SPIES

(Continued from Page One)

communists' use of passports. U. S. Attorney and John T. Cahill mustered his assistants today to begin immediate work on the case. He declined comment.

The investigation is a sequel to the conviction last May 2 of three men on charges of conspiracy in obtaining 16 faked passports for Mr. and Mrs. Donald Robinson, also known under the name of Adolph Arnold Rubens. The Robinsons were accused in the proceedings of being spies for a foreign government. They had been imprisoned in Moscow.

Federal agents expected to round up or expose a number of foreign spies in the present proceedings.

During the Dies committee hearings in Washington Earl Browder, general secretary of the communist party, admitted he had travelled abroad on a passport bearing a fictitious name.

Ben Gitlow, a "friendly" witness, testified that travel on forged passports was a common practice among communist party leaders.

Le
Brown

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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HAROLD GLASSER TIE-IN WITH ALIEN PROPERTY.

According to the Senate Internal Security Report, page 7, Chambers testified that Harold Glasser was assigned by the Soviets to handle Harry Dexter White and he (Glasser) assured Chambers that White was making available all information. It is known that Glasser in June, 1945, while working for the Treasury Department, sent a cable to all Treasury employees in our Embassies informing them of the decision to seize all German and Japanese assets in the United States. Glasser also invoked his privilege against self incrimination when testifying.

IRVING KAPLAN'S TIE-IN WITH ALIEN PROPERTY

According to the Senate Internal Security Report, Kaplan was brought to the Treasury Department in June, 1945, by Frank Coe. He refused to testify as to whether he was a Soviet Agent, although so named in other testimony. He is described as having tremendous influence on our policy toward Germany. Kaplan's job description set out on page 14 of the Report shows he was conducting investigations in Germany to locate and secure evidence on movable property and to destroy German industry. The Report lists many other collaborations with Soviet Intelligence in the Treasury during the period when the United States, based on Treasury influence and decisions, decided to depart from established International Law and its historical policy against confiscation of enemy property.

It is understood that one Josiah DuBois, Jr., who was then Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, and represented the Treasury at the Moscow Reparations Conference, had a record of Communist affiliation. This record has not been obtained.

ATTEMPTS TO SECURE PERTINENT RECORDS FROM

THE OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

On June 23, 1953, Dallas S. Townsend, Director of the Office of Alien Property, was requested to furnish every memo leading up to and following the Morgenthau-Grew-Lariden memo of May 30, 1945. This memo, it will be recalled, put into effect the Morgenthau Plan recommending confiscation of all German and Japanese assets in the United States, and no return or compensation for their taking. The request was directed to Townsend personally, in view of the known facts about his staff, and because Alting Arnold of Treasury advised that all Treasury documents on Alien Property were sent to the Office of Alien Property. The information has never been received. We are unable to determine who in Treasury made the decisions. It will be recalled, however, that Glasser sent, through the State Department, a cable to all Embassies informing them of the new program.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND ALIEN PROPERTY DECISIONS

DONALD HISS' TIE-IN WITH ALIEN PROPERTY

The United States Government Manual, 1944, shows that the Office of Economic Affairs of the State Department was responsible for the initiation, development, and coordination of policy and action in all matters pertaining to the Alien Property Custodian. This Division also formulated the policy relating to foreign funds control measure and liaison with the Alien Property Custodian. This office consisted of Harry C. Hawkins, Director; Donald Hiss, brother of Alger Hiss, Deputy Director; and Emilio C. Collado, Chief.

ALGER HISS' TIE-IN WITH ALIEN PROPERTY

The Yalta Conference of February, 1945, put into action internationally the Morgenthau Plan. At this Conference it was agreed that Germany would be

WAK:IS

MEMORANDUM

September 22, 1953

TO: Edward A. Hayes

FROM: Wm. A. Kolar

On September 21, 1953, I contacted Harris Houston, Administrative Assistant to the Under Secretary of State for Administration. Mr. Houston is a former associate of mine in the FBI.

Since early June, Mr. Houston has been attempting to locate a copy of the Morgenthau-Grew-Markham memorandum of May 30, 1945. You will recall that this memorandum to President Truman recommended that he sign an Executive Order authorizing the Office of Alien Property to seize all German and Japanese interests in property in the United States. The memorandum stated that all of the signers were agreed that the national interest required the complete elimination of existing German and Japanese interests, and all agreed that plans for ultimate disposition of funds realized from the German and Japanese property should make no provision for any return or compensation to former owners.

Mr. Houston advised that he has personally conducted an intensive search for a copy of the above memorandum. He is unable to locate it. He stated that the memorandum is either misfiled, or that it could have been taken by Mr. Grew when he left the State Department if it was filed in Mr. Grew's personal file. It has been a frequent practice for such individuals to take papers with them as their personal record. The fact remains that Mr. Houston is unable to locate a copy of the above important document.

Mr. Houston did, however, locate a memorandum from Harold Glasser to Emilio C. Collado of the State Department which requested that a cable be sent to all Treasury officials in our various embassies informing them of the new policy initiated by the Morgenthau-Grew-Markham memorandum. Glasser was at that time a Treasury Department employee.

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee Report on Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments quotes testimony from Miss Elisabeth Bentley and Whittaker Chambers to the effect that Alger Hiss removed Glasser from the Communist Party and turned Glasser and several others over to the Soviet Intelligence apparatus in the United States. Under Soviet direction, Glasser handled Harry Dexter White in the Treasury Department, and assured Chambers that White was furnishing the Soviets complete information. In testifying, Glasser took refuge behind the Fifth Amendment.

62-67357-227X

~~62-96071-334~~

The above memorandum by Glasser is not classified and Mr. Houston is requesting permission of his supervisors to furnish us with a copy of same.

The foregoing information establishes that Glasser, who was an important Soviet Agent, was directly involved in placing into effect that portion of the Morgenthau Plan which called for the confiscation of all German external assets of any character wherever located.

You will recall that Miss Bentley testified that the Morgenthau Plan was the influence of Harry Dexter White, who was under instructions to push the devastation of Germany so that it would never be a barrier between Russia and the Western World. Miss Bentley states that the Plan was what Russia wanted and that the instructions came from the Communist espionage ring with which she was associated.

It is interesting to note that Irving Kaplan was brought into the Treasury Department by Frank Coe, who collaborated with the Communist espionage ring, and that in June, 1945, Kaplan was sent to Germany to conduct investigations to locate German veritable assets. It is also interesting to note that in August, 1945, the Treasury Department, where White and Glasser were then influential, requested the release of Julius Schlessinger from the Army so he could conduct similar investigations in Germany.

On September 21, 1953, we received a reply from Colonel Dallas S. Townsend to our request of June 23, 1953, for information from the Alien Property files on the Morgenthau-Crow-Hartman memorandum of May 30, 1945. The reply is as follows:

"Referring to your memorandum dated September 21, 1953, just received, and confirming my statement to you some weeks ago, we have not been able to find in the files of this Office any recorded memoranda leading up to the memorandum of May 30, 1945, to which you refer, or any recorded memoranda following and related to it. Personally, my opinion is that there was nobody in the Office of Alien Property at that time in a position to recommend a memorandum on this subject to be executed by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the President.

"However, I can answer the question which I know you have in mind, namely, what was the genesis of the memorandum of June, 1945, which was in substance the Morgenthau proposal to turn central Europe into a cow pasture. The answer to that question I think you will find in The Forrestal Diaries, at pages ten and eleven. I happen to be reading this book the other day and thought of your inquiry when I read these pages. You will see from

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 12/18/53

FROM : H. H. Clegg

SUBJECT: OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

The attached memorandum dated 12/10/53 from Mr. Branigan to Mr. Belmont referred to the Alien Property Custodian and named Harry Dexter White, Virginus Frank Coe, Harold Glasser, William Henry Taylor, Mrs. Sonia Gold, and Irving S. Friedman as having varying degrees of influence relating to German and Japanese assets in United States during World War II. Former SA William A. Kolar, now with Senate Judiciary Subcommittee inquiring into the administration of the Office of Alien Property Custodian, furnished certain documents indicating these persons, all employed by Treasury Department, connected with establishment of policy agreed to by Departments of Treasury and State and Alien Property Custodian resulting in Executive Order on 6/8/45 providing for seizure of all German and Japanese assets. Kolar also furnished copy of documents to Michael J. Horan, Justice Department. This confirmed 12/17/53. None of persons named now employed by U. S. Government, although Taylor is Assistant Director, Middle East Department of International Monetary Fund. Among observations in Branigan's memorandum are: the extent of influence of this group on monetary policy of U.S. is now history; an investigation of this type would be one of evaluating influence wielded by various individuals which would be contrary to our position as a fact-finding agency; our investigation in the Gregory case involving these individuals was of an espionage nature and not to determine the influence of any individuals on policy of any government agency or department; any investigation conducted would be a delayed investigation occurring years after the policy of the Treasury Department was formulated and Bureau might be subjected to criticism for a delayed investigation of this type; an investigation to determine possible influence upon monetary policy would appear to be within the province of an administrative inquiry by Treasury or possibly a Congressional Committee. The Domestic Intelligence Division recommended no further action. The Director wanted this matter reviewed to see whether the recommendations are sound.

Inspector G. C. Gearty reviewed this matter thoroughly and in view of the fact dissemination previously made of pertinent Bureau information, concurred in the recommendation that no investigation should be conducted. He discussed the matter

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with Mr. Belmont and suggested that the Department be referred to documents furnished by Kolar for record purposes and advised Bureau taking no action. Memorandum to Olney prepared so indicating under date 12/18/53.

RECOMMENDATION: None - - - for information.

J
✓ 17
12-21

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: December 10, 1953

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Nichols ✓
 Belmont ✓
 Clegg ✓
 Glavin _____
 Harbo _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Gearty ✓
 Mohr _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
 Miss Gandy _____

SYNOPSIS:

William A. Kolar, former Special Agent now employed by the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee inquiring into the administration of the Office of Alien Property, furnished on 11-16-53, certain material. This material indicates possible subversive connections in the establishment of a policy dealing with German and Japanese assets in this country during World War II. The various Treasury Department memoranda cover a period from 10-31-44, up to 6-13-45, reflecting results of conferences between representatives of the Treasury Department and the Office of Alien Property. Included in material was memorandum dated 1-15-45, setting forth policy regarding German and Japanese assets arrived at in a conference held on 1-13-45, in Harry Dexter White's office at the Treasury Department. The various other memoranda reflect differences of opinion during the initial conferences. Virginus Frank Coe from February, 1945 until May, 1945, was active in various conferences furthering points agreed on in conference held in White's office on 1-13-45. In May of 1945, Coe submitted for Secretary Morgenthau's approval a memorandum advising of informal agreements being reached by Treasury, State and the Alien Property Custodian for control of German and Japanese assets. A result of these various conferences was the issuance of an Executive Order on 6-8-45, which provided for the seizure of all German and Japanese assets. Persons having a connection with the establishment of a policy relative to the seizing of all German and Japanese property interests in the United States include Harry Dexter White, Virginus Frank Coe, Harold Glasser, William Henry Taylor, Mrs. Sonia Gold and Irving S. Friedman. Any investigation conducted to determine influence of various people in Treasury Department to formulate monetary policy would be an investigation to evaluate influence of various people on monetary policy and would occur years after these people left the Treasury Department. This type of investigation would appear to be administrative function within province of Treasury Department. These reviews indicate proper dissemination of pertinent data made and further investigation to determine extent of influence, mainly of Gregory case subjects, is not being recommended.

RECOMMENDATION:

This is for your information and no action is being recommended. I recommend inspection and review this to make certain recommendations are sound.

65-56402

cc - 101-4053

cc - 100-864447

cc - 100-565890

cc - 100-370562

DEC 31 1953

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ENCLOSURE

162-67357-

NOT RECORDED

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Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON FIELD**

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NY FILE NO. 65-14603

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~~TOP SECRET~~

NY 65-14603

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ SECRET

was engaged in any type of espionage activity and that it would come to him as a great surprise and a shock if he were to actually find out that SILVERMASTER was engaged in espionage.

With reference to LUDWIG ULLMAN, WHITE advised that he knew ULLMAN for a number of years during which time ULLMAN was employed by the Treasury Department and that he had associated with him socially as previously stated. WHITE also offered the information that he took a close personal interest in ULLMAN because of his close friendship with SILVERMASTER. In response to questions as to whether or not he had recommended ULLMAN for a raise in salary or a better position because of his friendship with SILVERMASTER, WHITE replied that it was quite possible that he had made recommendations for ULLMAN on increases in salary or rise in status because of the friendship they both had with SILVERMASTER.

WHITE was questioned regarding his friendship with GEORGE SILVERMAN. WHITE stated that he had known SILVERMAN for a number of years, the exact number of years, however, he could not recall. He advised that he had met SILVERMAN at Stanford University while they were both taking a degree at that institution. WHITE stated that in his opinion GEORGE SILVERMAN was a brilliant economist and an individual with whom he had on many occasions discussed economics. WHITE also stated that he knew SILVERMAN was a close personal friend of the SILVERMASTERS but added that he had never heard SILVERMAN discuss with the SILVERMASTERS anything which he thought was of a confidential or secret nature. WHITE also stated that he was well acquainted with LAUGHLIN CURRIE, whom he advised he had met at Harvard University.

Regarding other individuals who are subjects in instant case, WHITE stated that he was well acquainted with WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, HAROLD GLASSER and SOLOMON ADLER, all of whom were at one time employed by the Treasury Department. With reference to these individuals as to whether or not they had in their possession information which might be considered secret or confidential at the time they were employed by WHITE, he replied that they frequently did have information of a confidential nature and that it was a common practice during the war for these individuals to take home certain work that they had been working upon during the day in order to complete it at home during the evening. WHITE advised that he would have been very much disappointed if these men had not taken homework to complete inasmuch as they were greatly pressed in their work at that time and he felt that it was an obligation on their part to complete the work during the evening. However, WHITE voluntarily stated that it would be a great shock and surprise to him if any of these individuals who worked for him had passed on or conveyed information to the SILVERMASTERS or any other individual with the knowledge that this information might be passed on to another government.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO.

65-14688

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 8/25/47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/8 - 8/30/47	REPORT MADE BY FRANCIS D. GIBSON
TITLE GREGORY			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

LAURENCE B. CURRIE interviewed 7/31/47 at NYC. Admitted close friendship with HATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and GEORGE SILVERMAN. Also admitted friendship and visits with ANATOLI GROMOV. Denied any knowledge of espionage activity on part of SILVERMASTERS. Advised it was possible that he had heard that U.S. about to break Russian code at one time. HARRY DIXON WHITE interviewed in NYC 8/19/47. Admitted close personal friendship with SILVERMASTERS, LOUIS ULLMAN and GEORGE SILVERMAN. Denied any knowledge of espionage activities on the part of SILVERMASTERS or any other individuals in Washington, D.C. Denied membership in Communist Party or acquaintanceship with any individuals who were members of C.P. JOHN ABY interviewed in NYC 8/1/47. Stated that he could not remember meeting of PERLO group which took place in his home in the early part of 1944. Refused to answer all other questions asked of him. ABRAHAM BROTHMAN continues in business in NYC. Information concerning BROTHMAN and URSULA WASSERMAN set forth. Chronological list of agents and subjects who have appeared before Grand Jury in NYC to date set forth.

5-9-83
Classified by ~~SP5RJE/BL~~
Declassify on: OADR
3042 PWT/MS 5-18-87
pgs. 1, 2, 14, 15, 17, 18
only pgs. reviewed

Classified by ~~3042 PWT/BL~~
Declassify on: OADR 9/17/86

REFERENCE: Report of SA ROBERT W. LEONARD, Washington, D.C., 7/15/47.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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6 Bureau 2 Washington Field 5 New York			

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NY 65-14603

was engaged in any type of espionage activity and that it would come to him as a great surprise and a shock if he were to actually find out that SILVERMASTER was engaged in espionage.

With reference to LUDWIG ULLMAN, WHITE advised that he knew ULLMAN for a number of years during which time ULLMAN was employed by the Treasury Department and that he had associated with him socially as previously stated. WHITE also offered the information that he took a close personal interest in ULLMAN because of his close friendship with SILVERMASTER. In response to questions as to whether or not he had recommended ULLMAN for a raise in salary or a better position because of his friendship with SILVERMASTER, WHITE replied that it was quite possible that he had made recommendations for ULLMAN on increases in salary or rise in status because of the friendship they both had with SILVERMASTER.

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Recd from
Kolar 11-18-53
RF.

November 18, 1953

To: Mr. Robert Lamphere
Federal Bureau of Investigation

From: Wm. A. Kolar, Senate Judiciary Subcommittee,
on Trading With The Enemy Act

The attached documents were made available to me on November 13, 1952 by Elbert Tuttle, General Counsel, Treasury Department. They reflect the part played by White, Coe, Glasser, Taylor, Gold, Friedman, and others, in forcing on the Alien Property Custodian and State a recommendation to the President that enemy property seized during World War II never be returned, and the institution of such a program even though contrary to the recommendations of the American Bar Association and contrary to our historical policy as set forth in the American Bar Report.

The documents have all been incorporated in the records of public hearings held November 16, 1953.

ENCLOSURE
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Index only as
noted.
RF.

Kolar stated copy of
enclosures being furnished
today to Mike Hovan
Dept of Justice.
11-18-53
RF.

RECORDED-38
INDEXED-31
EX-110

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cc - Mr. Lamphere

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: September 2, 1954

FROM : W. A. Branigan

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/3/83 BY SP-5/STP/STPSUBJECT: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, et al
ESPIONAGE - R

Tolson	✓
Boardman	✓
Belmont	✓
Harbo	✓
Mohr	✓
Parsons	✓
Rosen	✓
Tamm	✓
Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Holloman	✓
Gandy	✓

Mr. C. Edward Nichol森 of the Internal Security Division of the Department called today.

He advised that [redacted] a member of the Perlo group, in answer to [redacted] before the Federal Grand Jury sitting [redacted] Nichol森 stated that [redacted] was questioned for approximately four hours. During the questioning he refused to answer any pertinent questions on the ground that it would tend to incriminate him. Nichol森 noted that his refusal has thus laid the basis for invoking the new immunity statute if that is decided by Assistant Attorney General Tompkins as the proper course of action. Nichol森 noted that [redacted] was very polite on the witness stand, was not overly intelligent but handled himself well. At the conclusion of the questioning, [redacted] inquired to know what was the purpose for this grand jury and why he had been subpoenaed. Nichol森 stated that no answer was given to him.

Nichol森 also advised that during the questioning [redacted] stated that [redacted] while he was still employed by the [redacted] he contemplated applying for a job with the [redacted] Nichol森 indicated that he thought this was significant and was a fact not previously known. You will recall that this would have been the time immediately prior to the Grand Jury which looked into the Silvermaster case.

Nichol森 stated that the present plans of the Department call for the appearance of [redacted] Harold Glasser and [redacted] before the Federal Grand Jury sitting at [redacted]

Departmental plans also call for the appearance of Mary Enice, [redacted] and Abraham George Silverman before the Federal Grand Jury at [redacted]

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INDEXED-31

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65-56402-3071

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SEP 7

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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WASHINGTON 2 AND NEW YORK 6 FROM WASHINGTON FIELD 11 7-16 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

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NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS, ET AL, ESPIONAGE R. ON MARCH SEVEN
CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED BEATTIE MAGDOFF CONTACTED MILDRED CHESKIN
AND INDICATED HARRY WOULD DEFINITELY CHANGE JOBS BECAUSE OF MIKE AND
WORK IN WALLACES OFFICE OR GO TO HOUSING AGENCY. SAME SOURCE
ADVISED NORTON LONG, ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR PROGRAM, NHA, CONTACT-
ED MAGDOFF ON MARCH SEVEN AND ENDEAVORED AT LENGTH PERSUADE MAGDOFF TO
JOIN NHA. LONG TOLD MAGDOFF WYATT IS GOING PLACES AND IS MUCH
BETTER TO TIE UP WITH THAN WALLACE. HE SUGGESTED MORE COULD BE
ACCOMPLISHED IN TERMS OF PRACTICAL LIBERAL ACTION IN HOUSING
THAN AT COMMERCE ALONG THE LINES MAGDOFF HAD PERFORMED WHEN HE WAS
IN AGRICULTURE. FURTHER STATED MORE EFFECT COULD BE HAD ON TRUMAN
THROUGH WYATT THAN THROUGH WALLACE. LONG SUGGESTED IN EIGHT YEARS
HARRY WOULD BE AN OLD MAN AND MAGDOFF STATED HE WOULD JUST
BEGIN TO LIVE IN EIGHT YEARS, TO WHICH NORT SUGGESTED IN A CONCENTRATION
CAMP NO DOUBT. LONG INDICATED WYATT NEEDED A TEAM. MAGDOFF STATED HE
WOULD HAVE TO THINK OF HIS BOYS. LONG REQUESTED THEIR NAMES AND
GRADES, AND STATED QUOTE WE CAN DO WHAT WE PLEASE, WYATT PRACTICALLY
TOLD ME SO UNQUOTE. LONG STATED ONE BREEDEN, PROMETIC WHO DID OAK

52 MAR 27 1946

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PAGE TWO

RIDGE JOB AND WORKED UNDER JEFFERS WOULD BE DEPUTY FOR OPERATIONS AND DESCRIBED HIM AS A TOUGH OPERATOR ~~AND~~ AND QUOTE OUR OPPOSITE NUMBER UNQUOTE. HE ALSO DESCRIBED CREEDEN AS A SLICK HARP WHO KNOWS THE SCORE BUT HAS NO ~~PHILOSOPHY~~ PHILOSOPHY. HE ALSO INDICATED WYATT EXPECTED THEM TO WATCH HIM LIKE A HAWK. LONG INDICATED HE WANTED MAL COTTON ~~OR~~ CATLIN, PHONETIC, WHO COULD KEEP EYE ON THINGS AND LONG WOULD BE IN SAFE HANDS, BUT COULD NOT GET HIM UNTIL SUMMER. HE STATED HE HAD SOME ~~GOD XX DOCK~~ GOOD GUYS, EDDIE COOPER, NAT ROGGE, PHONETIC, AND BENNIE GINSBERG, OPA, WHO CAN WRITE ECONOMIC JUNK AND MAKE IT SOUND GOOD. ON MARCH NINE, ~~WYATT~~ LONG AND MAGDOFF ENGAGED IN FURTHER LENGTHY CONVERSATION. MAGDOFF STATED PHILIP HAUSER, ASSISTANT SECRETARY, COMMERCE, HAD REQUESTED HIM TO MAKE NO COMMITMENTS UNTIL MONDAY, MARCH ~~ELEVEN~~ ELEVEN, AND HAD ATTEMPTED TO KEEP MAGDOFF. THEY DISCUSSED JACK MOSAK, MAL CATLIN AND SAM DENNIS, ALL PHONETIC, FOR ~~WYATT~~ NHA. THEY AGREED IT WOULD BE TERRIFIC AND IMPORTANT JOB AND LONG DECLARED HOUSING WOULD MEAN THE DIFFERENCE IN NOVEMBER AND WHETHER THE DREAMS OF WALLACE AND OTHERS COME TRUE. HE ASSERTED AFTER JOB WAS DONE IN HOUSING THE SUPPORT WOULD CARRY REMAINDER OF PROGRAM. MAGDOFF INQUIRED IF LONG ~~WYATT~~ WOULD GET HITCH, AND WYATT REPLIED HITCH HAD RETURNED TO OXFORD. LONG STATED IF HE WANTED A GOOD MASHUGEN, PHONETIC, HE WOULD GET SCHLOMER ADLER, LATER REFERRED TO AS ~~SCHLOMER~~ SOL, (a) WHO IS SUBJECT THIS ~~CASE~~ CASE. LONG DECLARED SCHLOMER WAS WONDER

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PAGE THREE

FUL GUY WHO ONE KEPT CHIANG KAI SHEK AMUSED WITH JOKES. NORT WONDERED IF SOL RETAINED OLD FIRE. ON MARCH NINE, BEATTIE MAGDOFF WAS CONTACTED BY BETTY ~~X~~GOULTER WHO REVEALED REVEREND GEORGE C. ~~X~~TITTMAN, PASTOR ST. MARYS CHURCH, DESIRED TO ~~REVEAL~~ CONVEY MESSAGE REGARDING ATOMIC ENERGY. TITTMAN LATER TOLD BETTY HE WISHED TO SPONSOR FORUM AND HAVE SEVERAL PROMINENT SPEAKERS. THEY AGREED ON SUBJECTS ATOMIC ENERGY, LEGISLATIVE COMPLICATIONS AND THE INTERNATIONAL QUESTION. THEREAFTER, BEATTIE CONTACTED MRS. ~~X~~HUTSON, PHONETIC, OF A GROUP CALLED WORLD GOVERNMENT CLEARING HOUSE, IDENTITY NOT KNOWN THIS OFFICE, REGARDING SPEAKERS. MRS. HUTSON SUGGESTED DOCTOR ~~REVEAL~~ ~~X~~RUSH AND ~~X~~INLETTER WHO IS NO LONGER IN DISTRICT AND STATED SHE WANTED TO MAKE SURE SPEAKERS ARE WORLD GOVERNMENT PEOPLE, OTHER WISE SHE IS NOT INTERESTED. ON MARCH SEVEN, CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ~~REVEAL~~ ADVISED BEATTIE ~~REVEAL~~ MAGDOFF CONTACTED BETTY ~~X~~GOULTER AND RELATED SHE RECEIVED LETTER FROM MRS. ~~REVEAL~~ ~~X~~OGDEN, PHONETIC, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, EXTENSION ~~REVEAL~~ SERVICE, REQUESTING PERMISSION TO PUBLISH SERIES OF ARTICLES DESCRIBING LEAGUE IN ARLINGTON AND THE WORK IT IS DOING. ON SAME DATE, BEATTIE CONTACTED CATHERINE ~~X~~STONE AND DISCUSSED LEAGUE ACTIVITIES. BEATTIE RELATED ~~REVEAL~~ SHE WAS HORRIFIED A SHORT TIME AGO WHEN A SMALL MEETING OF LEAGUE ALMOST DETERIORATED TO QUOTE LETS GET THE RUSSIANS UNQUOTE AFFAIR. ON MARCH EIGHT, CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED ANNE ~~X~~FELTUS CONTACTED JENNIE ~~REVEAL~~ (u)

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91554

PAGE FOUR

~~MILLER~~ ADVISING SHE AND ~~RANDY~~ ARRIVED PREVIOUS NIGHT FROM CALIFORNIA BY PLANE AND FELTUS HAD TO RUSH TO GEORGIA BY PLANE THAT DAY. ANNE ~~████~~ STATED CALIFORNIA IS TERRIBLE NOW. IT FORMERLY WAS NOT BAD BECAUSE ALONG WITH THE USELESS LIFE QUOTE WITH THE LEFT HAND WE WERE ABLE TO DO SOMETHING USEFUL TO SAVE THE WORLD UNQUOTE. ~~████~~ ON MARCH NINE, CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED ERNA ~~██████████~~ ~~ROSENBERG~~ CONTACTED EMILY ~~SCHARFMAN~~,. ERNA ADVISED THAT BENNIE, BELIEVED DR. BENJAMIN ~~WEININGER~~, IS GETTING INVOLVED IN UNION FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION & AND EMILY STATED SO ARE WE. ERNA STATED SUBJECT ROSENBERG ENDEAVORED IN ~~INTEREST~~ BENNIE IN THIS METROPOLITAN RADIO STATION, THE ~~ED~~ ~~BRECHER~~ BUSINESS. THEY DISCUSSED HEARINGS ON THE MATTER AND ERNA INQUIRED IF QUOTE OUR BOYS UNQUOTE ARE HANDLING HEARINGS. THEY ALSO DISCUSSED OTHER CALIFORNIA STATIONS STILL IN THE FILE. ERNA INDICATED THAT ON PREVIOUS EVENING ~~ALLAN~~ DISCUSSED SOME FOREIGN THING UPSTAIRS WITH ~~HAROLD~~, BELIEVED TO BE HAROLD ~~GLASSER~~, AND STATED QUOTE I CANT BEAR TO DISCUSS IT WITH ALLAN. THAT IS WHAT HE DISCUSSED WITH HAROLD LAST NIGHT. I DONT KNOW WHAT THE DECISION IS UNQUOTE. APPARENTLY MATTER INVOLVES BUSINESS TRANSACTION WHICH GLASSER IS ~~██████████~~ ENDEAVORING TO PERSUADE ROSENBERG TO ENTER INVOLVING EUROPEAN RELATIONSHIPS, WHICH SHE STATED HAVE FALTERED DUE TO AMERICAN ANTI RUSSIAN RELATIONS. ERNA STATED HARRIET ~~SIMMONS~~, ASSISTANT OF ED BRECHER, WHO WAS FORMERLY MAX ~~██████████~~ ~~MCWENTHALS~~ ASSISTANT, WAS VISITING THEM ON MARCH TEN, ALONG WITH THE RUBENSTEINS. ~~ON MARCH~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Kisseloff-76292

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7D

Source with prob.

PAGE FIVE

[REDACTED] EIGHT, DICK SASULY CONTACTED ~~X~~MELGA, BELIEVED MELGA ~~X~~WALSKI, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WHO JUST RETURNED FROM GERMANY. THEY AGREED THINGS ARE IN QUOTE HELL OF A MESS UNQUOTE. MELGA INDICATED THAT SHE HAD THE STUFF FOR SASULY, APPARENTLY CONSISTING OF MATERIAL CONCERNING GERMAN INDUSTRY AND ECONOMIC DATA AS WELL AS IMPORTANT INDUSTRIALISTS WHO RAN GERMANY BEFORE WAR. THEREAFTER, DICK CONTACTED ONE ~~X~~DUKE, PHONETIC, WHO STATED HE IS NOW IN GRADE FOUR, WHICH HE HAD WHILE HE WAS IN GERMANY. DUKE INDICATED HE WAS COMING INTO MONETARY RESEARCH. HE INQUIRED IF HE WANTED ~~X~~BRUCE ^{Waybur} TO CALL HIM AND SASULY INDICATED HE DID. THEREAFTER, DICK SASULY ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ CONTACTED AN UNKNOWN MAN WHO STATED ~~X~~FISHER, PHONETIC, HAD DRAGGED HIM OUT OF BED AT SEVEN FORTYFIVE AM TO COME TO ATLANTIC CITY TO HAVE LUNCH MARCH NINE AT MARLBOROUGH BLENHEIM HOTEL. THE UNKNOWN MAN SAID FISHER WENT ON VACATION TEN DAYS. SASULY INDICATED HE EXPECTED A REPORT THAT DAY AND THEY DISCUSSED BOOK, APARENTLY ONE SASULY IS WRITING. THEY THEN DISCUSSED GERMAN INDUSTRY AND LEADING FIGURES IN GERMAN PREWAR INDUSTRY. THEREAFTER, SASULY CONTACTED BRUCE, BELIEVED BRUCE WAYBUR, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WHO DICK TOLD THAT MELGA HAD SOME NOTES ON A BOOK IN ~~XXX~~ GERMAN WHICH SHE READ FOR DICK AND WOULD GIVE TO BRUCE. BRUCE INDICATED HE IS MOVING DOWN WITH ~~X~~LUD, ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ BELIEVED LUD ~~X~~ULLMANN, ROOM THREE TWO NAUGHT THREE. ON MARCH NINE, ALSO, SASULY SPOKE WITH ~~X~~MIN, BELIEVED WIFE OF BRUCE WAYBUR, ~~X~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Waybur

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
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[WHO INQUIRED ABOUT BOOK AND DICK STATED HE IS RECEIVING LOT OF MATERIAL BUT STILL HAS TO WRITE THE BOOK. ON MARCH EIGHT, DICK ~~██████~~ SASULY ENDEAVORED TO CONTACT MISS WAYER, TREASURY EXTENSION TWO FIVE SEVEN THREE, UNSUCCESSFULLY. THIS INDIVIDUAL POSSIBLY IDENTICAL BELLE WAYER MENTIONED IN RECENT NEW YORK TELETYPE. ABOVE DATA SET FORTH TO SHOW PATTERN OF ASSOCIATIONS IN ~~TREASURY~~ TREASURY DEPARTMENT, PARTICULARLY MONETARY RESEARCH AND FOREIGN FUNDS ~~CONTROL~~ CONTROL. ON MARCH NINE, SUBJECT SILVERMAN CONTACTED ONE FLORENCE, BELIEVED FLORENCE WAGNER, ALIAS FLORENCE XODELL, TREASURY EMPLOYEE. THEY ENGAGED IN ~~██████~~ LENGTHY CONVERSATION. FLORENCE ADVISED ^{William} MAYOR ~~██████~~ DWYER, NYC, ~~██████~~ CALLED HER PREVIOUS DAY INDICATING HE WAS TIED UP WITH HANNEGAN, BUT WOULD LIKE TO SEE HER. FLORENCE STATED SHE WAS TAKING NEW YORK TRAIN ELEVEN AM ON MARCH TEN, HOWEVER, SHE AGREED TO WAIT UNTIL FOUR PM TRAIN, FOR WHICH O DWYER HAD RESERVATIONS. FLORENCE SOUGHT SILVERMAN'S ADVICE ON APPROACH TO O DWYER, AND BOTH AGREED UPON PLAN TO APPEAR INDEPENDENT THOUGH FRIENDLY, AND FLORENCE WOULD INDICATE INTEREST IN SOME INTERNATIONAL MATTER, POSSIBLY UNO, AND APPRECIATION FOR ASSISTANCE IF SHE EVER NEEDED ANY. SILVERMAN STATED THAT A JUDGESHIP WOULD BE THE ONLY THING SHE ~~WOULD~~ WOULD ACCEPT, AND FLORENCE STATED SHE HAD GIVEN UP SUCH AN IDEA LONG AGO, BUT DECIDED TO RETAIN HIS FRIENDSHIP FOR WHATEVER IT IS WORTH. SILVERMAN MENTIONED O DWYER HAD APPOINTED ~~DISSEMINATED~~ ⁷⁸²⁹⁴

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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PAGE SEVEN

NOTORIOUS FASCIST FRIEND AS MEMBER BOARD OF EDUCATION,. FLORENCE STATED IN TALKING WITH MAYOR SHE ~~WOULD~~ WOULD ENDEAVOR BE CAREFUL AND ALLOW HIM TO DO ALL THE TALKING. GEORGE AGREED, STATING NOT TO INDICATE SHE DID NOT BELIEVE O DWYER HAD BEEN A ~~USING~~ WHIZBAN SUCCESS. SILVERMAN DESCRIBED HIM AS A CHEAP POLITICAL, SENTENCE UNFINISHED ³⁴⁴ ON MARCH NINE, CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED MORGENTHAU CONTACTED SILVERMASTER ADVISING HIS EXPERIENCE IN FRAN CREDITS LED HIM TO BELIEVE HE HAD ~~FORGOTTEN~~ ~~A~~ SOLUTION TO WHEAT PROBLEM. THE GOVERNMENT TELLS THE FARMERS HOW MUCH TO PLANT AND TAKES IT ALL AT A GOOD FIXED PRICE, THAT IS ALL OVER AVERAGE CONSUMPTION IN U. S. IN PAST FIVE YEARS. MORGENTHAU STATED UNRRA WOULD TAKE MOST OF IT. HE SUGGESTED SILVERMASTER SEE ~~DAVIDSON~~ ~~DAVIDSON~~ *DAVIDSON, THE NEW GENERAL COUNSEL, ALSO JIM PATTON OF THE ~~FARMERS~~ FARMERS UNION WHO KNOWS A LOT ABOUT IT, BUT SOMETHING MUST BE DONE AS HE THINKS IT IS NEARLY TIME FOR THE FARMERS TO PLANT SPRING WHEAT. SILVERMASTER STATED IT MAKES ~~SENSE~~ SENSE TO HIM, SINCE IT GIVES FARMERS INCENTIVE TO PLANT MORE WHEAT AND THE GOVERNMENT WILL PROMISE TO ~~BUY~~ BUY ALL PROMISED OVER NORMAL CONSUMPTION. HE WILL SECURE ALL STATISTICS FROM AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT. MORGENTHAU STATED HE DID SOMETHING LIKE THIS ON SMALL SCALE FOR ~~ROOSEVELT~~ ROOSEVELT WITH AN ARRANGEMENT FOR WALLACE AND ~~HOPKINS~~ HOPKINS TO BUY UP SURPLUS, HOWEVER, IT WAS NOT NECESSARY,. MORGENTHAU INQUIRED IF MALCOLMSON HAD CONTACTED HIM AND SILVERMASTER

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

91558

PAGE EIGHT

STATED NO. MORGENTHAU STATED ALMOST DEFINITELY HE HAS RADIO PROGRAM NEXT WEEK, BUT THIS IS TOO IMPORTANT TO WAIT FOR THAT. HE INQUIRED

IF SILVERMASTER HAD SOMETHING GOOD IN SURPLUS PROPERTY, PARTICULARLY EFFECTING VETERANS, AND SILVERMASTER STATED THINGS WILL INFLUX AND IT IS DIFFICULT TO DO ANYTHING FOR VETERANS BECAUSE SET UP HAS NO IMAGINATION. [CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED ON MARCH EIGHT THAT MARY WHEELER CONTACTED ~~ONE~~ CYNTHIA ADVISING DONALD HAS LOTS OF ~~LEAVE~~ LEAVE AND IF HE CAN OBTAIN IT THEY WILL DRIVE OUT WEST FOR ENTIRE SUMMER LEAVING EARLY IN JUNE AND RETURNING IN AUGUST. ON MARCH NINE, ONE SIDNEY CONTACTED DONALD WHEELER STATING SOME PEOPLE AT STATE DEPARTMENT WERE VERY MUCH IMPRESSED WITH THE JOB DONE IN FRANCE. WHEELER STATED HE IS GLAD. SIDNEY INDICATED DAVE SHOULD BE TOLD. SIGNIFICANCE THIS ~~CONVERSATION~~ CONVERSATION NOT COMPLETELY CLEAR. AT THREE FORTY PM ~~THIS~~ THIS DATE, MARY JANE KEENEY ARRIVED WASHINGTON D. C., VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. MET BY UNKNOWN WOMAN WHO SEPARATED AT TAXI STAND. SUBJECT PROCEEDED BY CAB TO HER HOME, TWO ONE FIVE B STREET, NORTHEAST. UNKNOWN WOMAN SURVEILLED ON STREET CAR TO DORCHESTER HOUSE WHERE OFFICES OSS LOCATED.

HOTTEL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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6-6-83

Washington, D. C.
August 18, 1947

~~Classified by SP-5 JTH/ten~~
~~3042 Pwt/DMS 8/19/88~~

MI SUMMARY

8-18-47

8:50 am
No Cut
C-486

"DICK" (POST?) to HENRY COLLINS. DICK said he found that he had one of HENRY's shaving brushes and wanted to return it. HENRY said that he would like to invite DICK out this week-end, at which time he could return the brush. HENRY said, however, that he was not sure whether he would have to be in New York this week-end as it depended on what developed in the next day or so. DICK said he wanted to visit "RUMAY" (ph) too and would do so if he couldn't go out to HENRY's this week-end. DICK said he would keep HENRY's shaving brush in his desk drawer down in his office and that HENRY could come in and pick it up if he comes down-town during the week. (They started out by greeting each other in Spanish.)

9:25 am
No Cut

ALICE (RAINE) to JENNIE MILLER. ALICE told JENNIE that she had a small boy with her from Connecticut and would like to arrange something to entertain him like a picnic in the park this evening. JENNIE said she couldn't this evening as she had had nothing but picnics all week-end. ALICE and JENNIE then agreed that ALICE and the boy would come over to the MILLERS this afternoon.

9:40 am
Misc. 8852-2

"BARNEY" (LEROY?) to ROBERT MILLER. BARNEY said he thought maybe BOB wanted "a little exercise" this morning. BOB said he would like to but just couldn't today because he had a lot of stuff to do and "I just have to go and this guy might call, you know, and stuff". BOB asked how BARNEY's schedule was fixed "for going up." BARNEY said he was still trying to get ahold of "these people" this morning but just couldn't find anybody in this morning. BOB told BARNEY that he would call him later.

10:22 am
Misc. 8852-3
C-486
C-524
C-523

HENRY COLLINS for PALMER WEBER at his office and at home. PALMER was at neither place but GERTRUDE (IRS WEBER) advised HENRY to try PALMER at his office in about 20 minutes as he had left the house late this morning and had one stop to make on his way down to the office. HENRY mentioned that he would like to have GERTRUDE and PALMER out to his house soon. He kidded GERTRUDE about the new WEBER baby.

10:28 am
Misc. 8852-4
C-486

HENRY COLLINS for MONROE STERN at the Yugoslav Embassy. COLLINS was informed that STERN was on his vacation and probably would be back sometime next week.

10:35 am
LP-733-4
C-524
C-502

ELLA SHALIT (for DAVID WAHL) for PALMER WEBER at BIO-PAC. WEBER was not in his office yet. SHALIT left a message to the effect that MR. WAHL had called.

10:36 am
No Cut
C-486
BI

HENRY COLLINS to LAZAREANU, Cultural Attache at the Rumanian Legation. COLLINS made an appointment to see LAZAREANU at the Legation at about 5:00 pm today re. the Rumanian elections.

MI-7009

Kisseloff-79296

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Washington, D. C.
August 18, 1947

MI SUMMARY CONTINUED

8-18-47

10:37 am

LP-733-5

C-524

C-502

PALMER WEBER to DAVID WAHL. See MIA SUMMARY.

10:44 am

Misc. 8852-6

C-486

HENRY COLLINS for (HAROLD) GLASSER at the Treasury Department. An unidentified girl informed COLLINS that GLASSER was in a conference. COLLINS said he was calling GLASSER on a personal matter and would try again at some other time. COLLINS mentioned that he would be out this afternoon.

10:45 am

Misc. 8852-6

C-486

HENRY COLLINS to MORRIS SCHNAPPER at NO 9063. SCHNAPPER told COLLINS that "we" had a lot of work to do after COLLINS had gone out of town. SCHNAPPER told COLLINS that he and his associate had decided that they couldn't afford to bother with microfilm but had to do all "that typing" again and this kept "the girl" busy for two whole days. SCHNAPPER told COLLINS that they expected the microfilms in perhaps today. SCHNAPPER said that it would have been done last week except that he had suddenly remembered the need for a copyright note, which he hadn't inserted. (Apparently this concerns a book COLLINS is having published.) SCHNAPPER told COLLINS that he would probably have it sometime today or tomorrow and he told COLLINS that he would be able to see what it looks like on a Recordak (for viewing microfilm). COLLINS then asked SCHNAPPER if he had not photographed the last part of it which was about the Siamese Constitution. COLLINS said this was "secret stuff." SCHNAPPER confirmed that this was the stuff that COLLINS had wanted to obliterate. SCHNAPPER told COLLINS that he had left this to WHARTMAN (PH) and imagined that it probably went through without any further change. SCHNAPPER said he would have to check and see whether this portion could be obliterated. COLLINS mentioned that otherwise he would have to check with "the (State) Department" on that. COLLINS asked SCHNAPPER if he had sent "those French Zone Constitutions" back yet. SCHNAPPER said he hadn't as he expected them back this afternoon with "the copy". SCHNAPPER promised to call COLLINS as soon as all the stuff came back to him and he could arrange to go through it. (view it on Recordak) COLLINS said he would call SCHNAPPER tomorrow morning if he doesn't hear from him by then.

10:50 am

Misc. 8852-8

-486

HENRY COLLINS to DR. ANTONIO CASAS BRICENO, Counselor at the Venezuelan Embassy. COLLINS said CASAS had been good enough to send him a copy of his country's constitution and that now COLLINS wondered whether he could drop in and see CASAS this afternoon. An appointment was made for COLLINS to call on CASAS at the Venezuelan Embassy at 4:30 pm.

10:55 am

Misc. 8853-1

486

524

BL

HENRY COLLINS to PALMER WEBER at his office. They arranged to have a cup of coffee together between 2:30 and 4:00 pm this afternoon out at COLLINS' house. COLLINS said he couldn't make it for lunch. (COLLINS indicated that he would pick WEBER up at his office and take him out.)

MI-7010

Kisseloff-79297

Washington, D.C.
October 23, 1947

MIA SUMMARY

9:45 am
LP-972-3
C-502

DAVID WAHL for BARTLEY CRUM, at the Hay-Adams. CRUM is still asleep. DAVE talks to JOHN (DIERKES). DAVE mentioned that he dropped BART off at the Shoreham Hotel last night and then went home. JOHN said that BART didn't get back to the Hay-Adams until 2 am. Apparently BART was making arrangements for more people to come to the hearings. DAVE said he still hasn't received the list he is supposed to receive as yet, it is probably in the mail, (possibly referring to the list of names from BECKY BEST?). JOHN said that Mr. & Mrs. JOHN HOUSTON, Mr. & Mrs. HUMPHREY BOGART, and three other people are coming in this week-end. JOHN asks DAVE to try and get hotel rooms for them. DAVE asks if there was any talk between BART (BARTLEY CRUM) and WYNN (NATHANSON?) about me (DAVE). JOHN said he doesn't know, but guesses that "they" (BART & WYNN) are going to get together.

JOHN asks if DAVE knows where Senator TART can be reached. DAVE said he doesn't know. JOHN said that BARNEY is with TART. DAVE said no, BARNEY isn't exactly with TART. BARNEY is conducting some hearings for "his" committee.

DAVE asks when BART is going to N.Y. JOHN said he thinks BART will go tomorrow. JOHN said he may go with BART, but doesn't know for sure.

9:55 am
LP-972-4
C-502

DAVID WAHL for (WALTER?) SURREY, at the State Department extension 2805. Latter is busy in a meeting.

10:10 am
No Cut
C-502

ELLA SHALIT to MARION PERLOV (PH), to ask the latter try and help ELLA get hotel reservations for the Hollywood people.

10:15 am
LP-973-2
C-502

DAVID WAHL to CARL GREEN at the Pall Mall. They discuss the fact that BARTLEY CRUM is still sleeping. CARL said, when you (DAVE) talked to my friend in N.Y. did you convey the idea that the whole thought that they come into this was mine (CARL's). DAVE said for CARL not to worry about that, "I" (DAVE) will talk to you later about that.

DAVE said what he is concerned about at this time, is how to reach HAROLD ?. It was mentioned that HAROLD was in the phone book, although he recently moved out into the country. DAVE asks if it is "double S(ph)". CARL says he thinks so. (Apparently they mean that there is a double "S" in HAROLD's last name.) CARL said that WYNN (NATHANSON?) is still in bed (at CARL's). DAVE said for CARL to have WYNN contact DAVE when he gets up.

Washington, D.C.
October 23, 1947

MIA SUMMARY

En 9283

10:20 am
LP-973-3
C-502

DAVID WAHL to HAROLD ~~BLASSER~~ (?) (Apparently on GL-7389 or GL-7489.)
DAVE asks if HAROLD will be in town today. HAROLD said he will be at Group Health at 12:30 pm.
DAVE said he was wondering if someone might have some information concerning the Chairman of the Un-American Activities Committee, something that was worthwhile.
HAROLD said it is quite possible.
HAROLD asks if DAVE can be at Group Health at that time.
DAVE said yes, he will meet HAROLD there.

10:25 am
LP-973-4
C-502

DAVID WAHL for ADRIAN SCOTT, to room 100- of the Shoreham. DAVE was told SCOTT is staying at the Mayflower Hotel.

10:26 am
LP-973-5
C-502

DAVID WAHL to ADRIAN SCOTT at the Mayflower. DAVE said that in connection with that piece of ADRIAN's about "some of My worst friends" (title ?) there are some friends of DAVE's now in New York, who are doing some educational films, they're a young couple, "very nice", and MAYNARD GERTLER is the name of the fellow who is running this, "he works with GREERSON". DAVE said he told him (GERTLER) about ADRIAN's plan and he seems interested in looking at it and talking with ADRIAN. DAVE confirms that ADRIAN is going to be in New York over the week-end and that ADRIAN can be reached there at BENNETT CERE's. DAVE said that Mrs. GERTLER is of the STRAUS family and "they try to do some decent educational things with some of their money". ADRIAN said he will be in New York only on Saturday and Sunday. DAVE said that if they missed ADRIAN in New York, DAVE thinks they will be coming down to Washington early next week.
--ADRIAN said he still has in mind what DAVID said but has been working on something else and had no time of his own. (ADRIAN and DAVE seem well acquainted.)

10:30 am
No Cut
C-502

MARION PULIOV (ph) to ELLA SHALIT, to say she has obtained a suite for the BOGARTS, a suite for the VAN HEFFLINS, and two doubles for HOUSTON, at the Statler Hotel. MARION said that if there were any questions about the rooms, ELLA should contact BETTY MONTGOMERY. (BETTY possibly works in the hotel.)

10:33 am
Misc. 9378-2
C-502

ELLA SHALIT to JOHN (DIERKES) to tell him that his "people" are all fixed up over at the Statler. --ELLA asked about the expense account she is keeping, whether she should let it all accumulate or if JOHN wanted to make an advance on it. ELLA said so far it runs about 50 or 60 dollars. JOHN will get an advance for ELLA for 100 dollars. --ELLA said she also has the whereabouts of JOHN's friend Mr. EDWARDS.

VJ/RO

MIA-894

CONFIDENTIAL

Kisseloff-78298

Washington, D. C.
October 23, 1947

MIA-SUMMARY

10-23-47
C-502

DAVE WAHL to EDITH WAHL. DAVE asked if the ROGERS had arrived. No. DAVE doesn't know what his plans for the evening will be as he hasn't been able to contact BART and DAVE has something he wants to talk to BART about. DAVE will contact EDITH again in a little while.

4:55 pm
IP-979-2
C-502

CHARLIE (KRAMER) to DAVE WAHL.

D - I saw HAROLD, you know that fellow used to work --

C - Yeah.

D - I would gather that he has some very rich assistant possibilities; it would require, I gather, that someone go out to his house and do some work with his -- help him with his carpentry work (obtain information on THOMAS); now I haven't been able to get a hold of any of my friends this afternoon; do you know whether -- I understand that one of the lawyers, the local ones, has talked to about it but hasn't done anything about it, but it seems to me that that would be very useful.

C - Oh, well the trouble is that -- well, as a matter of fact, I really don't know, because they shied off him for one reason or another --

D - Well er, it's not a case of him; it's a case of what he's got.

C - Yeah, well, he began to make some demands --

D - Well, let him, why shouldn't he -- you mean as far as remunerations are concerned?

C - Yeah.

D - Well, that's perfectly all right.

C - Well, I'll tell you -- I might explore it with one of them and find out.

D - All right. He's gonna be here tomorrow but he's gonna leave town for a day or so after that.

C - Uh huh, all right, I'll try and see what I can do on it.

D - Should I talk to my friends about it?

C - You might ask them and tell them that I could go over it with them.

D - Well, I think -- yeah, you'll probably want some help.

C - Huh?

D - Probably want some help by way of copying some things.

C - Yeah.

D - OK, well, will you explore that?

C - I will.

D - OK, I will be seeing you then.

C - Right; have you been keeping in close touch with your guy?

D - Yeah.

C - Er, you may see him this evening?

D - I imagine so.

C - Where?

D - At one of the hotels, I suppose.

C - You haven't called him yet?

D - I saw him around noon.

C - You did?

D - Just for a moment and he was -- I forgot -- I just can't remember where the hell he told me he was gonna be this afternoon but he isn't at either one of the two places.

C - He isn't there?

D - No.

C - OK, I'll see you.

MIA-898

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Kisseloff 78299

Drive Mapped Against Spies Of World War II

Witness Immunity Law Will Be Used To Flush Agents

By L. Edgar Prina

Armed with the new witness immunity law, the Justice Department is preparing an all-out campaign against American members of four World War II Soviet espionage rings—two of which operated in the Nation's Capital.

Although officials of the department's new Internal Security Division would not comment, The Star has learned that the Government will use its new legal weapon to seek indictments of members of:

1. The Nathan Gregory Silvermaster group, headed by the former official of the Agriculture, Labor and Treasury departments. This apparatus was identified by Elizabeth Bentley, self-confessed former Soviet courier, in 1948.

2. The Victor Perlo group, directed by the former employee of the Office of Price Administration and the Treasury Department, and also identified by Miss Bentley.

Jury Hears Glasser.

One of the alleged members of the Perlo group was brought before a Federal grand jury here Monday. He is Harold Glasser, a former \$10,000-a-year Treasury Department employee.

According to the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Miss Bentley stated "that members of the Perlo group had informed her that 'Hiss' of the State Department had taken Harold Glasser . . . and two or three others, and had turned

them over to the direct control of Soviet representatives operating in this country."

3. The espionage net at the Radiation Laboratory, Berkeley, Calif., members of which allegedly passed atomic secrets to Russian consular officials.

4. The atomic espionage ring headed by Arthur Alexandrovitch Adams, a Soviet master spy, who eluded trailing FBI agents in a crowded New York subway and disappeared in 1945. The Adams ring obtained secrets from American nuclear scientists at the Columbia and Chicago University laboratories.

American Traitors.

In addition, the new attempt to bring American traitors to justice will reach into the ring identified by Whittaker Chambers, which included the convicted Alger Hiss, a former State Department official.

Under the new statute, the Attorney General may request an order from a Federal District Court directing the witness to testify, although the testimony might be self-incriminating. In return, the witness is granted immunity from prosecution. Should he refuse to testify, he could be held in contempt of court. If he testifies falsely, he would be subject to perjury charges.

The Justice Department reportedly is not planning a special case for a court test. Instead, it is said to be proceeding on a broad front, on the assumption the law is constitutional.

Good Results Seen.

Officials believe that a careful administration of the statute could obtain one or more of these results:

1. Indictments of individuals involved through new evidence corroborating the testimony of Mr. Chambers and Miss Bentley. There has been no statute of limitations on wartime espionage. And just last month, the 10-year limitation on peacetime spy cases was removed when a new law made that crime punishable by death.

2. New testimony which might identify other members of the above spy rings hitherto unknown

the authorities or whose identity has been uncertain and which would help internal security officials determine whether any such persons still are working in the Government.

3. Testimony which might lead to the uncovering of other spy rings—the existence of which have been unknown to the FBI.

4. The bringing of contempt of court charges against witnesses who refuse to testify even though granted immunity. Punishment would be at the discretion of the court.

U. S. Has Strong Cases.

At least part of the determination to crack down on members of these World War II Soviet spy rings is the fact that the Government already holds proof of the complicity of many of the individuals. But prosecutions have not been possible because the strongest evidence has been obtained by wiretap and other means of technical surveillance not admissible in court.

An indication that the Government has proof is contained in this statement FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover made to the Senate Internal Security subcommittee concerning the reliability of Miss Bentley's testimony:

"From the very outset, we established that she had been in a position to report the facts relative to Soviet espionage, which she has done."

"All information furnished by Miss Bentley, which has been susceptible to check, has proven to be correct. She has been subjected to the most searching of cross-examinations; her testimony has been evaluated by juries and reviewed by the courts and has been found to be accurate."

Justice officials apparently are counting on many prospective witnesses to co-operate with the Government by testifying fully as to their knowledge of Communist activities.

And Mr. Hoover has indicated that the outlook in this regard may be bright. After a conference with President Eisenhower and Attorney General Brownell in Denver on Sunday, he disclosed that bureau agents already had talked with some Reds who expressed a willingness to co-operate.

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

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141 SEP 21, 1954

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Feb 5
RF

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Mirror _____

Date: 9/15/54

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
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Defections Sought:

Yesterday, Mr. Brownell called on reluctant Communists who have important information to come forward under the protection of the immunity law and make their peace with the Government.

Congressional committees, too, are expected to lose no time in applying for court orders to compel witnesses to testify. The House Un-American Activities Committee, which heard 549 witnesses during the 83d Congress, 269 of whom took refuge in the fifth amendment, considered using the new law in the current hearings at Dayton, Ohio. But then it was remembered that a two-thirds vote of the full nine-man committee would be necessary to approve a request to the court. A subcommittee of five is conducting the Dayton hearings.

It is more difficult for a congressional committee to get a court order than it is for the Justice Department. The committee must inform the Attorney General of its intention. The Attorney General may then argue against the granting of the order in any particular instance.

Check on Committees.

This check on the committees is expected to result in a close co-ordination between Congress and the Attorney General on this matter. Congressional committees probably will steer clear of any cases which present opportunities for prosecutions, deferring to the Justice Department. Their principal cases probably will be those which can be developed for information and exposure purposes, with the hope they will provide guidance for the adoption of more effective legislation.

According to the House committee, the following individuals were members of the spy rings

The Silvermaster apparatus: William Ludwig Ullmann, a male in the Army Air Force who worked with Silvermaster and maintained a photo-record camera in the basement of the

Silvermaster home. He is accused of obtaining and photographing classified war plans as well as FBI reports which had been furnished to Army Intelligence at the Pentagon.

Also, Solomon Adler, Treasury Department; Norman Bursler, Justice Department; Frank Coe, assistant administrator, Foreign Economic Administration; Lauchlin Currie, administrative assistant to President Roosevelt and now living in South America; Abraham George Silverman, Railroad Retirement Board; William Taylor, Treasury Department; Bela Gold, Senate subcommittee on War Mobilization and FEA, and Mrs. Bela Gold, Bureau of Employment Security and the Treasury.

Under NKVD.

Miss Bentley testified that all these persons were under the direction of the NKVD, the Soviet secret police. She also said that Harry Dexter White, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, co-operated with the Silvermaster group.

The Perlo apparatus: Edward J. Fitzgerald, War Production Board; Glasser, Charles Kramer (Krevitsky), National Labor Relations Board, OPA and economist with Senate subcommittee on War Mobilization; Solomon Lischinsky, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration; Harry Magdoff, War Production Board; Allan Rosenberg, FEA, and Donald Niven Wheeler, Office of Strategic Services.

In addition, Miss Bentley named 10 or more other Government employees, including William W. Remington of the Commerce Department, who, while they were not members of either the Silvermaster or Perle groups, co-operated in obtaining Government information for the use of Russian agents.

Allegations Denied.

Currie, White, the Golds, Coe and Adler have denied the Bentley allegations. Perlo, Silverman, Ullmann, Kramer and Silvermaster refused to confirm or deny the charges on grounds of possible self-incrimination.

The Arthur A. Adams apparatus: Clarence Francis Hiskey, chemist at the SAM atomic laboratory, Columbia University, and later at the metallurgical laboratory, University of Chicago; John Hitchcock Chapin, scientist at the metallurgical laboratory; Victoria Stone, an "intimate associate of Adams during the entire period he is known to have been engaged in atomic espionage"; Julius Helfman, wealthy backer of Earl Browder in the Communist Party; Eric Bernay, manufacturer of phonograph records; Samuel Novick, owner of a radio service company, and Dr. Louis Miller, a physician.

Hiskey took refuge in the fifth amendment. Chapin admitted contacts with Adams but denied turning any atomic data over to him.

Nelson in Group.

The Radiation Laboratory group: Steve Nelson, hard-core Communist Party official, who attempted to use his friendship with the wife of Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, the nuclear physicist, to gain access to secret atomic data. Nelson worked closely with Russian diplomatic and consular officials in carrying on his espionage ring activities.

Also, Dr. Joseph W. Weinberg, who is alleged to have slipped radiation laboratory secret data to Nelson for transmission to the Soviet Union.

In addition, the committee said that the following scientists at the atomic laboratory were Communist Party members and attended a meeting in Weinberg's home, which also was attended by Nelson: Giovanni Rossi Lomanitz, Irving David Fox, David Bohm and Ken Max Manfred.

All of the latter scientists refused to testify on grounds of possible self-incrimination, as did Nelson. Weinberg denied he had given Nelson information and that a meeting as described above had taken place in his home.

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Ex-Treasury Official Quizzed by Spy Jury

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (INS).—A former Treasury Department official, named by Attorney General Brownell as a wartime Russia espionage agent, was questioned secretly Monday before a Federal grand jury.

Harold Glasser, middle-aged New Yorker, was grilled for more than four hours behind closed doors under the direction of a team of Justice Department internal security experts.

THE JURY WAS set up last week to look into espionage and subversive activities.

Glasser and his attorney refused to identify themselves to newsmen in the Federal Court Building. However, the witness' identity was learned from other sources.

Brownell described Glasser last year as a "close friend and subordinate" of former Assistant Treasury Secretary Harry Dexter White, whom the Attorney General called a Russian spy.

TESTIFYING ON THE White case before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, Brownell said that Glasser was a member of an espionage ring headed by Victor Perlo, another former government official.

He gave this description of Glasser's alleged activities:

"Glasser was rather closely associated with White and was able to supply general informa-

tion concerning the activities of the U. S. Treasury Department, particularly where they concerned proposed loans to foreign countries.

"He also supplied information originating in the Foreign Economic Administration which had been sent to the Treasury Department."

Glasser entered government service in 1935 with the Works Progress Administration. He later transferred to the Treasury and left the government in 1947.

GRILLED OVER 4 HOURS.



HAROLD GLASSER

Questioned secretly before Federal grand jury in Washington.

(A.P. Photo)

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Wash. Star _____

N. Y. Herald Tribune _____

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Jenner Censures Truman In Report on White Case

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP).— Sen. William E. Jenner, R., Ind., said today "repeated exposures by the F. B. I. of subversive activities by several top Treasury department officials failed to result in the firing of a single one of them."

Speaking of the early years of the Truman administration, Sen. Jenner made the statement as the Senate Internal Security subcommittee's hearings on the Harry Dexter White case and others were released. Sen. Jenner is subcommittee chairman.

The volume includes last fall's testimony by Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. and Federal Bureau of Investigation director J. Edgar Hoover about the appointment of Mr. White, a former Treasury department official, as United States director of the International Monetary Fund in 1946.

To Question Snyder

The subcommittee has announced it will question former Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder about the case of Mr. White.

In November, Mr. Brownell asserted that former President Harry S. Truman promoted Mr. White, knowing he was reportedly a Russian spy. Mr. Truman said Mr. White was shifted to another job so that the F. B. I. could keep an eye on him. Mr. Hoover told the subcommittee the shift made it more difficult to keep Mr. White under surveillance.

In referring to what he called repeated exposures by the F. B. I. of a number of Treasury Department officials, Sen. Jenner said in his statement: "No less than twenty-eight such reports were made to key government officials by the F. B. I. on Nathan Gregory Silvermaster before he was allowed to resign in November, 1946."

Chief Economist

Mr. Silvermaster, at the time of his resignation, Sen. Jenner said, was chief economist of the old War Administration at a salary of \$10,000. The Senator said that between November, 1945 and December, 1952, "there were twenty-four such reports distributed on Irving Kaplan, twenty-one on Jacob Adler, eighteen on Harold Glasser, thirteen on Frank Coe, ten on Victor Perlo, eight on William Ullman and seven on Harry Dexter White."

Sen. Jenner said that with the exception of Mr. White, who denied Communist ties before he died in 1948, and Mr. Adler, who is out of the country, all these former Federal employees refused to answer subcommittee questions about possible Communist affiliations on the ground that they might incriminate themselves.

Sen. Jenner said the latest volume of testimony published by the subcommittee brought "sharply into focus" the fact that the F. B. I. cannot demand the dismissal of any subversive employees or order their prosecution.

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F. B. I. Reports Listed On Government 'Reds'

From the Herald Tribune Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Federal Bureau of Investigation was said today to have reported to other government agencies over a period of years on the Communist ties of eight former government officials accused of participating in espionage with the late Harry Dexter White.

Robert Morris, counsel to the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, read into the official record an F. B. I. memorandum summarizing how many "reports" had been distributed on the individuals. Mr. Morris said each of the reports, which were not otherwise described, dealt in some way with Communist activities.

The high score, both for volume and duration, went to Irving Kaplan, former Treasury economist who was dismissed in May, 1952, from a United Nations post after he refused to answer questions on Communist espionage both before a grand jury and before the subcommittee. The F. B. I. said twenty reports on Mr. Kaplan had been distributed between 1938 and 1952. Copies of fifteen had gone to the Justice Department, twelve to the State Department and two to the White House.

Treasury Aids

Runners-up were Solomon Adler and Harold Glasser, both former Treasury aids. The F. B. I. said seventeen reports had been distributed on Mr. Adler between Feb. 21, 1947, and April 17, 1950, three weeks before he resigned from government. Copies of sixteen went to the Justice Department, ten to the Civil Service Commission and four to the Treasury. There were fourteen reports recorded on Mr. Glasser between April, 1941, and September, 1947, all to the State, Justice and Treasury Departments.

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The others mentioned were V. Frank Gee, nine reports between 1947 and 1952; Nathan G. Silvermaster, eight between 1941 and 1946; Maurice Halperin, four between 1941 and 1946, and William L. Ullman, four in 1946-'47.

These reports, dealing with the individuals, were distinct, Mr. Morris said, from others dealing with a collective Communist conspiracy which have been mentioned since the White case was reopened last month. More detailed data on the distribution of these was also read into today's record.

Second Series

This second series of summaries included the names of two additional individuals, Abraham George Silverman and William H. Taylor. Mr. Taylor is the only one of the ten still in a public post. A former Treasury official, he is employed by

the International Monetary Fund, an international agency.

The second F. B. I. summary showed the circulation of ten reports, all mentioned in earlier proceedings, beginning with a letter to Maj. Gen. Harry H. Vaughan, military aide to former President Harry S. Truman, delivered Nov. 8, 1945. Last on the list was a summary memorandum mentioning all except Mr. Taylor, prepared Dec. 15, 1948, and sent to the White House and to thirteen departments and agencies of the government.

While the hearing was under way, President Eisenhower declined at his news conference to give any breakdown to show how many of the 1,456 persons dismissed under the government's security program are subversive or disloyal. He said, however, that "not all" the cases involve the words "subversive" or "disloyal."

Noting that a number of factors affect security, the President said: "It was a question of whether they were poor security risks, and I think they were."

The President said in reply to another query that he had "never heard of" reports that confidential personnel files had been supplied to Congressional investigators by some Federal agencies.

He said nothing had been cleared with him personally, but noted that "there has got to be a terrific lot of decentralization" in the Executive Department.

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 Miss Gandy ☐

80 FBI Warnings On Loyalty of 8 Cited At Senate Hearing

By the Associated Press

Senate investigators have been informed that the FBI issued more than 80 warnings about eight men in responsible Government positions whose loyalty was suspected.

Although all eight are out of the Government now, Robert Morris, counsel for the Senate's Internal Security subcommittee, said there is evidence that they were retained in their jobs for some time after derogatory information had been received about them.

The subcommittee said one of the men, Irving Kaplan, an economist, was allowed to leave Federal employment in 1947 with a

"clean bill of health," although the FBI had questioned his activities in 20 reports to top Government officials.

Refuses to Testify.

Mr. Kaplan later joined the staff of the United Nations, but he was separated from the U. N. in 1952, shortly after he refused to tell the subcommittee whether he was a Soviet espionage agent.

At a hearing yesterday the subcommittee received two types of information from the Justice Department.

One was a compilation of dates on which FBI summaries relating to alleged Soviet espionage in this country were circulated among high Government officials. The dates ran from 1938 to 1952.

The other was a list of FBI reports on 10 former Federal employees, although data on only eight was placed in the record at this time.

Names which have cropped up repeatedly in congressional Red

probes were mentioned in the latest evidence.

Several Named.

In addition to Mr. Kaplan, there was Solomon Adler, V. Frank Coe, Harold Glasser, Maurice Halperin, Victor Perlo, A. George Silverman, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, William H. Taylor and William Ullman.

All of these men except Mr. Halperin are one-time Treasury Department employees and associates of the late Harry Dexter White.

Mr. Taylor left the Treasury Department in 1947 to join the International Monetary Fund as assistant director. He is still there, although Senator McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin said recently that both the Truman and Eisenhower administrations had asked for his dismissal. Senator McCarthy also said Mr. Taylor had denied being

a spy when he appeared at a private session of Senator McCarthy's committee.

Coe Says He Opposed Occupation Currency Plan

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (AP).—Frank Coe, former Treasury Department aide, says in answer to a Senate critic that he opposed the entire system of occupation troop currency.

Denying a charge by Senator Mundt, Republican, of South Dakota, Mr. Coe said last night he had no part in a decision to give Russian printing plates to produce her own German occupation money.

On Tuesday, Senator Mundt filed with the Senate a report blaming the World War II currency plate gift on the late Harry Dexter White and "four important Communist accomplices working with him"—including Mr. Coe.

Times-Herald ☐

Wash. Post ☐

Wash. News ☐

Wash. Star ☐

N.Y. Herald Tribune ☐

N.Y. Mirror ☐

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THE RECORD TO DATE ON '45 SPY SUSPECTS

Elizabeth Bentley Named 37— Some Ignore and Others Again Assail Charges

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—
Where are they now?

What has happened to the cast
of characters whose names were
linked to Soviet espionage rings in
this week's hearings on the Harry
Dexter White case?

Some have long since drifted
into obscurity. Some have attained
comfortable backrolls in private
enterprise.

Eight years have passed since
J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
told the Truman Administration he
had information that Communist
spies within the Government were
stealing secrets and channeling
them to Moscow.

Fifteen days have passed since
Herbert Brownell Jr., the Attorney
General, charged in a Chicago
speech that former President Tru-
man had promoted Mr. White to a
\$17,000-a-year post after the
F. B. I. had reported to the White
House that Mr. White, then Asst-
ant Secretary of the Treasury, was
a Russian spy.

Mr. Hoover testified last Tues-
day that seven F. B. I. warnings,
on espionage had been sent to the
White House from Nov. 8, 1945,
to July 24, 1946—all specifically
mentioning Mr. White.

Mr. Truman says he knew of
F. B. I. reports, but made the de-
cision to let Mr. White's promotion
go through—instead of dismissing
him—to avoid tipping off "many
others" mentioned by the F. B. I.
as alleged co-conspirators in the
Soviet spy web.

"Hundreds of F. B. I. agents
were engaged in investigating the
charges against all those who had
been accused," Truman said.

What of these "many others"?
What happened to them? Here is
the record:

Elizabeth Bentley, an admitted
former Soviet spy ring courier,
named thirty-seven persons late in
1945 as agents in Red networks
during World War II—and hence,
if convicted would be subject to
the death penalty or a maximum
of thirty years in prison.

Not one of the thirty-seven was
discharged from the Government
on officially stated espionage
grounds. Not one has been sent to
prison as a spy.

Only two, Alger Hiss and Wil-
liam W. Remington, were put be-
hind bars. They were convicted not
for espionage but for perjury. Hiss
is now serving a five-year sen-
tence. Remington three.

Reason for Retaining White

Mr. Truman says that when he
decided to let Mr. White's appoint-
ment as United States executive
director on the International Mon-
etary Fund go through he did so
because he wanted to give the
F. B. I. a chance to trap others
alleged to be involved in the Red
spy apparatus.

None was caught, or if anyone
was, neither the White House nor
the Justice Department made any
announcement.

The Senate Internal Security
subcommittee introduced evidence
on Thursday that John W. Snyder,
former Secretary of the Treasury,
promoted Harold Glasser to a
\$10,000-a-year post in 1946 after
F. B. I. reports had cited Mr.
Glasser as an alleged Soviet spy.
Senator William E. Jenner, the
subcommittee chairman, says he
will call Mr. Snyder to explain
that.

Fourteen months elapsed be-
tween the time Mr. Truman made
his decision in February, 1946, and
Mr. White's resignation in April,
1947. The F. B. I. has never said
what it found in those fourteen
months.

Here is the latest available data
on some of the figures cited in
the F. B. I. reports:

HARRY DEXTER WHITE

He died of a heart attack on
Aug. 16, 1948, three days after
he had testified before the House
Un-American Activities Commit-
tee that he was never a Commu-
nist and never even close to being
one.

NATHAN G. SILVERMASTER

Cited by Miss Bentley as the
No. 1 Soviet spy in wartime Wash-
ington, Mr. Silvermaster is now a
well-to-do home builder in Harvey
Cedars, N. J., where he has built
some thirty houses on Long Beach
Island north of Atlantic City.

Mr. Silvermaster was promoted
to a \$10,000-a-year job in the War
Assets Administration within a
month after the F. B. I. had sent
his name to the White House in an
espionage report on Feb. 4, 1946.
The Civil Service Commission
says he resigned Nov. 30, 1946,
rather than accept a demotion.

Mr. Silvermaster had "no com-
ment" on the current furor. His
wife, Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermas-
ter, also named in F. B. I. reports,
told reporters that "this whole
thing is due to politics and we're
caught in the middle."

WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN

A former Air Force captain, he
lived with Mr. Silvermaster and
reportedly operated an elaborate
photographic laboratory in the
basement of Mr. Silvermaster's
home in Washington. The labora-
tory was said to have been used to
photograph stolen secret docu-
ments for transmission to Moscow.

Mr. Ullman resigned his Treas-
ury job on March 21, 1947—more
than sixteen months after the
F. B. I. first warned the Truman
Administration that he might
be a spy.

Mr. Brownell says Mr. Ullman
and another suspect, Irving Kap-
lan, remained at the Treasury
after the F. B. I. warning "without
any restrictions being placed on
them or their activities, as far as
we can determine."

Mr. Ullman still lives with Mr.
Silvermaster, at Harvey Cedars,
and they are partners in a build-
ing concern. He also had "no
comment" on the present case.

HAROLD GLASSER

Described in F. B. I. files as
an active associate of Mr. White
in a Soviet spy apparatus, he was
promoted to director of the
Treasury's monetary research di-
vision on Aug. 22, 1946.

He was sent abroad to Geneva
and Trieste as a member of Amer-
ican delegations and in 1947 went
to Moscow as an adviser to the

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Wash. News

Wash. Star

N.Y. Herald Tribune

N.Y. Mirror

N.Y. TIMES 36

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then Secretary of State, George C. Marshall.

When Mr. Glasser resigned on Dec. 23, 1947, Secretary Snyder accepted "with regret" and praised Mr. Glasser's "many valuable contributions." On April 14, 1953, Mr. Glasser refused to tell a Senate inquiry committee whether he ever had engaged in espionage. He now is an economist and resides in Great Neck, L. I. Mr. Glasser declined comment.

VICTOR PERLO

Cited by Miss Bentley as head of another Soviet spy group, Mr. Perlo resigned his Treasury post on March 27, 1947. He now is an economic consultant and lives in Flushing, Queens.

Mr. Perlo, who invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked by Senate investigators whether he was a Red espionage agent, said in a statement:

"The dragging of my name through the mud is part of a big Roman circus which [Senator Joseph R.] McCarthy, Jenner, Brownell, etc., are staging for political advantage. I am no danger to the security of this country and Washington inquisitors know it."

WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR

He was named in the seventy-one-page F. B. I. report on "Soviet espionage in the United States" sent to the White House on Dec. 4, 1945. Mr. Taylor resigned his Treasury job on Dec. 14, 1946, and "went upstairs" to the International Monetary Fund as an aide to Mr. White. A special Civil Service loyalty board said yesterday it was investigating Mr. Taylor. He is now assistant chief of the fund's Middle

East division. His lawyer said Mr. Taylor had sworn before the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations that he never was a spy.

FRANK COE

Described in F. B. I. reports as a Soviet espionage agent, Mr. Coe, 46 years old, was another top-level Treasury official brought by Mr. White to the International Monetary Fund. He was dismissed as the fund's \$20,000-a-year secretary last Dec. 3 after he had refused to tell Senate investigators whether he was engaged in subversive activities.

LAUCHLIN CURRIE

A former White House administrative aide during the Roosevelt Administration, Mr. Currie left the Government in 1945 and is now employed by the Colombian Government in South America.

He was named in the first F. B. I. report to the White House as a source, witting or unwitting, of information for Soviet spies. Miss Bentley has named him as a feeder of data to her spy ring.

At Bogotá, Mr. Currie was quoted as saying he had denied such charges under oath in 1948 and the new charges mark "a resurgence of McCarthyism in the United States."

MAURICE HALPERIN

Professor Halperin was suspended from his job at Boston University last Wednesday, within twenty-four hours after Mr. Brownell had named him as "a member of the Communist party" who began passing secrets to Soviet agents as far back as 1942. In-

Boston, Professor Halperin, 47, denounced the accusations as stemming from "hysteria."

He was chief of the Latin-American division of the Office of Strategic Services, the World War II counter-espionage service, and chairman of a special intelligence unit reporting to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. After the war, he transferred to the State Department.

SONIA STEINMAN GOLD

The Attorney General said Mrs. Gold got a job in the Treasury through Mr. White and was an associate in the Silvermaster-White "spy ring." She resigned from Government service on Aug. 21, 1947—nearly two years after her name appeared in F. B. I. reports to the White House.

Mrs. Gold is now an economics teacher at Pennsylvania College for Women. Her husband, Dr. Bela Gold, is associate Professor of Economics at the University of Pittsburgh and during the war was employed in the Foreign Economics Administration. He issued this statement this week:

"When these charges were first made public five years ago we demanded an opportunity to deny them under oath. All of our sworn denials and related testimony were made a part of the public record."

"In all fairness, we ask that these facts be borne in mind when once again we are made the victims of the old unfounded charges."

The F. B. I. director's first report to the White House, on Nov. 8, 1945, contained fourteen names along with the comment that they were either spy suspects or "utilized" by Red agents to obtain secret data for Moscow.

"At the present time," Mr. Hoover said then, "it is impossible to determine exactly how many of these people had actual knowledge of the disposition being made of the information they were transmitting."

In addition to Messrs. Silvermaster, White, Currie, Perlo, Halperin and Ullman, the list included:

GEORGE SILVERMAN

A Government employe from 1933 to 1945, he served as economic adviser to the Air Force in his last post. He was described by Mr. Brownell as a member of the Silvermaster spy ring. Mr. Silverman lives in New York and is reported to be unemployed. He could not be reached for comment.

DONALD WHEELER

A former Treasury employe, he later served in the O. S. S. during World War II. He was named in an F. B. I. report as a spy suspect. He left the government around 1946 and now is a dairy farmer in Sequim, Wash. He called the charges "entirely false and malicious * * * stale gossip."

MAJ. DUNCAN LEE

A former O. S. S. official, now a lawyer in Washington, D. C. He testified in 1948 that he had never been a Communist and never gave out secret information.

J. JULIUS JOSEPH

A former O. S. S. employe, now living in New York. His only comment, "I am no longer with the Government."

HELEN TENNEY

A former O. S. S. clerk, now reported living in New York. She could not be reached for comment.

CHARLES KRAMER

A Government employe from 1935 to 1945, he worked for Democratic National Committee, in 1944-45. He later became research director for the Progressive party in New York. He now lives in Oregon.

Lieut. Col. JOHN H. REYNOLDS

Described in 1945 F. B. I. report to White House as "a former contact of Galk Ovakimian, former head of the Soviet secret intelligence (NKVD) in New York" and "also apparently involved in the Soviet espionage activities stemming from Washington, D. C."

MARY PRICE

Onetime secretary to Walter Lippmann, newspaper columnist. She ran for Governor of North Carolina on the Progressive party ticket in 1948. Her present whereabouts are unknown. Mr. Hoover said it appeared that she was associated with the foregoing group.

These were the "original fourteen" named by Mr. Hoover in his first top-secret warning to the White House on Nov. 8, 1945.

Later, the list was expanded as F. B. I. agents began unravelling the skein of alleged hook-ups between Government workers and Red spy webs.

Testifying before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee this week, Mr. Brownell mentioned these other names:

LEE PRESSMAN

A pioneer New Deal Government official, later general counsel for the C. I. O. Mr. Brownell said an F. B. I. report sent to the White House on Feb. 4, 1946 "points out that Lee Pressman was

a member of an underground group headed by Harold Ware, which had its headquarters in Washington." Mr. Pressman, now a New York lawyer residing in Mt. Vernon, N. Y., has acknowledged his former membership in the Communist party.

HAROLD WARE

Killed in an automobile accident in 1939.

IRVING KAPLAN

Named as a member of the Silvermaster ring. A former Treasury employe, he last was reported living in New York.

SOLOMON ADLER

Cited in F. B. I. reports as a suspected Soviet spy. He held an important Treasury post as financial adviser in China and received several loyalty clearances before he resigned in May, 1950. He now is reported living in Great Britain, where he was born of Russian parents.

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ADD 6 BENTLEY

MISS BENTLEY WAS ASKED ABOUT A NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND ABOUT SOME IPR ASSOCIATES WHOSE NAMES HAVE FIGURED PROMINENTLY IN THE HEARINGS. AMONG THEM WERE:

SOLOMON ADLER, A FORMER TREASURY OFFICIAL -- SHE SAID HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE SILVERMASTER GROUP WHO REPRESENTED THE TREASURY IN CHINA. HE SENT INFORMATION TO HER THROUGH HARRY DEXTER WHITE, SHE SAID, EVEN THOUGH HIS JOB REQUIRED HIM TO BE FRIENDLY WITH THE NATIONALISTS. ON ONE OCCASION, SHE SAID, THERE WERE COMPLAINTS ABOUT ADLER'S NEGLECTING HIS ESPIONAGE DUTIES "BECAUSE HE WAS PLAYING BRIDGE TOO MUCH WITH MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK."

JOSEPH BARNES, FORMER FOREIGN NEWS EDITOR FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE -- SHE SAID HE WORKED WITH GOLOS AND THAT GOLOS TOLD HER "HE (BARNES) WOULD TAKE COMMUNIST DIRECTIVES."

ALGER HISS -- SHE SAID THAT SHE WAS ONCE TOLD THAT HAROLD GLASSER OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ALLEGEDLY ONE OF THE SPY GROUP HEADED BY VICTOR PERLO, WAS AT ONE TIME ASSIGNED TO WORK WITH "A PERSON WORKING FOR SOVIET INTELLIGENCE." SHE SAID SHE WAS LATER TOLD BY GOLOS THAT THIS PERSON WAS HISS AND THAT HISS "WAS ONE OF US."

ROBERT T. MILLER, A STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL WHO WAS ONCE WITH THE COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS -- SHE SAID HE SUPPLIED INFORMATION FOR HER RING.

JOHN P. DAVIES, THE STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL WHO WAS RECENTLY CLEARED BY THE DEPARTMENT'S LOYALTY BOARD -- SHE SAID SHE WAS TOLD BY SILVERMASTER THAT DAVIES "WAS SYMPATHETIC TO US." SHE SAID SHE WAS ONCE SHOWN A REPORT BY DAVIES THAT DEMONSTRATED HIS SYMPATHY. SHE DID NOT AMPLIFY.

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

DATE:

Kisseloff-78310

LIST OF U. S. AIDS ACCUSED OF RED CONNECTIONS

Named at Trials, Reports and in Hearings

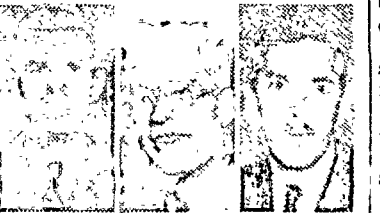
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]
Washington, Feb. 4.—Here is a partial roll call of government officials, twelve of them in the state department, against whom charges of communism have been leveled in court trials, congressional committee reports and hearings, and other official records over a period of years:

THE HISS TRIAL

ALGER HISS, the defendant, top state department official from 1936 to 1937, adviser of President Roosevelt at Yalta; secretary of the Dumbarton Oaks conference; secretary general of the San Francisco United Nation conference; director of political affairs; chief adviser to the American U. N. delegation; president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1947-49. Convicted of perjury to conceal soviet espionage.

JULIAN HENRY WADLEIGH, economist in trade agreements section, state department, 1936-1947; United States representative abroad on missions to Turkey, Italy, and other countries; admitted he was a spy from 1936 to 1938 for soviet agent Whittaker Chambers, providing him with 400 to 500 top secret documents. Protected by three year statute of limitations from prosecution.

NOEL FIELD, state department official 1933-1936; served abroad for sev-



Alger Hiss (left), Julian Wadleigh (center), and Noel Field.

eral organizations since then; recommended for confidential post in Philippines by Alger Hiss just before Pearl Harbor; named in Hungarian spy trials in 1949 as Communist agent who became "Titoist" and worked with American agents; named as agent for Gen. Walter Krivitsky, former chief of Russian intelligence, in 1939, disappeared May, 1948, in Czechoslovakia with German born wife, Hertha, and brother, Herman.

HARRY DEXTER WHITE, former assistant treasury secretary; chief monetary expert under Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau Jr.; architect of Bretton Woods agreement; named by Chambers as purveyor of secret documents; microfilmed copies of documents he gave Chambers, revealed by Rep. Nixon [R., Cal.], to house after White died, reportedly, of overdose of digitalis shortly after



Harry Dexter White (left), Laurence Duggan (center), and Malcolm Cowley.

paying charges before house committee in 1948.

MALCOLM COWLEY, former government "writer and analyst" at \$600 a year; appeared at the trial as witness for Hiss; Cowley's appointment to a government post in 1942 caused a row on the house floor when it was revealed that he had been a member of the editorial board of the Worker, official Communist journal. He freely admitted Communist connections at the Hiss trial but insisted he had quit the party in 1939.

LAURENCE DUGGAN, Latin American affairs expert, state department, named by Chambers in 1939 in report on Perle, assistant state secretary, associate of Hiss and Field; by Mrs. Hede Massing, convicted agent; fell to his death from skyscraper in December after being ques-

tioned by FBI in Hiss case; whether suicide, murder, or accident never determined.

RICHARD HOWELL POST, foreign service officer, state department officer, named in Berle report.

LEANDER B. LOVELL, economic analyst, state department, who later secured a post-war job with the war department in Germany; named in Berle report.

The Hiss defense, in an attempt to throw suspicion on numerous other state department officials to divert attention from the defendant centered an attack on a number of other state department officials who had access to the stolen documents in evidence. No evidence was produced to back up these insinuations which were directed at:

LEO PASVOLSKY, Russian born, special assistant to the state secretary in 1938.

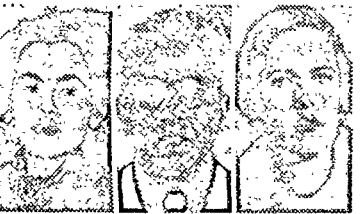
MAXWELL HAMILTON, chief, far eastern division, 1938.

JOSEPH W. BALLANTYNE, his assistant.

JOSEPH C. GREEN, career diplomat for 19 years.

THE COPLON CASE

JUDITH COPLON, justice department employee, was tried and convicted last year in federal court in espionage



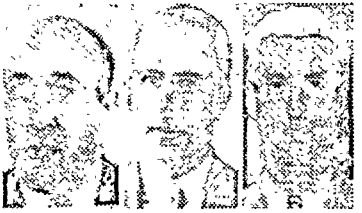
Judith Coplon (left), Philip J. Jaffe, and Kate L. Mitchell.

charges; FBI reports made public at the trial bared a far-flung Communist network; she is presently being tried for a second time in New York with her alleged conspirator, Valentin A. Gubitchev, soviet engineer employed at U. N. headquarters.

THE AMERASIA CASE

Six individuals, accused of stealing some 150 highly secret and confidential documents from the state and other government departments, were arrested in 1945 by the FBI. They were Philip J. Jaffe, editor of the pro-Communist magazine, Amerasia; Kate L. Mitchell, his co-editor; Mark Gayn, a newspaper correspondent; and three government officials:

EMMANUEL S. LARSEN, specialist in the China division, office of far east-



Mark Gayn (left), Emmanuel S. Larsen (center), and John S. Service.

ern affairs, state department; eventually fined \$500 after a plea of nolo contendere.

JOHN S. SERVICE, foreign service officer, state department, member of staff in Japan of political adviser to Gen. MacArthur; was dropped from Navy list. AR

missioned by orders from Navy after objections of naval security agents; indictment dismissed on motion of government attorneys.

[Jaffe pleaded guilty and was fined \$2,500. The house voted an investigation of this nullification of the FBI's work but nothing much came of it.]

CARL A. MARZANI, deputy chief, research and intelligence division, state department, was convicted in federal court of concealing Communist party activities from government investigators and sentenced to serve one to three years; Supreme court in December, 1948, upheld the conviction.

BENTLEY TESTIMONY

Elizabeth Bentley, a confessed soviet courier in the 30s, named the following, in testimony July 30, 1948, before the house committee on un-American activities, as informants for a spy ring:

LAUCHLIN CURRIE, White House administrative assistant; Currie denied the charge.

MICHAEL GREENBERG, Currie's aid.

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, board of economic warfare. Denied to answer charges on ground of possible self-incrimination.

WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN, air



Lt. Andrew Roth (left), Carl A. Marzani (center), and William W. Remington.

corps civilian employee, Pentagon building.

GEORGE SILVERMAN, major in the air corps, Pentagon.

SOLOMON ADLER, treasury department.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, treasury department.

FRANK COE, treasury department.

WILLIAM GOLD, foreign economic administration.

SONYA GOLD, his wife, treasury department.

IRVING KAPLAN, war production board.

NORMAN BURSNER, anti-trust division, justice department.

VICTOR PERLO, aircraft division, WPA.

ALLEN ROSENBERG, foreign economic division.

DONALD L. WHEELER, office of strategic services.

CHARLES KRAMER, agricultural adjustment administration, and staff director of senate committee headed by Sen. Pepper [D., Fla.].

EDWARD FITZGERALD, war production board.

HARRY MAGDOFF, commerce department.

HAROLD S. GLASSER, treasury department.

HAROLD S. GLASSER, treasury department.

SOL LESHINSKI, United Nations relief and rehabilitation administration.

DUNCAN LEE, lieutenant colonel, legal adviser to Gen. Denman of OSS.

HELEN TENNEY, Spanish division, OSS.

J. JULIUS JOSEPH, Japanese section, OSS.

WILLARD Z. PARKS, coordinator of inter-American affairs.

ROBERT MILLER, research staff director, CIAA.

JOSEPH GREGG, CIAA.

MORRIS HALPERIN, head of Latin American division, OSS.

WILLIAM W. REMINGTON, commerce department official in charge of export controls.

ACCUSED BY CHAMBERS

Whittaker Chambers gave the house committee the following names, in addition to that of Hiss, of members of the Communist apparatus in Washington:

NATHAN WITT, former general counsel of the national labor relations board, now in private practice, head of the Red cell.

JOHN ABT, former chairman of lit-

igation division, AAA, assistant general counsel of WPA; special assistant attorney general; a manager of Henry A. Wallace's communist-supported campaign for the Presidency, 1948.

LEE PRESSMAN, former assistant general counsel of AAA; general counsel WPA; later became general CIO



Dr. Clarence F. Hiskey (left), Dr. John H. Chapin (center), and Lee Pressman.

counsel but left to help manage the Wallace campaign.

HENRY COLLINS, department of agriculture.

[Witt, Abt, Collins, and Pressman all refused to answer questions concerning communism, when questioned by the committee, on the grounds that they might incriminate themselves.]

DONALD HISS, younger brother of Alger, state department official, 1938-1945; also with labor department; Donald Hiss swore at the second trial of his brother that he was never a Communist and never knew of communistic activities by the defendant.

HAROLD WARE, son of the noted Communist, Ella Reeve Bloor, known as "Mother Bloor;" named organizer of a communist cell; later killed in an automobile accident.

[Chambers also named Perlo, Kramer, and White in his testimony, corroborating Miss Bentley concerning the communistic operations of this trio.]

ACCUSED SCIENTISTS

The house committee on un-American activities, in September, 1948, named two atomic bomb scientists in government employ as members of a spy ring and demanded that the justice department prosecute them. The department scoffed at the 15,000 word report which accused the following:

DR. CLARENCE F. HISKEY and **DR. JOHN HITCHCOCK CHAPIN**, scientists who worked on the war-time project at the University of Chicago.

Among government officials, accused of communism, who fled to the United Nations under fire, are the following:

GUSTAVO DURAN, denounced in congress as "a notorious international communist" when he was assistant to Spruille Braden, former assistant secretary in charge of Latin American affairs; a former lieutenant colonel in the communist international brigade in the Spanish civil war, he came to this country during the war; he resigned in 1946 to take a high salaried job as chief of the cultural activities section in the office of the assistant secretary general, United Nations.

MRS. MARY JANE KEENEY, formerly employed by the board of economic warfare, state department, named in an FBI report revealed in a house committee report, July 25, 1948, as a courier for the Communist party while working for the government; now editor in the U. N. documents bureau.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEW YORK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 6/18/63	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 3/1/62- 6/18/63
TITLE OF CASE CHANGED ISKHAK ABDULOVICH AKHMEROV aka Michael Adamec, Bill; AKHMEROV ELENA IVANOVNA AKHMEROV aka Helen Marguerite Lowry, Helen Adamec, Mrs. Michael Adamec, Catherine		REPORT MADE BY WALTER C. ROETTING, JR.	TYPED BY vfp
CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE-R		DATE: 10/18/04 CLASSIFIED BY: 6029-DEK/ajm DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3.3(1,6)-10/18/2029	

The title of this case is being changed by the addition of the names ISKHAK ABDULOVICH AKHMEROV and ELENA IVANOVNA AKHMEROV which can be considered to be their true names. For the information of offices which have not been advised of a previous change in title, this case was originally carried under the title UNSUB; aka Bill, Al, Albert, Mayor; UNSUB; aka Catherine (Gregory and Sovme) (TS) S

REFERENCES:

NYlet dated 6/5/63.
LFO airtel, dated 2/28/62.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 7-6-83

ADMINISTRATIVE:

The possibility of prosecution does not enter into

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 2 - Bureau (65-57905) (RM) 1 - Baltimore (65-1633) (INFO) (RM) 1 - Boston (65-3788) (INFO) (RM) 1 - Chicago (100-19965) (INFO) (RM) 1 - Kansas City (65-1316) (INFO) (RM) COPIES CONT'D 5 - New York (65-14737)		65-57905-861 MCT-14 REC-54 10 JUL 18 1963 ST-115	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency		ESP. SEC.	
Request Recd.			
Date Fwd.			
How Fwd.			
By			

60 SEP 4 1963

Kisseloff-79290

NY 65-14737

~~SECRET~~
On January 4, 1945, the MGB resident in New York discussed ALBERT's promise to SILVERMASTER and SAX (unidentified) to furnish certain material to EARL BROWDER. It is reflected that SAX had given ALBERT to understand that he would not turn over any material to the MGB without a guarantee that it would also be sent to BROWDER. (TS) (S)

On January 8, 1945, the MGB resident in New York advised ANATOLE B. GROMOV that according to a communication from AL, SILVERMASTER's address could be found in the Washington telephone directory. (TS) (S)

On January 8, 1945, the MGB resident in New York suggested that MIHAYLOV's (unidentified) telephone number be given to ALBERT in order to enable him to quickly contact the MGB in urgent matters. He said that GROMOV was opposed to this suggestion and apparently claimed that "a call on this phone, even from the United States Department of War, would enable the FBI then and there to establish who was calling". The resident felt that even though this were true, he still desired to use MIHAYLOV's telephone for various reasons including the fact that MIHAYLOV's work at the Soviet Consulate was such that he could be telephoned on many plausible pretexts and that MIHAYLOV usually stayed at home on Sundays, thus making it easy to reach him at the same telephone number at any time. (TS) (S)

On January 11, 1945, the MGB resident in New York indicated that he was holding ARTEMIUS in reserve, apparently in connection with something having to do with ALBERT's office. (TS) (S)

On January 12, 1945 and January 18, 1945, the MGB in New York advised that AL was concerned about a female agent of Soviet military intelligence who had recently contacted SILVERMASTER. (TS) (S)

On January 18, 1945, the MGB resident in New York discussed the possibility of turning RUBLE (probably HAROLD GLASSER) over to SILVERMASTER. The difficulty (TS) (S)

NY 65-14737

presented appeared to be the fact that RUBLE had been a member of VICTOR PERLO's network. ALBERT felt that RUBLE should be turned over to SILVERMASTER. The resident asked his headquarters to advise concerning the method of establishing the liaison of ALBERT with RUBLE in the event it was agreed to include RUBLE in SILVERMASTER's group. (FS) X

On February 25, 1945, it was indicated that the MGB resident in New York did not consider ALBERT's liaison with SILVERMASTER to be well organized operationally. (FS) X

On March 3, 1945, the MGB resident in New York was requested to obtain information at the next meeting with ALBERT concerning the forthcoming conference in San Francisco (UN conference). (FS) X

On March 11, 1945, a discussion occurred concerning MGB coverage of the conference (presumably the UN conference in San Francisco). This was followed by a reference to San Francisco and to the work of ALBERT's office. (FS) X

On March 20, 1945, it was indicated by MGB officials that in an unidentified case ALBERT and SILVERMASTER had acted too soon. (FS) X

On March 29, 1945, the MGB headquarters indicated it had given instructions to the MGB in New York with respect to the operation of SILVERMASTER and ALBERT. Headquarters advised that ALBERT's son was alive and well. (FS) X

Analysis

The foregoing information reflects that ALBERT was in direct contact with NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, acting as his espionage superior from October, 1944 until at least March, 1945. This association could well have continued for an undetermined period of time subsequent to March, 1945, since NY T-1 was not in a position to furnish much information. (FS) X

SAC, Springfield (65-911)

March 9, 1954

Director, FBI (100-364447)-265

RECORDED - 40

VIRGINIUS FRANK COE, wa.
ESPIONAGE - R

Rerep SA Charles R. Gamba, Jr., dated 2-24-54,
at Springfield.

This report as prepared by your office is not suitable for dissemination by the Bureau as it contains entirely too much extraneous information. You have set forth information received from Bassie concerning his knowledge of a number of individuals who were connected with the Silvermaster group; however, there is no showing in this report or tying in of these individuals with the subject Coe. Therefore, this material is extraneous. The Bureau desires the Springfield Office to prepare a report containing only the results of the interview with Bassie insofar as information is furnished by him concerning the subject Coe. This report will be disseminated then by the Bureau.

On page 2 of referenced report there is a sub-heading showing the acquaintanceship of Bassie with Coe from "1931-1935." The material set forth thereunder bears no relationship to these dates. It appears that Bassie knew Coe from 1930 to 1932 and thereafter had no contact with him until sometime after 1937. On page 3 of referenced report information is set forth that Bassie had never heard the name of George Adams and was unable to identify a photograph of George Adams.

The attention of the Springfield Office is directed to WFO letter of 1-15-54, which specifically points out that this individual is Eric George Adams. Adams is known as Eric Adams, but has never been known to our knowledge as George Adams. In the event the Springfield Office has not previously questioned Bassie as to Coe's mentioning Eric Adams it should now do so. This should be correctly reported.

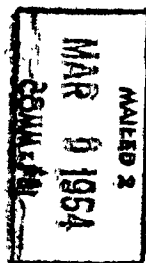
It is incumbent upon you to see that more care is exercised in the handling of leads and reporting the results thereof. The new report should bear the Security classification "~~confidential~~." The Bureau expects that this matter will be promptly handled by you.

cc - 2 - Washington Field (77-2536)

WBW:blb

Kisseloff 79285

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/4/82 BY SP3 CLK/me



Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON FIELD**

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT SPRINGFIELD	DATE WHEN MADE 2-24-54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2-6, 7, 8-54	REPORT MADE BY SA CHARLES R. GAMBS, JR.
TITLE VIRGINIUS FRANK COE, was			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Incident Report

G. I. R. -7

VICTOR LEWIS BASSIE, Professor of Economics, Univ. of Ill., Urbana, advised his first recollection of association with FRANK COE was while at the Univ. of Chicago in 1930 as a fellow student until 1932, and again from 1937 to 1941 as casual acquaintances in Washington, D.C., and for a six month period in 1944 and 1945 as a fellow worker in the War Production Board at Washington, D.C. BASSIE advised he knows of no statements or activities by COE that would give him reason to question COE's loyalty to this country. BASSIE not acquainted with COE's activities or associates while in Kentucky or Canada. BASSIE unable to identify photo of GEORGE ADAMS. BASSIE furnished information concerning his association with HARRY DEXTER WHITE, ABRAHAM SILVERMAN, SOLOMAN ADLER, HAROLD GLASSER, LAUCHLIN CURRIE, NATHAN G. SILVERMASTER, IRVING KAPLAN, EDWARD J. FITZGERALD, HARRY MAGDOFF, CHARLES KRAMER, VICTOR PERLO, BELA and SONIA GOLD. BASSIE advised he never observed any statement or activity by any of these individuals which would lead him to question their loyalty to this country.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8/4/80 BY SP5C6C/MR

3/5/54
no dissemination - report - RUC -
contains extraneous matter
Springfield instructions to
publish a news report that
COE is suitable for dissemination

Corrected report submitted
see serial 273
min/cons
4 copies destroyed

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>RCM</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau (100-36447) 3 - Washington Field (100-2536) 2 - Springfield (100-11) CONFIDENTIAL	<div style="text-align: center;">100-36447-265</div> <div style="text-align: center;">87 FEB 26 1954</div>
	<div style="text-align: right;">RECORDED - 90</div> <div style="text-align: right;">INDEXED - 90</div>

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IV ASSOCIATES AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

1. HARRY DEXTER WHITE

BASSIE advised he came to Washington, D. C. in the Spring of 1937 in search of employment. In this connection he contacted all of the people he knew who were presently in Washington, which included HAROLD GLASSER, who he had known while in Chicago. GLASSER invited him to volley ball games held in Rock Creek Park, Maryland, and introduced him to WHITE at one of these games in the summer of 1937. In July, 1937, BASSIE advised he went to work under LAUCHLIN CURRIE on the Federal Reserve Board and until 1941 had limited professional contact with WHITE, who occupied a much higher position than he. BASSIE stated that in late 1937 he attended a party at WHITE's apartment that was held for the members of CURRIE's and WHITE's staffs.

In late 1946, WHITE called him and asked if he would join WHITE, HARRY MAGDOFF, and EDWARD FITZGERALD, at WHITE's apartment in discussing organization of an Economic Research Institute to be headed by HENRY WALLACE, former Secretary of the Department of Commerce. BASSIE stated this was immediately after WALLACE had been dismissed from his cabinet post and that he, BASSIE, and others in the office of the secretary of Commerce felt quite insecure in their jobs and were therefore interested in this new venture. BASSIE advised that a second and third meeting held in WHITE's apartment was attended by ABRAHAM G. SILVERMAN and IRVING KAPLAN, in addition to MAGDOFF, FITZGERALD, and himself. BASSIE advised that subsequently SILVERMAN called him and stated that WHITE could not attend the meeting for that week and invited him to meet at SILVERMAN's home. Approximately one-half hour later WHITE called BASSIE and told him that he had nothing to do with this meeting at SILVERMAN's home. BASSIE advised he attended this meeting which discussed a draft of a prospectus and articles of incorporation for this economic research institute prepared by FITZGERALD. BASSIE advised that a week later a fifth meeting was held at the Dodge Hotel, Washington, D.C. This luncheon meeting was not attended by either WHITE or SILVERMAN. BASSIE stated that as a result of this meeting he took the papers that had been prepared to WALLACE and discussed the proposition at great length with WALLACE who declined to enter into any such

SI 65-911

enterprise and consequently the entire plan was dropped. BASSIE stated this was his last contact with WHITE.

2. ~~ABRAHAM SILVERMAN~~ D.C.

BASSIE advised that he worked for SILVERMAN for six weeks in the summer of 1937 on first arriving in Washington, D. C., and first met SILVERMAN at volleyball games held in Rock Creek Park from April 1937 to September 1937. BASSIE advised that he saw very little of SILVERMAN after this period and described his only contact with SILVERMAN as being casual contacts at cocktail parties and similar social functions.

3. SOLOMAN ADLER

BASSIE advised he believes he first met SOLOMAN ADLER in Chicago, Illinois, the fall of 1934, while teaching at People's Junior College. BASSIE stated he was overloaded with teaching work and during the second semester of 1934-1935 academic year, ADLER took over some of the courses previously taught by him. BASSIE advised he left the People's Junior College in June 1935, and was not again in contact with ADLER until 1939 when ADLER came to Washington, D.C., and obtained employment at the Treasury Department. BASSIE advised that from 1939 until approximately 1940 when ADLER went to China, he had a casual acquaintanceship with ADLER.

4. ~~HAROLD GLASSER~~

BASSIE advised he first met GLASSER in 1934, at which time GLASSER was Dean of People's Junior College, Chicago, and that he worked for GLASSER during the 1934-1935 academic year. BASSIE advised that while employed at the Works Progress Administration Office in Chicago, Illinois, from June 1935 until Spring of 1936, he also worked with GLASSER who was similarly employed. BASSIE stated that in the Spring of 1936 he obtained a position with the Bureau of Home Economics of the Works Progress Administration at Toledo, Ohio, where he worked and lived until the Spring of 1937. BASSIE advised that during this employment he recommended GLASSER for a position as Director of the Minneapolis Office of the WPA, Bureau of Home Economics, which job GLASSER

SI 65-911

obtained and held until early 1937 when he went to Washington, D.C. BASSIE advised that he also went to Washington, D.C. several months later and GLASSER helped him obtain employment with the U.S. Government. BASSIE advised he was associated with GLASSER from Spring of 1937 until 1938 when GLASSER went to Ecuador. In 1941 GLASSER returned to Washington, D.C., and BASSIE advised that he maintained slight social contact with GLASSER until 1946 at which time GLASSER left Washington.

5. LAUCHLIN CURRIE

BASSIE stated that he worked under CURRIE at the Federal Reserve Board from July 1937, to the fall of 1939, having been referred to CURRIE by Professor VINER of the University of Chicago. Following this, CURRIE became a Presidential Advisor and BASSIE stated he maintained some contact with CURRIE in this position. BASSIE stated that in 1944, several months before he resigned from the War Production Board, CURRIE had contacted him requesting him to join the Foreign Economic Administration Office. BASSIE advised that after resigning from the War Production Board because of an internal dispute, he contacted CURRIE who again offered him a position with the foreign Economic Administration. After CURRIE left the Foreign Economic Administration in 1945, BASSIE stated he had no contact with him until 1950, at which time BASSIE went to Washington as a consultant to aid in writing a report on a mission made by CURRIE to Columbia, for the International Bank. BASSIE stated that this was his last contact with CURRIE.

6. NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER

BASSIE stated he has met this man only twice. The first meeting taking place at a volleyball game in Rock Creek Park, Maryland, in the summer of 1937 and the second, a casual contact, probably a casual meeting, in the corridor of a government building in Washington, D. C.

7. IRVING KAPLAN

BASSIE advised he first met KAPLAN in January 1942, and was associated with him as a fellow staff member at the War Production Board until 1944. BASSIE advised that from 1944 until 1945, he was associated with KAPLAN as a fellow staff member at the Foreign Economic Administration Office and was last in contact with KAPLAN in 1945 at which time KAPLAN went to Germany.

COPY

April 21, 1955
3

To: Mr. Fred Douglas

From: G. H. Willis

In accordance with your request there is attached a copy of the Report of the Trieste Commission of Inquiry CFM(47)TCI-151 dated 27 February 1947.

You will note that this copy lacks the statistical annexes to the Report upon which some of the findings were based.

The Trieste Commission of Inquiry was set up pursuant to a resolution of the Council of Foreign Ministers and the Report of the Commission is a State Department document. It is possible that State Department could furnish a complete copy.

(signed) G. H. Willis

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DATE 11/23/99 BY SPIC/K/gaa

101-3599-145

Kisseloff-79231

~~SECRET~~

CFM(47)TCI-151

REPORT

OF

TRIESTE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

*This copy lacks the
Annexes to the Report
which contain the
basic statistics*

27 February, 1947

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/22/99 BY SP1ELR/guo

101-3599-145

Kisseloff-79232

INTRODUCTION

The Trieste Commission of Inquiry was appointed by the Council of Foreign Ministers in December, 1946, its terms of reference being as follows:

"to investigate the general financial position and prospects of the proposed Free Territory of Trieste; after consultation with the Yugoslav and Italian authorities and any consultations which it deems appropriate the Commission shall make recommendations not later than February 20th 1947 on this matter, and on any problems which may be involved in the setting up of the Free Territory as a separate currency and customs unit with particular reference to any initial difficulties which may arise between the entry into force of the Treaty of Peace with Italy and the end of 1947."

The Commission consisted of the following:

F R A N C E

Mr. Christian de Lavarene
Mr. W. F. de Peyster (Assistant)
Miss Jacqueline Ducasse (Secretary)

U. S. S. R.

Mr. V. S. Gerashchenko
Mr. Z. Atlas (Assistant)
Mr. N. I. Belov (Interpreter)
Miss Lucia Meshchenkov (Secretary)

U. K.

Mr. A. P. Grafftey-Smith
Mr. M. H. Parker (Assistant)
Mr. Vladimir Britnev (Interpreter)
Miss A. M. Ibson (Secretary)

U. S.

Mr. Harold Glasser
Mr. H. J. Bittermann (Assistant)
Mrs. M. E. Herron (Secretary)

An International Secretariat was provided by the United States, with Mr. Leonard Unger as Secretary, assisted by Miss Katherine O'Connell.

The first meeting of the Commission was held on Tuesday, the 11th January, in the Headquarters of Allied Military Government (A.M.G.), Trieste.

The A.M.G. assisted the Commission in supplying information relative to the Free Territory. Principal officials of A.M.G. were interviewed.

Representatives of local industries, commerce, banks and insurance companies, Civilian Government officials, local political and other groups and trade unions were interviewed in the following numbers;

Civilian Government officials.....	9
Industry.....	8
Commerce and Shipping.....	8
Port and Public Services.....	4
Banking and Insurance.....	7
Political Organizations and Trade Unions.....	6

The Commission was unable to secure an interview with the representative of the Yugoslav Military Government of Zone B, although some observations concerning the economic conditions in Zone B were made by the Yugoslav Government representatives.

Yugoslavia and Italy sent Missions to Trieste for consultation with the Commission. The Members of the Missions were as follows;

Y U G O S L A V I A

Dr. Milan Bartos
Mr. Radomir Arangelović
Mr. Dragoslav Avramović

I T A L Y

Mr. Giuseppe Simonis
Mr. Giannino Parravicini
Mr. Ubaldo Ligas
Mr. Vincenzo Marcolini
Mr. Lamberto Cantuti

Both Missions submitted documents stating in particular the position of their Governments regarding their obligations in respect of the Free Territory under the Peace Treaty with Italy, and the problems arising therefrom. The Missions also provided suggestions for the future economic and financial relations between their countries and the Free Territory.

In order to clarify certain technical points arising from its discussions with the above-mentioned Missions, the Commission, at the invitation of the Governments concerned, visited Rome and Belgrade, where meetings were held respectively with the Inter-Ministerial Committee and representatives of the Yugoslav Government. Interviews were also held with a representative of the Czechoslovak Government and certain statistics were made available by the Austrian Government.

The Commission also visited some of the important industrial plants and port installations in the Free Territory, both in Zone A and Zone B.

The recommendations of the Commission will be found in the following Chapters, and Annexes, giving further details of certain technical questions, will be found at the end of the Report. The Chapters are headed Budget, Balance of Payments, Currency and Banking, and Other Problems.

Chapter IITHE BUDGETI. The Budgetary Problem.

The Commission has examined the budgetary problem of the Free Territory with a view to achieving an equilibrium of revenue and expenditure at an early date. It has been particularly difficult to prepare a tentative budget since jurisdiction over the area to be incorporated in the Free Territory is now divided between A.M.G. and the Yugoslav Military Government. In addition, no statistics exist corresponding to the area covered by the new Territory. Moreover, comparability of data was not easy in view of the sharp depreciation in the value of the currency in the past eighteen months. The same difficulties will confront the Free Territory.

The Free Territory, on its establishment, will be faced with a serious budgetary problem, since the present level of Government expenditures greatly exceeds the present revenues from existing taxes, inherited from the Italian tax system. The Commission studied the budgetary situation for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1947. In view of the uncertainty as to the date of the establishment of the Free Territory, this seems to be the best course of action. The Commission expects that during the period of time which may exist between the date of establishment of the Free Territory and July 1st, the Government of the Free Territory will be preparing the budget for the fiscal year. The deficit incurred during this period preceding July 1, 1947 should be financed in the same manner as the deficit under Military Government is being financed.

The Commission, after many consultations with local officials and A.M.G. officers, has reached the conclusion that a drastic reorganization of Government administration and taxation is essential.

The Commission recognizes that it is not possible to change the existing system at once, but believes that certain reforms are advisable immediately, based on the assumption that the recommendations of the Commission are adopted. A tentative budget estimate is here given for the Free Territory, based on the assumptions that (a) the recommended reforms in taxation and administration will be adopted promptly after the new government is organized, (b) the Commission's recommendations for eliminating the deficits of the state public service enterprises and social insurance agencies are rapidly put into effect by appropriate agreements with Italy and Yugoslavia and by administrative reorganization.

Data are in terms of the present value of the Italian lira. A considerable change in the price level would necessitate revision of these estimates, particularly in view of the lag of revenues behind expenditures in a period of rapidly rising prices. When the new Triestine currency is established the budgetary estimates can readily be converted into the new unit.

Estimated Budget of the Free Territory of Trieste
for the first fiscal year
(millions of lire)

R E V E N U E S

Direct Taxes

Land and Buildings.....	200
Income.....	1,200
Corporations.....	200 <u>1/</u>
War Profits.....	100
Agriculture.....	120

TOTAL 1,820

Customs Dues 2/

Vehicles.....	150
Miscellaneous.....	100

TOTAL 250

Income from Monopolies

Sugar.....	562
Coffee.....	188
Salt.....	42
Tobacco.....	1,280
Cigarette Paper.....	14
Matches.....	22

TOTAL 2,108

Indirect Taxes

Turnover.....	900
Transfer of Property.....	300
Inheritance.....	150
Radios.....	30
Vehicles (on horsepower).....	40
Entertainment.....	150

TOTAL 1,570

Stamps..... 100

Harbor Dues..... 10

Excise Taxes

Gas and Electricity.....	32
Beer.....	230
Wine.....	200
Other Alcoholic Beverages	150
Gasoline (petrol).....	250

TOTAL 862

GRAND TOTAL 6,720

400 1/

7,120 1/

- 1/ The delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered that a further 400 million lire could be derived from the corporations tax.
- 2/ Delegates of France, U.K. and U.S. consider this classification of revenue to be dependent upon the decision of the Free Territory on the adoption of a customs regime..

Estimated Budget of the Free Territory of Trieste
for the first fiscal year (continued)
(millions of lire)

EXPENDITURES

Finance and Treasury.....	562
Interior.....	815
Harbor and Lighthouses.....	93
Public Works.....	1,575
Agriculture.....	125
Foreign Affairs.....	125
Labor.....	32
Industry.....	15
Commerce.....	15
Education.....	800
Justice.....	186
Police.....	950
New Governmental Bodies.....	75
Communal Deficit.....	1,000

SUBTOTAL 6,368

(Alternative A)

Additional Reserve to cover
Expenditures which may arise
under the following categories
(agreed to by delegates of
France, U.K. and U.S.)..... 5,000

- (a) Subsidy on bread price.
- (b) Interest on Public Debt.
- (c) Additional police if necessary.
- (d) Additional public works and reconstruction of war damages.
- (e) Deficit of Magazzini Generali.
- (f) Deficit of Public Utilities & social insurance agencies.

GRAND TOTAL 11,368

(Alternative B)

Additional Reserve to cover
Expenditures which may arise
under the following categories
(agreed to by delegate of U.S.S.R.) 800

- (a) Subsidy on bread price.
- (b) Interest on Public Debt.

GRAND TOTAL 7,168

II. Proposed Expenditures of the Free Territory

The Commission recommends that a) the number of officials and employees of the present state, provincial, and communal governments and their organizations be reduced by 30 to 40%, with different percentages applicable to the various departments. Some changes can be made almost at once with corresponding benefit to the budget. Others will require time. b) the state-owned public service enterprises be placed on a self-supporting basis. c) the government agencies be consolidated into a smaller number of departments. It would be conducive of efficiency to have these operations combined in a single department. At the present time related functions are scattered among various departments. For example, the Ministry of Interior is responsible for certain welfare institutions, school lunches and public assistance, while social insurance payments for unemployment, illness, industrial accidents, etc., are operated by several independent parastatal insurance institutions.

Accordingly the Commission recommends that the Free Territory, at the earliest opportunity, study the structure of its government and take the steps necessary to produce a more efficient and rational organization, so that there can be clearer responsibility of the administration to the popular assembly. As immediate steps the Commission suggests the consolidation of the departments of finance and treasury and the establishment of a department of labor, social insurance and public welfare to exercise the functions of the present labor department, the social insurance institutions and certain activities relative to hospitals, welfare institutions and public relief now in the department of the Interior. The functions of the harbor master and the maintenance of the lighthouses, if not assigned to the Director of the Free Port should be transferred to the department of Public Works.

In preparing this budget of expenditures the Commission has assumed that the public service enterprises could be made to operate without a net loss by increasing rates and reducing needless expenditure. Certain activities which were a carry-over from the Fascist regime have simply been omitted from the budget. Other changes in the present budget, such as the payments to ex-internees and the families of ex-internees and benefits, would be assumed by the Italian Government. Since it appears unlikely that the deficit of the communes arising from the operation of the municipal public utility system (ACEGAT) can be wholly removed, the budget includes an item of 1 milliard lire for the communal deficit. A reserve to provide for additional expenses which may arise has been included in the expenditure table of the Budget. The delegate of the USSR wishes to limit the use of such reserve to the items (a) and (b) below: the delegates of France, UK and US consider that the reserve should be available to cover all the following items:

- (a) the subsidy for bread, which has been used to keep down the cost of living, but which, in the opinion of the Commission should be eliminated as soon as political and economic conditions permit;

- (b) interest on that part of the Italian public debt which will be assumed by the Free Territory by terms of an agreement to be made in accordance with the Treaty;
- (c) funds for additional police if necessary to maintain order in the judgment of the Governor and Assembly;
- (d) funds for additional public works and reconstruction of war damages, depending on the unemployment situation and the amount of capital provided from private or public, foreign or domestic sources for the repair of war damage;
- (e) the deficit of Magazzini Generali, whose amount is now uncertain and is contingent upon the volume of transit traffic through the port and any arrangements which the International Commission of the Free Port may make for the payment of any deficit;
- (f) the deficit of public utilities and insurance agencies, which amount will depend on the terms of agreements which the Territory may make with Italy and Yugoslavia and also on the speed with which administrative reforms are accomplished.

The deficit in the estimated budget will be in the opinion of the delegates of France, US, UK, 4.6 billion lire. In the opinion of the delegate of the USSR, the deficit is estimated at 800 million lire. Under either estimate, however, there will be a deficit, particularly during the early months of the fiscal year. However, if the Government of the Free Territory obtained in addition to internal loans, external loans or other external financial assistance and the resultant supplies are sold (or loaned)* to its citizens, it could eliminate part or all of this deficit or perhaps create a surplus in the first year.

*The words in parentheses are agreed to only by the USSR delegation and do not form part of the recommendations of the other three delegations.

III. Proposed Public Revenues

The tax system now in effect will, of course, continue until the authorities of the Free Territory adopt the indicated reforms. Action to improve the system of direct taxation should begin at once, as new administrative techniques in the income and real estate taxes must be developed. It is the opinion of the Commission that the changes here indicated will produce the revenue results forecast in the budget statement.

A. Direct Taxes

1. Land and Buildings Tax. As part of a permanent reform, a re-assessment of the value of land (urban and rural) and buildings which now rests on a cadastral survey of 1890 should be started at once. The new catasto might be completed within a year or 18 months. An appropriate tax rate may then be set by the Territorial Government. The extraordinary tax on land and buildings should be incorporated into the general rate. The existing partial tax exemption for new building construction should be abolished.

In the interim the present assessments should be arbitrarily multiplied by ten, to compensate in part at least for changes in the general price level. As a necessary consequence, there should be a restricted adjustment of the ceiling on rents. Provision might be made for refunds or increases in tax payments where the new catasto results in substantial inequalities in assessments under this temporary measure. This interim program should produce the amount of 200 million lire estimated in the budget.

2. Income Tax. The Commission has concluded that the income tax is in need of drastic modification as suggested below. It also recognizes that the introduction of the new income tax may involve so many changes in legislation and administration and in business practices that it could scarcely be expected to produce the desired revenues in the first fiscal year. There appear, therefore, to be two alternatives: (1) The reformed income tax might be introduced at once, with considerable risk of not increasing revenues in the first fiscal year. (2) The introduction of the new tax might be delayed, but such improvements might be made in the administration of the present tax that its yield would increase from about 473 million to 1,200 million lire.

The administrative reforms which should be started immediately after the organization of the Territory would be necessary also for the effective operation of the reformed income tax.

- (1) Income tax should be levied on all income produced in the Territory. Corporations having their head offices or other plants in Italy would be required to pay on the share of their profits earned in Trieste. Conversely, Triestine corporations would pay only on their locally earned income.

- (2) Assessment should be based on a declaration by the taxpayer supported by balance sheets, profit and loss statements and other documentation. Penalties should be imposed for false declarations..
- (3) The present system of appeal should be replaced by appeal to an administrative court consisting of fiscal experts and judicial officers..
- (4) The system of delegating the collection of taxes to private enterprise should be eliminated and the whole process of collection assumed by the government..
- (5) Financial penalties should be imposed for failure to pay the tax on the due date.

The Commission recommends the adoption of an income tax along the following lines to apply to incomes earned in 1948 and subsequent years:

- (a) The present taxes on (1) income from capital, (2) income from capital and work and (3) income of laborers and employees should be combined into a general tax on personal net income derived from any source within the Free Territory. The income supertax (complementare) should be eliminated and its progressive features incorporated in the general income tax. The patrimony tax should be abolished.
- (b) The first 100,000 lire of income should be exempt, with appropriate additional exemption for dependents. The remainder of personal incomes (taxable income) should be taxed at approximately the following rates;

10 percent on the first				100,000 lire above the exemption			
15	"	"	next	150,000	"	"	"
20	"	"	"	250,000	"	"	"
25	"	"	"	250,000	"	"	"
30	"	"	"	250,000	"	"	"
35	"	"	"	1,000,000	"	"	"
40	"	"	"	3,000,000	"	"	"
45	"	"	"	5,000,000	"	"	"
50	"	all over		10,000,000	"	"	"

- (c) It will be necessary to formulate rules for determining the allocation of income between the Free Territory and other countries (e.g. Italy) where income is partially derived from sources outside the Territory. There must also be regulations to determine the computation of business incomes, e.g. what expenses are necessary to produce the income and what rates of depreciation are to be regarded as reasonable. It will also be necessary to devise forms and records for the reporting of income payments by employers and others.

3. All corporations organized for profit should be taxed at the rate of 26% (the present rate) of their net income earned in the Territory as determined by rules set forth under 2(c), above.

4. The present war profits tax should be continued in effect until payments are finally liquidated.

B. Indirect Taxes

Indirect taxes yielded an estimated 939 million lire in the area to be included in the Free Territory in the period 1 July 1945 to 30 September 1946, which may be taken as the approximate equivalent of a fiscal year under the present upward conditions. The Commission anticipates a yield of 1,570 millions in the first fiscal year. This increase in revenue is predicted on (1) the addition of new taxable transactions, (2) the rise in prices over 1945-46, which will increase the yield of turnover, transfer and inheritance taxes, based on current values, and (3) improvements in administration to check the current widespread evasion. The following measures are recommended:

1. Turnover Tax. Retained in its present form with improvements in administration.

2. Tax on Transfer of Property. Retained.

3. Succession Duties. The present rate structure should be retained, but administrative methods improved to prevent evasion. Gifts of large amounts should be regarded as inheritances for tax purposes, whether made causa mortis or otherwise.

4. Motor Vehicles. Horsepower tax retained.

5. Entertainment Tax. Present tax should be retained but also applied to restaurant meals costing over 600 lire including service charges.

C. Excise and Customs Taxes.

The Commission expects that the Free Territory will obtain 1,112 million lire of revenue from customs and excise taxes, compared with the estimate of 388 million for June 1945 - September 1946. The increase in revenue will result from (1) the imposition of a new tax on gasoline at the rate of 40 lire per litre, (2) a tax of 50% of value on motor vehicles and parts, (3) levy of a territorial tax on wines and a doubling of the tax rate on spirituous liquors.

The Commission unanimously agrees that the following taxes should be imposed on the production, sale or import of the commodities listed.

1. Gas and Electrical Energy. Retention of the present rates.
2. Beer. Retention of present rates.
3. Wine. Taxed at 10 lire per litre of ordinary wines, and 50 lire per litre of fine wines (bottled or selling at retail for more than 300 lire per litre).
4. Other Alcoholic Beverages. Increased to 400 lire per litre of anhydrous alcohol.
5. Petrol (Benzina). Used as fuel for motor vehicles or boats, 40 lire per litre.

The members of the Commission, however, find themselves unable to agree on the form of the permanent tariff or customs policy which would be most advisable for the Free Territory. Accordingly they wish to record the following separate opinions:

A. French and U. S. delegates;

The Commission recommends that no customs taxes be levied by the Free Territory on imported commodities unless equivalent excises are levied on goods produced in the Territory.

B. U.K. delegates:

1. Until the Free Territory is able to reach a decision on the customs policy it wishes to adopt, the Italian Customs System should continue to be applied generally against imports into the Free Territory, except those from Italy.

2. Pending the adoption of a definitive customs policy, the Free Territory should levy the additional excise taxes suggested above as a means of obtaining revenue and such excise taxes should be levied on imports of Italian goods.

3. Basic food and raw materials should continue to be admitted free of tax.

C. U.S.S.R. delegate;

The Commission recommends the adoption by the Free Territory of customs duties and customs control. Customs duties should be imposed on consumer goods, as well as on some foodstuffs. The rates of customs duties should be determined by the future Government of the Free Territory. In the opinion of the Commission, however, differential rates of customs duties should be imposed on luxury and on other consumer goods.

Raw materials and semi-finished products for industry should not be liable to customs duties, and principal foodstuff commodities (wheat, rice, meat, fat, sugar, vegetables, milk, cheese, eggs), should also be exempt.

Pending the establishment of the new system of customs duties and customs control, the Italian Customs System should continue to be applied generally against imports into the Free Territory, except those from Italy.

In the budget of the first fiscal year the estimates of customs dues to be collected as follows:

Motor vehicles.....	150 (50% on value of vehicles or parts at time of purchase)
Miscellaneous.....	100 (retained at present rates)

D. Income from Monopolies

The income from the fiscal monopolies can be increased by (a) the addition of sugar and coffee to the list of monopolized products, (b) the purchase of tobacco for the monopoly with free exchange or through clearing agreements, rather than from the Italian monopoly, (c) the operation of the Pirano salt works, which will be in the Free Territory (now in Zone B) and (d) introduction of administrative economies. Private imports of monopolized products into the Territory (not the Free Port) should be permitted only for the account of the Territorial monopoly. Private distribution should be permitted with the importer-distributor receiving a commission of 10% of wholesale prices on goods sold in the Territory, so that 90% of the profits would accrue to the treasury.

The monopoly revenues shown in the budget statement we obtained by estimates of consumption, cost and selling prices. Thus 7,000 tons of sugar could be obtained at 40 lire per kilogram and sold for more than 1,120 million lire. Payment of commissions and expenses would leave the monopoly with a net of 562 million lire. The coffee sales would yield profits of about 188 million lire, on the assumption that 400 tons of coffee are purchased in Brazil with free exchange and sold at locally prevailing prices, about 800 lire per kilogram. Tobacco consumption amounts to about 400 tons annually. Tobacco could be bought at an average equivalent of 1,500 lire per kilogram and sold at 5,000 lire. With deductions of expenses, the net yield would be 1,280. Salt from the Pirano works can be produced at 7 lire per kilogram and sold at 8 to 20 lire, depending upon the grade and whether used for home consumption or exported. The net yield of 5,000 tons of salt is estimated at 42 million lire. Matches and cigarette papers should yield, on the basis of current sales, costs and prices, about 36 million lire. With changes in world prices or prices in local currency these estimates would need modification, but in the light of available information, the Commission estimates that the monopolies should yield a total of 2,108 million lire in the first fiscal year.

IV. Public Service Enterprises and Social Insurance Agencies

The annual deficits of state-owned public utility enterprises and of the parastatal social insurance agencies have constituted an important burden on the revenues of Zone A and of the earlier Italian administration. If these enterprises were continued with their present organization and administration, the net loss resulting from their operation would probably exceed 1 milliard lire in the first fiscal year of the Free Territory. This estimate is based on the actual results of operations which corresponds approximately to the situation expected to prevail during the fiscal year beginning 1 July 1947.

Receipts and Expenditures of State Enterprises, Social Insurance
Agencies and Other Organizations Financed by the State
1 July 1945 - 30 September 1946
(Millions of lire)

Agency	Receipts		Expenditures		Deficit	
	Zone A	Free Terr.	Zone A	Free Terr.	Zone A	Free Terr.
Railways	580	533	1,439	1,151	859	618
Posts, Telegraph & Telephone	106	79	185	138	79	59
Social Insurance Agencies	554	554	986	844	432	290
Other Organizations	60	56	167	138	107	82
Cassa Depositi e Prestiti			77	57	77	57
	1,300	1,222	2,854	2,328	1,554	1,106

An additional large deficit is incurred annually by the communes through the operation of municipal tramway services. This municipal deficit amounted to 1,198 million lire in the period covered by the above table. The Commission believes that a reduction in personnel would save money, but recognizes that this is only one aspect of the problem, and that the deficit cannot be eliminated at once. Accordingly an item (1 milliard lire) has been included in the ordinary budget to cover this deficit, and other deficits of the communes.

The deficits of the state and parastatal enterprises may be eliminated in a number of ways. The public utility services could be reorganized to reduce the number of employees without any impairment of service.

At the present time local telephone service is provided by a private company, which also handles calls to adjacent areas in which it operates. Long distance calls are handled by the Italian State system, though the local company collects the toll charges for the State. Under this system the government of Zone A has made expenditures for the State telephone system, but has not received the revenues from long-distance service. Since the Free Territory will receive the State telephone properties within its territory without cost, it might properly lease this property to the local telephone company for a rental, with the company making appropriate payments to the Italian Government for the use of lines in Italy. The company would

assume all costs of operation and maintenance of service in the Territory. The Territorial budget would, therefore, receive an income from telephone service rather than, as at present, incurring a loss. While the local company now operates at a loss itself its deficit could easily be covered by an increase in rates, which are now extremely low. The Territorial department would then merely require a small number of officers to supervise the relations between the Territory and the company. The contract with the telephone company should be made for one year, at the end of which the Territory should reconsider the whole matter.

The telegraph system is also assigned to the Free Territory by the Treaty. Obviously there will be little local use of the telegraph except for messages outside the Territory. It is possible that international rates will apply to such messages, and accordingly increases in rates will require time for renegotiation. The deficit could be eliminated, however, by cutting the staff.

The Post Office could obtain additional revenue by an increase in local postal rates. While a large part of the mail will go beyond the borders of the Territory and so be subject to international agreement, new rates might be established at the time the Territory adheres to the international postal convention. The excessive number of employees could be reduced to eliminate most of the deficit. The Free Territory could also obtain additional revenues in the form of foreign exchange by the issue of special stamps of philatelic interest.

The deficit of the parastatal social insurance agencies could be eliminated by their combination into one bureau with consequent simplification of records, elimination of excessive personnel and reduction of operating costs (cf. Appendix).

The delegates of France, the U.K. and the U.S.A. recognized that it will take time to bring about the necessary reforms in the administration of the public utility services, and accordingly recommend that the contingency reserve in the budget cover the deficit which may arise during the fiscal year. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. was of the view that such a deficit was not necessary and did not agree to provide any sum in the contingency reserve for this purpose.

The railway deficit problem may be handled differently. The Territory will own the tracks, stations and other facilities within its confines, but the small extent of the lines will practically make the Territory merely a terminal and transfer point for traffic moving over the Italian and Yugoslavian State Railway Systems. In accordance with the Treaty of Peace the Free Territory may make agreements with the Italian and Yugoslavian Governments "for the purpose of ensuring the efficient and economical operation of its railways." (Annex VI, Article 31)

B-13

In statements discussing the use of the railroads, both the Yugoslav and Italian Governments have expressed their willingness to include financial provisions which would remove from the Free Territory any burden of a deficit. It may also be expected that such financial arrangements will include an income to the Free Territory from the rental of the property.

Chapter IIIBALANCE OF PAYMENTS

The balance of international payments is extremely important for the Free Territory because the great part of its economic life is international trade in goods and services.

The Free Territory will be able to produce only a small proportion of its essential foods and consumer goods requirements for its population. The necessary raw materials which supply its most important industries, and which are used in reconstruction and development, must be imported from abroad. Even water and electricity supplies will have to be provided by its neighbors. Moreover, the Free Territory will be almost entirely dependent upon foreign markets for the absorption of its goods and services.

The Commission wishes to point out the assurances it received from the Italian and Yugoslav Governments that both Governments will grant to the Free Territory the most favorable conditions and facilities for their economic and financial relations with the Free Territory.

The Commission, while realizing that a considerable proportion of the trade of the Free Territory will naturally lie with its immediate neighbors, Yugoslavia and Italy, considers that its economic relations should be extended to as wide a field as possible.

The Commission recommends that supplying countries grant special facilities and favorable prices to the Free Territory for the acquisition of essential supplies such as foods, coal, crude oil, oilseeds, steel, equipment and ships.

The preparation of the balance of payments presented serious difficulties to the Commission, since such factors as the course of trade and the nature of the payments arrangements to be made with neighboring countries can only be conjectural. Such factors as the volume of transit trade to be passed through the Port of Trieste, the supplying of foreign products at world prices, the rapid reconstruction of local industry, and the maintenance of an effective foreign exchange control in the Free Territory were difficult to determine.

In arriving at the balance of payments which is set out below, the Commission took the first fiscal year as commencing on 1 July 1947, and in arriving at its estimates, adopted the system of dividing the revenue and expenditure into three categories:

1. Income from and payments to Italy. These payments were segregated for the reason that for an unspecified period during the first fiscal year, the lira will be the currency of the Free Territory.

2. Income and payments in free foreign exchange, which will cover trade with countries with which the Free Territory has no special arrangements.
3. Income from and payments to countries with which it is anticipated that the Free Territory may find desirable to make compensation arrangements, such as Yugoslavia, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

For convenience of comparison all the amounts in the balance sheet have been calculated in U. S. dollars.

The Commission wishes to draw the attention of the Council of Foreign Ministers to the fact that as from the date of ratification of the Peace Treaty with Italy the responsibility of the military authorities in providing food and necessary supplies to the area now under its jurisdiction under the program of "disease and unrest" may cease. The Commission has made its recommendations for the fiscal year commencing the 1st of July 1947; until that date the estimated cost of necessary supplies to be furnished to the Free Territory will amount each month to approximately \$1,500,000. 1/

1/ This estimate was supplied by the U.S. delegate and was not verified.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
RECEIPTS
(Thousands of Dollars)

	<u>Free Foreign Exchange</u>	<u>Income from Italy</u>	<u>Income from Compensation Countries</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Exports:</u>				
Metallurgic Industry		1,630	4,000	5,690
Petroleum Products		9,000		9,000
Vegetable oil	5,250		10,500	15,750
Hemp & Jute Products	100	350	350	800
Canned Goods	100	500	300	900
Salt			200	200
Wine and Liqueurs	200		500	700
Potatoes			500	500
Miscellaneous exports	400	700	100	1,200
<u>Shipbuilding, Ship Repairs, Bridges, Engines, etc.</u>				
San Marco & San Rocco Shipyards	7,500			7,500
Other shipyards		500	500	1,000
Bridges & Cranes		300	300	600
Marine Engine Works	500	3,600	950	5,050
Ship Repairs	100	100		200
<u>Port Activities</u>				
Ships Agents	900			900
Port Services and forwarding agents	1,000	500	4,000	5,500
Shipping	2,500	1,000	500	4,000
<u>Other</u>				
Entrepot Trade	250	500	250	1,000
Railroads		450	1,350	1,800
Insurance & Banking		1,000		1,000
Tourists & Remittances	500	250	250	1,000
Army Expenditures	750		150	900
	20,050	20,440	24,700	65,190

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
EXPENDITURES
(Thousands of Dollars)

	Free Foreign Exchange	Payments to Italy	Payments to Compensation Countries	Total
<u>Consumer Goods</u>				
Foods (a)	7,500	3,500	4,500)	15,500
(b)	2,600	2,800	10,100)	
Tobacco	200		1,300	1,500
Other Consumer Goods	1,000	5,000	1,000	7,000
<u>Raw Materials</u>				
Crude Oil		7,000		7,000
Jute and Hemp	100	250	250	600
Oilseeds	3,750		7,500	11,250
Steel	1,900			1,900
Timber			900	900
Timber (special)	100			100
Coal (non-metallurgical)			1,500	1,500
Coal (metallurgical)	2,700			2,700
Copper			500	500
Metallurgical Raw Materials	200	450	2,050	2,700
Materials for Reconstruction		250	250	500
<u>Machinery and Equipment</u>				
Electrical Equipment		1,000		1,000
Equipment for Reconstruction	750	2,000	250	3,000
Vehicles	100	900		1,000
<u>Sundries</u>	350	800	350	1,500
<u>Government Expenditures</u>	30	60	60	150
<u>Electric Power and Water</u>		375	1,125	1,500
Total (a)	18,680	21,585	21,535	61,800
(b)	13,780	20,885	27,135	61,800

In considering the prospective deficit in the balance of payments for the calendar year 1947 a difference of opinion arose in the Commission. The delegate of the U.S.S.R. was of the opinion that a substantial part of the food requirements of the Free Territory could be met from Yugoslavia on the basis of compensation agreement and that Yugoslavia would deliver supplies in anticipation of purchasing the industrial production of the Free Territory. The delegates of the other three countries considered this solution to be problematical and dependent upon factors.

which cannot now be foreseen. The majority of the Commission drew the conclusion that in order to avoid endangering the success of the Free Territory ~~that~~ it was necessary that provision be made for acquiring an assured food supply in other parts of the world.

- (a) Based on absence of satisfactory supply agreements with Italy and Yugoslavia.
- (b) Based on satisfactory supply agreement with Italy and Yugoslavia.

The most important items of income and expenditure are considered in detail below.

Shipbuilding

The principal shipyards are now producing for foreign account and will receive payment during the first fiscal year in free foreign exchange. On the basis of present production schedules and payments therefor, it is estimated that the shipyards will receive \$7.5 million during the first fiscal year.

The principal shipyard was badly damaged during the war and reconstruction has not been completed. Completion of the reconstruction will increase the foreign exchange earning capacity of the yard and increase employment. The Commission, therefore, recommends that the Free Territory provide all possible assistance for the most rapid completion of reconstruction.

Marine Engine, Bridge and Crane Works

The San Andrea workshops manufacture marine engines, boilers, and turbines, some of which are used for the ships produced by the local shipyards, some of which are used by the Italian shipyards, and in addition, they have the productive capacity to manufacture engines for account of other countries. The plant was damaged in the war and reconstruction has not been completed.

The Commission recommends that San Andrea be reconstructed as rapidly as possible, and furthermore recommends that as soon as the facilities are available this industry be expanded to produce other types of equipment which the workers and the management have the special skills to produce. In part, it may be desirable to establish productive facilities for electrical equipment utilized by the local shipbuilding industry and other types of engines and boilers which may be sold abroad.

Vegetable Oil Refinery

The vegetable oil refinery has the capacity to process more than 150,000 tons of oilseeds per year and if the oilseeds could be purchased the industry would yield a substantial foreign-exchange income to the Free Territory. However, Yugoslavia has offered to sell on compensation only 30,000 tons of oilseeds during the next year. In estimating the foreign exchange revenue to be acquired from this industry it was assumed conservatively that only 15,000 additional tons in oilseeds could be purchased.

The market for the products would be Italy and Yugoslavia, while the oilseeds purchased in countries other than Yugoslavia would require payment in foreign exchange.

The Commission recommends that the vegetable oils and oil cake produced from oilseeds paid for with free foreign exchange be sold for free foreign exchange. The Commission also recommends that the countries producing exportable surpluses of oilseeds provide facilities to the Free Territory for purchasing adequate quantities of oilseeds at world prices to permit this industry to operate at full capacity as soon as possible. If more than 45,000 tons of supplies are made available the foreign exchange revenues will be proportionately higher than estimated in this Report.

Petroleum Refining

The principal oil refining plant in the Free Territory was damaged during the war, but will begin operation on 1 April, 1947. The crude oil must be paid for in foreign exchange, although the market for the products is limited to neighboring countries.

The Commission recommends that Italy pay for or supply the crude petroleum and that the products of the refinery be sold in Italy under appropriate trade arrangements. The Commission also recommends that assistance be granted to this industry to acquire the machinery which it still lacks to complete reconstruction, and that the Free Territory should take steps to determine the feasibility of reactivating fully the other oil refining plants in the Free Territory.

Port Activities

The Commission recommends that the International Commission (see Article 21, Annex VIII) study the rate structure, harbor and port charges, railroad rates, and take such action as will place the Port of Trieste on a competitive footing with other ports. In this connection, the Commission calls attention to Paragraph 3 of Article 16, Annex VIII, and recommends that the Governor of the Free Territory report any infringement to the Security Council, if such an occasion should arise.

The Commission recommends that the foreign exchange control of the Free Territory take whatever action is necessary to insure that the payments made to the forwarding agents by their foreign clients be remitted in toto to the foreign exchange control of the Free Territory and that the present method of collecting the foreign exchange revenues from ships' agents be continued.

Shipping

The free foreign exchange revenue from shipping is potentially the largest source of free foreign exchange for the Free Territory and is likely to be so for the next few years. In addition to the direct earnings of foreign exchange, an adequate shipping industry of the Free Territory would guarantee a satisfactory flow of transit shipments through the Free Territory and thus be the source of additional foreign exchange earnings.

At the present time the shipping companies of Trieste have less than a hundred thousand tons of cargo shipping and no passenger vessels.

The Commission agreed on the following recommendations with reference to the shipping industry:

1. That other governments lend assistance in enabling the shipping companies to acquire additional vessels as quickly as possible. The most fruitful source of foreign exchange earnings at the present time would be the acquisition of 10 or more cargo vessels and several passenger vessels to the merchant marine of Trieste.

2. The Government of the Free Territory should take steps to supervise the activities of the shipping companies to ensure that the routes they travel and the cargoes carried are in the interests of the Free Territory, both in developing transit trade through the port of Trieste and earning foreign exchange.

3. That the foreign exchange control of the Free Territory take special measures to ensure that all of the foreign exchange earnings of the shipping companies are sold to the foreign exchange control. During the present period of high ocean freight rates, the earnings of the shipping companies should, even with the limited number of ships now available to them, be considerably higher than the figure estimated in the Balance of Payments of this report which was based on data supplied by the shipping companies themselves.

Steelworks

The Ilva Steelworks produce coke and gas for consumption in the city, as well as pig iron and steel. It has a capacity for producing 140,000 tons of pig iron, 34,000 tons of steel ingots and 24,000 tons of steel plate, per year. The steel plates produced by Ilva are partly consumed by the local shipping industry. The plant is out of date and needs considerable repair of war damage.

The operation of Ilva depends foremost upon the purchase of metallurgical coal which at present could only be acquired from Poland, the Ruhr or the United States. The Commission, therefore, recommends that the Governments producing or controlling the production of metallurgical coal make supplies available to the steelworks for full operation to the extent possible.

The Commission recommends that steps be taken to effect the expansion and modernization of the plant, including the acquisition of machinery which will permit Ilva to satisfy the other steel requirements of local industry. Measures should also be taken for the construction of the cement works. ~~Expansion of the steel production should be possible in the near future including the acquisition of a rolling mill.~~

The U.S. delegate is of the opinion that with the present price structure the production of pig iron will be at a loss in foreign exchange to the Free Territory as well as at a loss to the company, unless the pig iron can be sold at a higher price than was offered by Yugoslavia of \$45 per ton. The delegate of the U.S. recommends, therefore, that a study be made to determine the most desirable production program of Ilva.

The U.S.S.R. delegate considers, as a result of the shortage of productive capacity of metallurgical industry in those European countries who are consumers of the production of Ilva, it is not appropriate to reduce the production of pig iron. Moreover, in the opinion of the U.S.S.R. delegate, the price offered by Yugoslavia enables the company to produce pig iron without any losses.

Other Recommendations on Balance of Payments

It is recommended that:

1. Supplying countries should make available to the Free Territory at the lowest world prices adequate supplies of jute, sugar, steel, copper, tin-plate, timber, machinery and other raw materials needed for reconstruction and for current industrial operations.

2. The Governor of the Free Territory should make agreements with the military forces in the area which will ensure that the maximum foreign exchange arising from the presence of military forces in the area will accrue to the Free Territory.

3. The Government of the Free Territory should establish a procurement agency in order to purchase supplies on its own account. Such purchases should be sold to the industries of the Free Territory on a basis which will yield only a normal profit and which will maximize the net foreign exchange receipts of the Free Territory.

4. The United Nations utilize the Free Territory as the scene of International Conferences whenever convenient.

5. The Commission recommends that an immediate study be made of the possibility of salvaging sunken vessels now in the waters of the Free Territory, and that other nations lend appropriate assistance to the project.

Balance of Payments Deficit During the First Quarter of the First Fiscal Year

The Commission did not reach agreement on the deficit in the balance of payments for the first quarter of the fiscal year. The delegates of France, U.K. and U.S. reached the conclusion that the Free Territory would have a free foreign exchange deficit of \$5 million during the first quarter of the fiscal year 1947, in addition to the need for external assistance to supply the food and basic necessities during the months preceding the

fiscal year. This foreign exchange deficit must be met by external assistance. The delegates of France, U.K. and U.S. recommend, therefore, that the Council of Foreign Ministers consider the problem of providing the necessary external assistance to meet the prospective deficit.

The U.S.S.R. delegate is of the opinion that the Free Territory will not have a deficit in free foreign exchange during the first quarter of the first fiscal year and that the Balance of Payments deficit of the Free Territory with Italy and Yugoslavia would be met by short-term credits provided by these two countries.

The calculation of the ^{results} deficit for the second quarter of the fiscal year was not considered feasible. However, if conditions in the Free Territory and in the neighboring countries develop favorably, the delegates agreed that there need not be any foreign exchange deficit after the end of 1947.

Chapter IVCURRENCY AND BANKING

The Commission, having considered the questions of currency and banking, makes the following recommendations:

I. Organization of the Central Bank

The Government of the Free Territory should establish the State Central Bank. The delegates of France, U.K. and the U.S.S.R. were of the opinion that the State Central Bank should be completely owned by the Government. The U.S. delegate was of the opinion that the Government should limit its ownership to a simple majority of the capital stock and should invite subscriptions to its capital stock by banks registered in the Free Territory and other local interested parties, and that these other shareholders be represented on the board of directors.

The foreign exchange reserves of the State Central Bank should be acquired by loan or otherwise from the countries whose economies are closely linked with that of the Free Territory and which are particularly interested in the stability of the monetary system of the Free Territory. These countries are Italy, Yugoslavia, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Switzerland.

If, however, after a reasonable period of time, it appears that adequate reserves supplied on terms acceptable to the Government of the Free Territory would not be made available in accordance with this recommendation, the Government of the Free Territory should place the problem before the Security Council of the United Nations.

II. Commercial Banking

1. Within a reasonable time, all commercial banks in the Free Territory should register as Triestine corporations with sede sociale in the Free Territory. The stock of those banks may be owned by foreign nationals. Banks should be subject to inspection in accordance with the laws of the Free Territory.

2. All banks in the Free Territory should be required to hold their reserves with the Central Bank of Trieste. This will not preclude their holding deposits abroad in lire and other foreign currencies in conformity with the exchange control regulations.

3. The Free Territory should study the question of the provision of long term capital for industry and commerce. Consideration should be given to (a) the establishment of a public credit institute to provide long-term loans for industry, agriculture and commerce, (b) the development of the private capital market for bonds and other long-term securities.

III. Currency

1. Pending the negotiation of the agreement provided for in Article 11 of Annex VII, which should be concluded as soon as possible, the Banca d'Italia should continue to provide lire in the Free Territory in the same manner as at present in Zone A.
2. A Central Bank shall be established at an early date. Its statutes should be determined by the Government of the Free Territory.
3. Pending the establishment of the new currency, the negotiation of the agreement under Article 11 of Annex VII should provide for the Bank of Italy to transmit lira currency, issued by itself, to the Central Bank of the Free Territory for the currency requirements of normal banking operations.
4. Yugoslav M.L. and A.M.L. should be removed from circulation as rapidly as possible, and for this purpose Zone B lire should be exchanged for Metropolitan lire at the generally-accepted rate at the time of conversion. The Banca d'Italia should be requested to undertake this operation for the account of the Free Territory. It may be recorded that by a Decree of 24 October 1946, of the Military Government of the Yugoslav Army, the official rate of exchange was established at 200 Metropolitan lire equal 100 Yugoslav Military Lire.
5. In the event of a conversion in Italy of the current issue of lira notes for a new issue prior to the introduction of a new currency in the Free Territory, such operation should be carried out simultaneously and under the same terms in the Free Territory.

Conversion of Old Currency

- (1) At the time of conversion only Bank of Italy notes will be in circulation, since military lire will have been withdrawn previously.
- (2) The conversion should apply to:
 - (a) Notes in circulation in the Territory.
 - (b) Deposits in banks in the Territory.
 - (c) Contracts in force between Free Territory residents.
- (3) The new currency amount should be in such ratio to the currency being displaced as to be most convenient for normal business transactions and the handling of such currency. The currency should be given a distinctive name different from the lira or dinar.
- (4) The par value of the currency should be expressed in weight of gold or U.S. dollars of the weight and fineness prevailing on 1 July 1944.
- (5) Contracts expressed in lira should automatically become contracts in the new currency at the announced rate, where the parties to the contract are residents of the Free Territory. When one or more of the parties to the contract is a foreign resident, it should be treated as an exchange transaction, subject to special rules, unless the parties agree to retain the contract in the form of Triestino currency.

- (6) In order to control any unjustified flow of lire into the Free Territory to take advantage of the conversion, a program should be initiated which, among other features, would require (a) disclosure of the source of holdings of currency and deposits above a specified amount and (b) determination of amount of currency and deposits to be immediately converted in the name of non-residents of the Free Territory, and application of foreign exchange control to all currency and deposits owned by non-residents.

Issue of the New Currency

The Commission recommends that the Free Territory establish its new currency unit as soon as possible after it becomes apparent that a new currency could be maintained with reasonable stability. The necessary conditions would be:

- (1) The budget of the Free Territory must be in balance, so that Territorial borrowing from the Central Bank will be limited to small amounts, principally occasioned by the seasonal flow of revenues and expenditures.
- (2) That the balance of payments of the Free Territory on current account be substantially in equilibrium.
- (3) That the Free Territory acquire adequate reserves in gold and foreign currencies so as to be able to maintain the exchange parity of its currency with others. These foreign currency reserves should consist preferably, of:
 - (a) currencies convertible for current account purposes, under the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund,
 - (b) currencies of countries important for the import trade of the Free Territory, or with which the Free Territory may be in an unfavorable position on current account.
- (4) That the Central Bank of Trieste be organized and ready to assume its functions as a bank of issue.
- (5) That adequate time be allowed between the decision to issue a new currency and the time of its issue to permit the printing of currency which cannot readily be counterfeited.

Chapter VFOREIGN EXCHANGE

It is recommended that the Government of the Free Territory establish as soon as possible after the inauguration of the Free Territory an autonomous foreign exchange control system. Pending the establishment of this system, the present regulations should remain in force. The autonomous system of foreign exchange control should have the features outlined below:

1. The Government of the Free Territory should exercise a monopoly with respect to the purchase and sale of foreign exchange from or to all natural and juridical persons subject to its jurisdiction. It is recommended that the branch of the Bank of Italy at Trieste act as agent of the Government of the Free Territory with respect to the exercise of such foreign exchange control pending the establishment of a central bank for the Free Territory or some other appropriate foreign exchange control agency.
2. Foreign exchange available to the Government of the Free Territory should be allocated to meet essential requirements on the basis of programmes established from time to time.
3. As a further part of an autonomous exchange control system the Government of the Free Territory should establish a single rate of exchange between the lira and the U.S. dollar, with all other exchange rates determined by the official cross-rate. It is recommended that this single rate be calculated at approximately the average between the official rate of exchange in Italy plus the exchange equilization fund quota and the export rate in Italy accruing from the sale of 50% of export proceeds in the Italian foreign exchange market at the time this single rate is determined. The Free Territory should continually review the appropriateness of its own exchange rates in the light of changes in the Italian foreign exchange system, as long as the lira is the currency of the Free Territory.
4. Foreign exchange assets held abroad by residents of the Free Territory and accumulated prior to the establishment of the Free Territory should be used for the payment of approved imports as is presently permitted in Italy.
5. All exports of commodities from the Free Territory or payments to the Free Territory for services to foreigners, including compensation arrangements, should be paid for in foreign exchange or its equivalent, and such foreign exchange should be sold to the Government of the Free Territory. This arrangement should apply for all countries except Italy until the new currency of the Free Territory is established. In the case of Italy, it is recommended that an agreement with Italy be reached whereby the lira proceeds of the principal exports of the Free Territory to Italy and of the principal payments for services sold to Italy be placed in a special central lire account at the Bank of Italy, which will be used only with the approval of the Government of the Free Territory for the purchase of commodities or foreign exchange in Italy.

6. The agreement to be reached between the Italian Government and the Government of the Free Territory with respect to the use of the Italian lira in the Free Territory pending the establishment of a definitive currency should include such provisions as may appear appropriate for the purposes of strengthening the exchange control system of the Free Territory.

7. Pending the organization of its own system, the Free Territory should utilize the present system of export and import licensing. The Free Territory should, as soon as possible, establish its own licensing system which should be coordinated with the exchange controls in effect.

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GLASSER, HAROLD
7249 Constance Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 1-37-41

COMMUNIST

Communist organizer in IPA for Sec. Ins. 82 West Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Illinois. (Conf. Inf. N, Chicago area 11/12/40; 61-7559-
Sec. 10 Ser 9 p 52). *g. c. m*

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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April 3, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. L. M. C. SMITH
CHIEF, SPECIAL DEFENSE UNIT

There is transmitted herewith a dossier showing the information presently available in the files of this Bureau with respect to Harold Glasser, whose address is 7219 Constance Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

It is recommended that this individual be considered for custodial detention in the event of a national emergency. The information contained on the attached dossier constitutes the basis for appropriate consideration in this regard.

It should be understood, of course, that additional information may be received from time to time supplementing that already available in the Bureau's files, and as such data are received they will be made available to you so that the dossier in your possession may be supplemented thereby.

It will be greatly appreciated if you will advise this Bureau at your earliest convenience as to the decision reached in this case.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED

E. J. Hoover

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

2 APR 7 1941

John Edgar Hoover,
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED

★ APR 4 1941 ★

Enclosure

P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Handwritten signature

GLASSER, HAROLD
7249 Constance Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 1-27-41

COMMUNIST

Communist organizer in IPA for Sec. Ins. 82 West Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Illinois. (Conf. Inf. N, Chicago area 11/12/40; 61-7559-
Sec.10 Ser 9 p 52). *g-c-m*

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September 5, 1941

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PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MATTHEW P. McGUIRE
THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

The Washington Field Division of this Bureau has received information from a highly confidential source indicating that the name of Harold Glasser, who is reportedly employed as Assistant Director by the Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department, appears on the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

It was reported by a confidential source that one Harold Glasser of 7249 Constance, Chicago, Illinois, was suspected of being a Communist organizer. It is not known whether this particular individual is identical with Harold Glasser employed by the Treasury Department. (61-7559-10-9, p. 52)

Will you kindly advise me at your earliest convenience whether any investigation should be conducted by this Bureau under Public Law No. 135, 77th Congress.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Drayton _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
August 23, 1941

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PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Foxworth	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Drayton	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: HAROLD GLASSER
INTERNAL SECURITY
Hatch Act

Dear Sir:

Attention: Mr. P. E. FOXWORTH

The files of the Washington Field Division reflect that the above-captioned individual is on the mailing lists or membership lists of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action - report of Special Agent T. W. DAWSEY, Washington, D. C., dated January 21, 1941, Page 133. *W.C.A.*

It is further noted from the files of the Washington Field Division that HAROLD GLASSER is Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department.

The Bureau's advice is solicited as to whether or not an investigation is to be conducted of this individual.

Very truly yours,

S. K. McKee
S. K. MCKEE

Special Agent in Charge

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1 AUG 27 1941
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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

TO THE DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM THE SAC, NEW YORK
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

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F. B. I.
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Matthew F. McGuire
Assistant to the Attorney General

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON

September 26, 1941

y gmh

MEMORANDUM FOR HONORABLE J. EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

9 (envelope)

This refers to your memoranda of September 4 and 5, stating that the names of Mrs. Joseph Panelli, also known as Mary S. Panelli and Mr. Harold Glasser, said to be employees of the Treasury Department, appear on the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

This information was confidentially transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury and we are now in receipt of a letter dated September 19, a copy of which is enclosed, stating that the services of Mrs. Panelli were terminated as of the close of business June 29, 1941 and that the case of Mr. Harold Glasser will have immediate attention, and we will be advised further.

Matthew F. McGuire
The Assistant to the Attorney General

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1. The first of these is the fact that the
2. United States has a large and growing
3. population of people of Mexican descent.
4. This population is concentrated in the
5. southwestern United States, particularly
6. in California, Arizona, and New Mexico.
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11. southwestern United States, particularly
12. in California, Arizona, and New Mexico.

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is to collect data. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is to analyze the data. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is to interpret the data. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The next step is to report the results. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

7. THE STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF DALLAS

[illegible]

Kisseloff-78319

EAT:DMP

October 23, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

mf

I am attaching hereto a list of the more prominent personages who appear upon the list of employees of the Federal government alleged to be affiliated with subversive organizations as outlined by Mr. Dies in the material which he submitted to the Attorney General. There are 66 persons on the list which I have selected and it is proposed that after an appropriate investigation of these 66 people, a letter be addressed over your signature to each of these individuals, inviting him to call at the Bureau for the purpose of being interviewed by an Assistant Director (preferably Mr. Ladd). Because of the positions held by these people, it is believed more desirable to have them interviewed by a ranking official of the Bureau than by a subordinate Agent of the Washington Field Office. In addition, I believe that we may obtain more valuable information through this type of interview because of the prestige attached to a Bureau Official's position than would be obtained by a relatively young Special Agent.

I desire to point out that the list submitted by Mr. Dies is obviously not current and it is not improbable that some of the people will be found to be no longer employed in the Federal government, or in positions other than those described in the attached list. Indicative of this type of information is the fact that the name of Gerard D. Reilly appears on the list as a Solicitor in the office of the Solicitor of the Labor Department at \$5,600 per year.

You might desire to contact certain of the persons on the attached list by telephone and indicate that you would have an Assistant Director call upon them for the purpose of interviewing them, and I have marked with an asterisk those names on which you may desire to have this procedure followed.

Appropriate letters will be prepared today sending copies of these lists, in so far as they pertain to the War and Navy Departments, to G-2 and ONI, respectively.

Memoranda are being addressed to the Department today inquiring what action should be taken with reference to those groups which the Department has not yet declared to be subversive. A similar inquiry is being addressed to the Department in connection with employees of the District government.

RECORDED

Respectfully,
101-3599-1

NOV 19 1941

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-78321

I ENCL. 3
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Attachment

CH-26

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/30/99 BY SPIC/K/MS

ORIGINAL FILE IN 101-958-16

DEC 4 2 46 PM '41

FED. EMPLOYEES UNIT

F. B. I.

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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REC'D NAT'L DEF. DIVISION
F. B. I.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

WWW:EIP
101-3478 -

November 19, 1941

Special Agent in Charge
Washington, D. C.

RE: HAROLD GLASSER
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
DIVISION OF MONETARY RESEARCH
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL SECURITY, HATCH ACT

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Hubert J. O'Malley, dated November 7, 1941, at Chicago, Illinois, concerning the above captioned individual. In accordance with the present Bureau policy you are directed to hold in abeyance the interview of Glasser, and you are instructed to immediately advise me by letter when the investigation of this individual is completed so that appropriate action may be taken as to arranging for an interview with Glasser.

For your information there are attached hereto copies of a letter from the Chicago Field Office dated October 15, 1941, concerning Harold Glasser.

It is imperative that this case be given very close supervision and that the investigation be expedited.

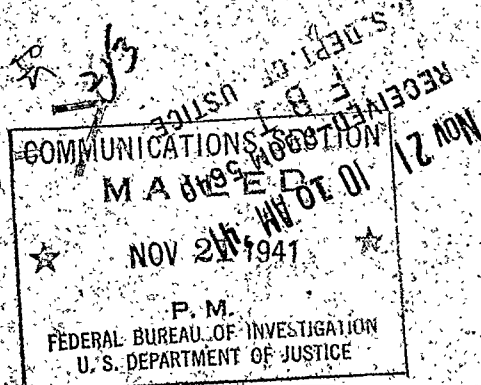
Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

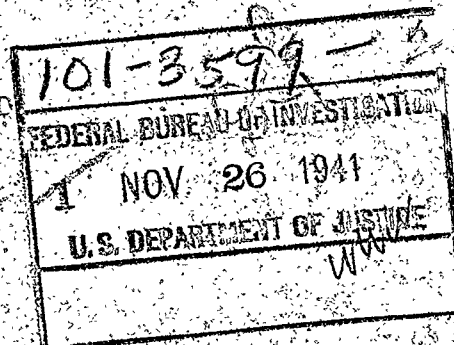
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/30/99 BY SPICIK/gac

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Hoffman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____



RECORDED



Kisseloff-78324

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

FILE NO. **101-30**

REPORT MADE AT Chicago, Illinois	DATE WHEN MADE 11/19/41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/7, 8, 9, 13, 15/41	REPORT MADE BY HUBERT J. O'MALLEY HJO/OP
--	-----------------------------------	---	--

TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department	CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - HATCH ACT
--	---

<p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1-22-88 BY SP-10/10/88</p> <p style="text-align: right;">11/19/41</p>	<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p>H. S. GLASSER charged with playing cards for money when arrested June 26, 1926. Charge dismissed after trial before judge in Municipal Court, Chicago. Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance evidently listed on bulletin board in Chicago office building by BORIS GOPSTEIN, presently official in Soviet Union Government. GOPSTEIN departed for Russia in 1935. Organization never listed in Chicago telephone directories. Indices of credit agency, Chicago Field Division, and Chicago PD checked with negative results.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- RUC -</p>
--	--

Reference: Report of Special Agent **HUBERT J. O'MALLEY**, dated 11/7/41 at Chicago, Illinois.

Details: **AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

S. DANIEL LEVERETTE, Deputy Clerk, Municipal Court, exhibited file on claims case #668216 concerning arrest of **H. S. GLASSER**, 4628 Central Avenue, on June 26, 1926. The file reflected that **H. S. GLASSER** was charged with unlawfully and willfully playing for money or other valuable things at a certain game with cards in Section 298, Chapter 38 of Cahil Revised Statistics, 1921 Edition.

<p>APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>A. H. Glaser</i></p> <p>SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE</p>	<p>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p> <p style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">101-3599-3</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">NOV 25 1941</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FIVE</p>
<p>COPIES DESTROYED</p> <p>125 MAR 15 1961</p> <p>2 Bureau</p> <p>2 Washington Field</p> <p>2 Chicago</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">RECORDED</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Kisseloff-78325</p>

NOTES RECORDED

[illegible]

REF ID: A66666

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vehículo de transporte para o exterior, interior

Background

DATE 1-25-2004 2:54 PM
 REFERENCE MATCHED
 FBI LABORATORY DIVISION

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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

END

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~~1. KONTAKT, KONTAKT, KONTAKT~~
~~2. KONTAKT, KONTAKT, KONTAKT~~
~~3. KONTAKT, KONTAKT, KONTAKT~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~

CONVERGENCE OF CREEP

CHINA'S INTERESTS

7000

1970

WILLIAM T. BENTLEY

14-00000

1. The following information is being furnished to you for your information only. It is not to be used for any other purpose.

REF ID: A66423

DEPARTMENT OF INVESTIGATION

Kisseloff-78326

On June 28, 1926, the defendant was arraigned before the Honorable SAMUEL H. TRUDE, Justice of the Municipal Court, and plead not guilty. He waived jury trial and was tried by the court. A finding was made by the court that the defendant was not guilty, and he was discharged the same day.

I. M. ACKLEY, McCormick Estates, 30 North LaSalle Street, advised that the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance had been a sub-tenant in rooms 522 and 814 for an unknown period. ACKLEY stated that he had checked the records concerning 82 West Washington Street; and that the only tenants who had occupied 522 and 814 were the accounting firm of Erhlich and Silver; and that this association was a sub-tenant of Erhlich and Silver.

I. J. ERHLICH, 127 North Dearborn Street, was again interviewed by the writer and advised that he had never heard of the association; but that it must have been listed upon the bulletin board at 82 West Washington Street at the request of a sub-tenant of Erhlich and Silver named BORIS GOPSTEIN, who was a sub-tenant in rooms 522 and 814. GOPSTEIN returned to Russia in 1935, ERHLICH stated, and is presently holding a position with the Soviet Government. ERHLICH stated that he does not know definitely whether GOPSTEIN was a member of the Communist Party when he was in America; but that he was very radical. ERHLICH stated that GOPSTEIN was an accountant and had a small practice. He never had meetings at the office and did not appear to be engaged in any other activities other than his accounting practice when he was a sub-tenant.

Confidential Informant #1 advised that his files contain no information concerning the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance. He stated, as he remembered it, that this organization was a legitimate organization which was affiliated in some way with the Russell Sage organization; and that it was taken over by the Communists and made a front organization for them. This informant promised to attempt to obtain further information concerning the association for the writer. He was later contacted by the writer at which time he advised that his efforts to obtain definite information concerning the association were made to no avail.

The writer checked the Chicago telephone directories from 1925 to date and determined that the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance was never listed in the Chicago telephone directory.

Dun & Bradstreet, 300 West Adams Street, and Hill's Reports, Inc., 209 West Jackson Boulevard, had no information on file concerning this association.

The indices of the Chicago Field Division, Confidential Informant #2, and the Industrial Detail of the Chicago Police Department were checked with negative results concerning this association.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Informants

Confidential Informant #1 is Lt. Commander N. E. HEWITT, Naval Intelligence, 2280 Board of Trade Building, 141 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois.

Confidential Informant #2 is the Dies Committee, 225 South Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Confidential Informant No. 1:

LEONARD ERICKSON - Assistant Bursar,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois

Confidential Informant No. 2:

VERNE W. FOGEL - Manager, Hooper Holmes, Inc.,
360 N. Michigan Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

FILE NO. **101-30**

REPORT MADE AT Chicago, Illinois	DATE WHEN MADE 11/19/41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/7,8,9,13,15/41	REPORT MADE BY HUBERT J. O'MALLEY HJO/OP
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - HATCH ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

(Handwritten mark)

H. S. GLASSER charged with playing cards for money when arrested June 26, 1926. Charge dismissed after trial before Judge in Municipal Court, Chicago. Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance evidently listed on bulletin board in Chicago office building by **BORIS COPSTEIN**, presently official in Soviet Union Government. **COPSTEIN** departed for Russia in 1935. Organization never listed in Chicago telephone directories. Indices of credit agency, Chicago Field Division, and Chicago PD checked with negative results.

- RUC -

Reference:

Report of Special Agent **HUBERT J. O'MALLEY**, dated 11/7/41 at Chicago, Illinois.

Details:

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

S. DANIEL LEVERETTE, Deputy Clerk, Municipal Court, exhibited file on claims case #668216 concerning arrest of **H. S. GLASSER**, 4628 Central Avenue, on June 26, 1926. The file reflected that **H. S. GLASSER** was charged with unlawfully and willfully playing for money or other valuable things at a certain game with cards in Section 338, Chapter 58 of Cahill Revised Statistics, 1921 Edition.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 Bureau 2 Washington Field 2 Chicago		ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1-22-88 BY SP4 JEM/LL 584	

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

MCC:WLS
101-496

Washington, D. C.
December 4, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

attention Mr. D. M. Ladd

RE: HAROLD GLASSER, Assistant Director,
Division of Monetary Research,
Treasury Department;
INTERNAL SECURITY - HATCH ACT.

Dear Sir:

There is being transmitted under separate cover, the report of Special Agent M. C. Clements dated December 3, 1941, regarding the above-captioned individual. The name of Harold Glasser is listed among the persons whom it is the desire of the Bureau to have Mr. D. M. Ladd personally interview.

It will be noted from the report in this case that Mr. Glasser is presently detailed to the government of Ecuador at Quito, Ecuador. In view of this information, the case is being closed in this Office.

Very truly yours,

S. K. McKee
S. K. McKee
Special Agent in Charge

RECORDED

101-3599-4

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
12 DEC 9 1941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2 JAN 31 1942

5 FEB 5 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 7/3/99 BY SPIC/104/ps

Kisseloff-78332

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REC'D NAT'L DEF. DIVISION
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REC'D NAT'L DEF. DIVISION
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REC'D NAT'L DEF. DIVISION
F.B.I.
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

JAN 33 8 59 AM '42
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F.B.I.
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON FIELD**

FILE NO. **101-30**

REPORT MADE AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	DATE WHEN MADE 11/27/41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/24-26/41	REPORT MADE BY C. B. WHEELER
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, Assistant Director Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - HATCH ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Lease to premises at 7249 Constance Ave. for Oct. 1, 1933, to Sep. 30, 1934, signed by HAROLD GLASSER and FAYE GLASSER. Letters to subject sent by former employer and bursar's office, University of Chicago, to same address during this period. Subject reported to have been officer of Sibley Lumber & Supply Co., Harvey, Ill., of which MORRIS COHEN, subject's father-in-law, is secretary and treasurer.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-22-82 BY SP-1 JEM/ML
86429

- RUC -

DETAILS:

This investigation is predicated upon a teletype from the Washington Field Division dated November 22, 1941, requesting information as to whether the subject, HAROLD GLASSER, in this case is identical with the HAROLD GLASSER of 7249 Constance Avenue, as set forth in the report of Special Agent HUBERT J. O'MALLEY, dated November 7, 1941, at Chicago, Illinois.

In the above report of Special Agent O'MALLEY dated November 7, 1941, information is set forth that a HAROLD GLASSER is listed among the members of the Communist Party, furnished to the Chicago Field Division by Confidential Informant N, which list is included in the report of Special Agent A. D. HORN, entitled: "Communist Party Activities, Chicago, Illinois Area (District 8, CP., U.S.A.), Internal Security (R)", dated at Chicago, Illinois, December 4, 1940.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE COPIES DESTROYED 2 MAR 16 1951 COPIES OF THIS REPORT (5) - Bureau 3 - Washington Field (AMSD) 2 - Chicago 2 JAN 31 1942	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold; text-align: center;">101-3599-5</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">DEC 1 1941</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">FIVE</div> <div style="float: right; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 150px;"> RECORDED INDEXED </div>
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Re-contact was had with confidential informant N, who produced the original records in his possession, which reflected the following information:

"GLASSER, HAROLD
7249 Constance, Chicago, Ill.

"Suspected Communist Organizer in IPA for Soc. Ins.
82 W. Washington, Chicago, Ill."

which is the information contained in the report of Special Agent A. D. HORN mentioned above. Confidential informant N stated that his records did not show the date the information was received by him, nor the source from which it was received. Agent was advised, however, that the informationⁱⁿ the files of his office was contained on a card which was used prior to 1939, but stated that at the present time there was no way to ascertain either the source or the date of this information.

At the office of Glatt & Price, realtors, 6826 S. Stony Island Avenue, W. J. HAFER produced the lease to the premises at 7249 Constance Avenue for the period from October 1, 1933, to September 30, 1934, which revealed the signatures of HAROLD GLASSER and FAYE GLASSER. HAFER stated that Glatt & Price was the management company of these premises during this period of time, and that he had represented Glatt & Price in negotiating this lease and had signed this lease as the representative of Glatt & Price. HAFER advised that the subject had moved to this address some time in September prior to the effective date of the lease, and had moved from the premises on the expiration of the lease without any rent due to the management company. HAFER advised that he did not recall either the subject or his wife, and advised that the janitor of the building, as well as the representative of Glatt & Price who had some connection with the premises during that time, were both deceased.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent HUBERT J. O'MALLEY dated November 7, 1941, at Chicago, Illinois, which sets forth information received from O. D. ZIMRING of 11 South LaSalle Street, who confirms the subject's employment by him, and states that while he was employed subject had resided at 7249 Constance Avenue. EVELYN ABRAMS, secretary to O. D. ZIMRING, 11 South

LaSalle Street, advised that when the subject was first employed he had given his address as 5419 Harper, but that on October 27, 1933, a letter had been addressed to him at 7249 Constance Avenue, enclosing a check for his services, and that the records of his employment reflected this change of address.

An examination of the file of the subject in the School of Business at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, made available by MISS WIZER, reflected subject's record as receiving a Ph. B. Degree at the University of Chicago in 1926, and as attending the University of Akron, Akron, Ohio, from April to September, 1929; Harvard University during 1929 and 1930; and reflected his service with the Brookings Institute at Washington D. C. during 1931 and 1932; with the Peoples' Junior College, 3500 West Douglas Blvd., Chicago, 1933-1935; and with the Works Progress Administration, Chicago, 1935-1936. Subject's address was given as 4628 N. Central Avenue, and his last known address as 4956 North Whipple Street. This record also reflected that the subject received two student loans, amounting to \$291.50, while in attendance at the University of Chicago.

Confidential Informant No. 1 advised that, following the granting of the loans to the subject, he had had several communications with the subject with reference to those loans. Informant advised that prior to December, 1931, subject's address was 4624 North Central Parkway, Chicago, and that from December 20, 1931, until October 27, 1932, the subject gave as his address 722 Jackson, Washington, D. C. Informant stated that following this, he had received five letters from the subject in Chicago, giving his address as 7249 Constance Avenue, as follows:

Nov. 8, 1933 - requesting a statement of the indebtedness.
Dec. 8, 1933 - forwarding \$5.00 payment.
Feb. 2, 1934 - forwarding \$10.00 payment and requesting that his scholastic record be released to the Peoples' Junior College, 3500 Douglas Blvd., Chicago.

Apr. 6, 1934 - forwarding \$5.00 payment.
May 14, 1934 - inquiring of the manner of computation of
interest on the loan.

Agent was advised that subsequent to that time letters had been received from 5537 Kimbark Avenue, Chicago, on November 6, 1934, and on October 9, 1936, and that from November 25, 1936, until January 27, 1937, letters had been received from 4624 N. Central Park Avenue, Chicago, and from May 21, 1937, until July 20, 1938, from 908 South Ode, Arlington, Virginia.

Informant advised that the last communication in his file was dated November 8, 1940, which was signed, "MRS. HAROLD GIASSER, FAYE GIASSER", which he stated was received from Quito, Ecuador, c/o U. S. Legation, which letter reflected that the subject had been loaned to the Ecuadorean government for one year.

Confidential informant No. 2 advised that his office was in receipt of a report dated in February, 1936, reflecting that the subject was an auditor for the Works Progress Administration in Chicago, and reflecting that he had done some accounting work and was an officer of the Sibley Lumber & Supply Company, 24-30 147th St., Harvey, Illinois, which was a corporation of which MORRIS COHEN was secretary and treasurer. The report reflected that MORRIS COHEN was the father-in-law of the subject.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO. 101-30

REPORT MADE AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	DATE WHEN MADE 11/27/41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/24-26/41	REPORT MADE BY C. B. WHEELER
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, Assistant Director Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - HATCH ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Lease to premises at 7249 Constance Ave. for Oct. 1, 1933, to Sep. 30, 1934, signed by HAROLD GLASSER and FAYE GLASSER. Letters to subject sent by former employer and bursar's office, University of Chicago, to same address during this period. Subject reported to have been officer of Sibley Lumber & Supply Co., Harvey, Ill., of which MORRIS COHEN, subject's father-in-law, is secretary and treasurer.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 3 - Washington Field (AMSD) 2 - Chicago			

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REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

Confidential Informant No. 1:

LEONARD ERICKSON - Assistant Bursar,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois

Confidential Informant No. 2:

VERNE W. FOGEL - Manager, Hooper Holmes, Inc.,
360 N. Michigan Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

Chicago, Illinois
October 15, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Agent Jefferies of the United States Secret Service came to this office and contacted Agent John Q. Harris, requesting information on a Harold Glasser. Mr. Jefferies stated to Agent Harris that the said Glasser was Assistant Director of the Division of Monetary Research, United States Department of the Treasury. He further stated that Glasser was suspected of subversive activities and that the Secret Service was conducting an investigation concerning him.

Agent Harris diplomatically advised Mr. Jefferies that matters of this nature are within the primary jurisdiction of this Bureau and that he should refer the matter to the Bureau, along with whatever information was had by the United States Secret Service. Agent Harris stated that this had been a recent ruling by the United States Attorney General.

The name of Harold Glasser was checked with the indices of the Chicago Field Division, and the following information was found in file #100-125-221, page 52:

Harold Glasser lived at 7249 Constance Avenue, Chicago, Illinois and was a suspected Communist organizer in I.P.A. for Sec. Ins., 82 West Washington, Chicago, Illinois.

RECORDED

101-3599-6

Mr. Jefferies volunteered the information to Agent Harris that Glasser had been a WPA statistician in Chicago from August, 1935 to May, 1936. He stated that the Dies Committee has information concerning him, and he also believed that the States Attorney's office has

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Director, 10/15/41

some information concerning the said Glasser. Mr. Jefferies advised that the information had been volunteered in the State's Attorney's office that Glasser had been mixed up in some sort of swindle scheme with several other operators and that the Goldblatt Stores were drawn into this.

Agent Harris advised me that he did not submit any information concerning Harold Glasser to the Secret Service inasmuch as he felt that it would be inadvisable and against Bureau policy to furnish another investigative agency with information on a case not within their own investigative jurisdiction.

Agent Harris suggested to Mr. Jefferies that he direct an inquiry to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D. C., requesting the same information he requested in this office inasmuch as this office did not have any information that would be of value to him concerning the said Glasser.

Very truly yours,

A. H. Johnson

A. H. JOHNSON
Acting Special Agent in Charge

JQH:MLB

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

CHICAGO FILE NO. **101-30**

REPORT MADE AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	DATE WHEN MADE 11/7/41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/2-6/41	REPORT MADE BY HUBERT J. O'MALLEY HJO:CH
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, Assistant Director Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - HATCH ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

GLASSER reported by Confidential Informant N as suspected Communist Organizer in Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance, Chicago, Illinois. Other Confidential source reports GLASSER member of Washington Committee for Democratic action. IPA for Soc. Ins. is evidently presently non-existent and efforts to obtain information concerning it made with negative results. Employers, associates interviewed and neighborhood investigation made concerning GLASSER with negative results. Investigation to determine GLASSER's activities in IPA for Social Insurance to be conducted. H. S. GLASSER probably identical with subject arrested by Chicago Police Department on charge of practicing law without a license. Discharged June 28, 1926.

- P -

DETAILS:

This investigation is predicated upon a teletype from the Washington Field Division advising that the subject was employed by the WPA as a Statistician from August 15, 1935 to May 1, 1936 and was former Dean in charge of Administration, Peoples College, 3500 Douglas St., Chicago, for two years. This teletype further advised that the subject received Ph.D. Degree at the University of Chicago in 1926 and that his mother, MRS. RACHEL GLASSER, resides at 4956 North Whipple St., Chicago and requested

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DATE 1-28-82 BY SPK/eml

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>[Signature]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY MATTER

CHIEF OF POLICE TRAVEL IT'S-ONE HARRIS T. GILBERTSON 70:31

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-1-80 BY 101-30

RELEVANT PARTS OF IMAGINATION

Kisseloff-78347

investigation to determine the Communistic leanings or affiliations of GLASSER while in Chicago.

By teletype dated October 31, 1941, the Washington Field Division advised that ROY C. JACOBSON, WPA official, Washington, D. C. suggested that the following persons be interviewed as he considered them to be reliable and that they would be able to assist in this investigation:

LAWRENCE JACOBSON, Deputy State Administrator, WPA.

MRS. EVELYN S. BYRON, Director, Community Service Program, WPA.

PAUL DOUGLAS, Professor of Economics, University of Chicago.

MARY GILSON, University of Chicago.

This teletype also stated that G. O. HARDY, BROOKINGS Institution, suggested that R. W. STONE, T. O. YNTENNA and FRANK H. KNIGHT, all of the University of Chicago, should all be interviewed.

On October 21, 1941, Special Agent A. L. JEFFERIES, United States Secret Service, Treasury Department, Chicago, Illinois, visited the Chicago Field Division and requested information concerning HAROLD GLASSER, advising that he was being investigated by the Secret Service because he had been reported to them as having been engaged in subversive activities and they believed that he belonged to the Communist Party.

MR. JEFFERIES was informed by Special Agent J. Q. HARRIS of the Chicago Field Division that he should refer this matter to the Bureau as the Federal Bureau of Investigation had sole jurisdiction in a case of this type.

A review of the files of the Chicago Field Division reveals the fact that a HAROLD GLASSER is listed among the members of the Communist Party, furnished to the Chicago Field Division by Confidential Informant N which list is included in the report of Special Agent A. D. HORN entitled COMMUNIST PARTY ACTIVITIES, Chicago, Illinois Area (District #8, CP, USA) - INTERNAL SECURITY (R), dated at Chicago, Illinois December 4, 1940. In this report GLASSER is listed as follows:

cr /
GLASSER, HAROLD

7249 Constance, Chicago, Ill.

Suspected Communist Organizer in IPA for Sec. Ins.
82 W. Washington, Chicago, Ill.

No further information concerning HAROLD GLASSER is contained in the files of the Chicago Field Division.

Confidential Informant #1 exhibited the file concerning the subject which reflected the following information:

GLASSER, HAROLD

Washington Committee for Democratic action.
Member, Committee file.
339 Willard Ave.
W 16977
Friendship Heights, Md. (Monetary Research Treasury Department).

Confidential Informant #1 stated that he had no further information concerning the subject and had conducted no investigation in the Chicago Field concerning him.

Confidential Informant #2 advised that the investigation conducted by a member of his Department had failed to reveal any Communist activities on the part of the subject. He stated that they had been unable to locate any of the subject's relatives in Chicago. He had received information that the subject's mother was residing at 4956 North Whipple St., Chicago, Illinois but investigation had proved this to be false, however, he advised that investigation had shown that the subject had not filed an income tax return in the Chicago area during his residence there although he was making enough money at that time to require him to file a return. He also advised that his investigator had heard that HAROLD GLASSER was "mixed up" with some swindle and that prosecutive action had been taken by the Illinois State's Attorney's office.

RUDOLPH BRABENEC, Principal Clerk, Personnel Section, Works Progress Administration, Merchandist Mart, exhibited the file concerning the subject. It reflected that the subject was employed as a

Statistician in the Administrative Division of the Works Progress Administration, Chicago, Illinois from August 16, 1935 to April 16, 1936. An examination of this file reflected that the subject had during the period of his employment lived at 5537 Kimbark Ave., Chicago, Illinois and that his employment from 1928 to 1935 was as follows:

1928 to 1929 - University of Akron, Akron, Ohio; Instructor in Accounting. Supervisor, Doctor LEIGH.

1931 to 1932 - Brookings Institution, 722 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.; Supervisor, Doctor H. G. MOULTEN.

1932 to 1933 - Labor Bureau of the Middle West, 11 South LaSalle St., Chicago, Illinois; Supervisor, MR. O. D. ZIMRING.

1933 to 1935 - Peoples Junior College, 3500 Douglas Blvd., Chicago, Illinois; Supervisor, Doctor P. L. SEMAN.

A review of this file reflected that the subject received a degree of PhB from the University of Chicago in 1926 after having attended from 1922 to 1926 and that he also attended the University from 1930 to 1931 and from 1926 to 1928. He attended the Harvard University from 1929 to 1930. MR. BRABENEC advised he did not know GLASSER.

HAROLD SUGARMAN, State Statistician, Works Progress Administration, Merchandise Mart, stated that he knew GLASSER quite well and that he was a brilliant and loyal American and absolutely free from any subversive sympathies.

SUGARMAN stated that he had never heard of any rumors to the effect that the subject was ever engaged in subversive activities or ever a member of any subversive organization.

ARTHUR CARSTENS, Assistant Regional Director, Wage and Hour Division, advised that he had attended the University of Chicago with GLASSER for a few years and that he knew him when he was employed by the WPA.

CARSTENS stated that he knew nothing of a derogatory nature concerning GLASSER and he never suspected that GLASSER might have subversive sympathies of any sort. CARSTENS was of the opinion that GLASSER is a very loyal, patriotic American citizen although he said he had been out of touch with him since he last left Chicago.

CARSTENS informed that the Peoples College of which the subject was Dean prior to his employment by the WPA was an Institution organized by the Jewish Peoples Institute and was supported by Jewish Organizations in the Chicago area. CARSTENS stated that he had never heard that the College was "Leftish" or Communistic although he said there were some Communists who had attended there.

CARSTENS stated that the College had a problem similar to the problem encountered by the City College of New York in that many of the students had Communistic sympathies. CARSTENS stated that despite the fact that some of the students of the Peoples College were Communistic as far as he had always heard, the Faculty was free from any sort of subversive tendencies.

PAUL DOUGLAS, Professor, University of Chicago, advised that he remembered GLASSER quite well and had once engaged him to do some statistical work for him while he was in the University. DOUGLAS stated that GLASSER was a student in his classes at the University and that he had never observed any subversive tendencies on the part of the subject.

DOUGLAS stated that GLASSER is a Liberal along with twenty-eight Million loyal Americans.

LAWRENCE JACOBSON, Deputy State Administrator, WPA, Merchandise Mart, MRS. EVELYN S. BYRON, Director, Community Service Program, WPA, Merchandise Mart, Professors MARY GILSON, R. W. STONE, T. O. YNTENNA, FRANK H. KNIGHT, H. GREGG LEWIS, all of the University of Chicago were interviewed by the writer and did not know the subject.

An examination of the records of the subject at the University of Chicago reflected that during the period of his attendance at the University, he listed his address as 4628 N. Central Park Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

PHILIP LAIS, 4628 North Central Park Ave. advised that he was the janitor for that building and that he had been so employed for the

past year and one-half; that he did not know GLASSER and stated that the tenants in this building had all recently moved in in the past year and could not refer the writer to anyone who might know the subject.

JEROME BERGLINER advised that he did not know GLASSER although he delivered mail at 4628 North Central Park Ave. BERGLINER stated he had been delivering mail there for only a short time and could not refer the writer to the mailman who had previously delivered mail to that address.

MISS MARGARET VAN DEMOORTE, 5535 Kimbark Ave., advised that her father was the janitor for the building at 5537 Kimbark Ave. but that she did not know GLASSER since they had only been there for a year. She could not refer the writer to any tenant who might recall GLASSER.

BERTHA MOFFORT, 4956 North Whipple Ave., advised that her husband was the janitor at that address for the past two and one-half years and that during that period no one by the name of RACHEL GLASSER had ever resided there.

In connection with the listing of HAROLD GLASSER in report of Special Agent A. D. HORN mentioned above, an effort was made by the writer to locate the HAROLD GLASSER referred to in such report.

S. ZALESSKI, janitor at 7249 Constance Ave., stated that no one by that name had lived there since June, 1935.

KAZEMER NOWAKOWSKI, South Shore Post Office, advised that that Branch had no record of HAROLD GLASSER residing at 7249 Constance Ave.

TIMOTHY CORKLEY, advised that he had been delivering mail to 7249 Constance Ave. for a number of years and that he did not recall any HAROLD GLASSER receiving mail at that address.

NATHAN KINNALLY, State's Attorney's Office, 160 North LaSalle St. advised that he had searched the indices of that office and that

no record was found concerning HAROLD GLASSER. KINNALLY stated that he had also searched the indices of the complaints received by the State's Attorney's office and had found that no complaint had ever been made concerning HAROLD GLASSER.

Doctor L. SEMAN, Peoples Junior College, 3500 Douglas Blvd., Chicago, Illinois, confirmed the fact that the subject's employment was as Dean of that Organization and stated that if he had ever showed any signs of subversive tendencies, he would have been fired immediately.

Doctor SEMAN stated that he felt so strongly about Communistic influences that if a complaint is received concerning a member of the Faculty of the Peoples College, the member is discharged Ipso Facto whether there is merit to the complaint or not.

O. D. ZIMRING, 11 South LaSalle St., confirmed subject's employment by him and stated that in his opinion the subject was free from subversive sympathies. ZIMRING further advised that the subject lived at 7249 Constance Ave. during the term of this employment.

T. B. LACHEN, Building Manager, 82 West Washington St., advised that the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance was listed in his records as a former tenant of that building. LACHEN stated that this Association did not pay the rent but merely was placed on the Bulletin Board at the request of a tenant who hired space in Room 814 of the building.

LACHEN was not quite sure when the Association was in the building but believed it was sometime from 1935 to 1937 and stated that the tenants at that time were H. S. SILVER and I. J. ERHLICH. LACHEN had no further information concerning SILVER, ERHLICH or the Association and stated that he had inherited the records from a MR. CLARK, a former Agent of the building who is deceased.

A search was made of the Chicago Telephone Directory in regard to Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance with negative results.

I. J. ERHLICH, 127 North Dearborn St., advised the writer that he was a partner in the firm of H. S. SILVER & COMPANY, Accountants,

and that he formerly occupied space at 82 West Washington St. with this Company. ERHLICH stated that he had never heard of the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance and that he was sure there was some mistake as he felt sure that MR. SILVER had never been connected with an Association of this kind. He stated that if SILVER was connected with it, he would have been cognizant of the fact.

ERHLICH advised the writer that perhaps more complete records concerning the Association would be found at the office of the McCORMICK Estate as they own the building located at 82 West Washington St. The McCORMICK Estate is listed as 30 North LaSalle St. and the Judson F. Stone Company as Agent for its Real Estate holdings.

Hills Reports, Inc., 209 West Jackson Blvd., had no information concerning the credit of the subject.

FRANK HEIMOSKI, Industrial Detail, Chicago Police Department, advised that he had searched the records of that Branch with negative results.

GEORGE RUMATZ, Bureau of Criminal Information and Statistics, informed that a search of the records of that Branch reflected that a H. S. GLASSER of 4628 Central Ave. was arrested by Officer NAUGH on June 26, 1926 and charged with practicing law without a license. At the time of his arrest, GLASSER listed his age as 23, occupation - Collector, and was discharged June 28, 1926 by Judge FUDE. It is noted by the writer in this connection that in the application for employment with the WPA by GLASSER, he stated that he had never been arrested.

JOHN RUSH, Bureau of Identification, Chicago Police Department, advised that he had no information in the files of that Branch concerning the subject.

- PENDING -

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE CHICAGO FIELD DIVISION

At Chicago, Illinois, will at the McCORMICK Estate, 30 North LaSalle St., obtain further information concerning the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance and attempt to learn the principles of this Association and interview them concerning the activities of HAROLD GLASSER in this Association.

Will make appropriate inquiries at the Chicago Police Department concerning the arrest of H. S. GLASSER, 4628 Central Ave. on June 26, 1926 on the charge of practicing law without a license.

- PENDING -

Confidential Informant #1 is HARRY PFALTZGRAFF, Dies Committee,
225 South Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

Confidential Informant #2 is HARRY A. SCHAEFTEL, Assistant
to the Special Agent in Charge, United States Secret Service,
New Post Office, Chicago, Illinois.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHICAGO

FILE NO. 101-30

REPORT MADE AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	DATE WHEN MADE 11/7/41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/2-6/41	REPORT MADE BY HUBERT J. O'NEALLEY HJO:CH
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, Assistant Director Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - HATCH ACT
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">GLASSER reported by Confidential Informant H As suspected Communist Organizer in Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance, Chicago, Illinois. Other Confidential source reports GLASSER member of Washington Committee for Democratic action. IPA for Soc. Ins. is evidently presently non-existent and efforts to obtain information concerning it made with negative results. Employers, associates interviewed and neighborhood investigation made concerning GLASSER with negative results. Investigation to determine GLASSER's activities in IPA for Social Insurance to be conducted. H. S. GLASSER probably identical with subject arrested by Chicago Police Department on charge of practicing law without a license. Discharged June 28, 1926.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- P -</p> <p>DETAILS: This investigation is predicated upon a teletype from the Washington Field Division advising that the subject was employed by the IPA as a Statistician from August 15, 1935 to May 1, 1936 and was former Dean in charge of Administration, Peoples College, 3500 Douglas St., Chicago, for two years. This teletype further advised that the subject received Ph.D. Degree at the University of Chicago in 1926 and that his mother, MRS. RACHEL GLASSER, resides at 4956 North Whipple St., Chicago and requested</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		<div style="text-align: center;"> <p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED</p> <p>DATE 1-22-82 BY SP4JEM/ML</p> <p>88429</p> </div>	
<p>⑤ - Bureau</p> <p>2 - Washington Field</p> <p>2 - Chicago</p>			

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LACHEN was not quite sure when the Association was in the building but believed it was sometime from 1935 to 1937 and stated that the tenants at that time were H. S. SILVER and I. J. ERHLICH. LACHEN had no further information concerning SILVER, ERHLICH or the Association and stated that he had inherited the records from a MR. CLARK, a former agent of the building who is deceased.

A search was made of the Chicago Telephone Directory in regard to Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance with negative results.

I. J. ERHLICH, 127 North Dearborn St., advised the writer that he was a partner in the firm of H. S. SILVER & COMPANY, Accountants,

and that he formerly occupied space at 82 West Washington St. with this Company. ERRLICH stated that he had never heard of the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance and that he was sure there was some mistake as he felt sure that MR. SILVER had never been connected with an Association of this kind. He stated that if SILVER was connected with it, he would have been cognizant of the fact.

ERRLICH advised the writer that perhaps more complete records concerning the Association would be found at the office of the McCormick Estate as they own the building located at 82 West Washington St. The McCormick Estate is listed as 30 North LaSalle St. and the Judson F. Stone Company as Agent for its Real Estate holdings.

Hills Reports, Inc., 209 West Jackson Blvd., had no information concerning the credit of the subject.

FRANK HEIMOSKI, Industrial Detail, Chicago Police Department, advised that he had searched the records of that Branch with negative results.

GEORGE RUMATZ, Bureau of Criminal Information and Statistics, informed that a search of the records of that Branch reflected that a H. E. GLASSER of 4628 Central Ave. was arrested by Officer NAUGH on June 26, 1926 and charged with practicing law without a license. At the time of his arrest, GLASSER listed his age as 23, occupation - Collector, and was discharged June 28, 1926 by Judge FIDE. It is noted by the writer in this connection that in the application for employment with the WPA by GLASSER, he stated that he had never been arrested.

JOHN RUSH, Bureau of Identification, Chicago Police Department, advised that he had no information in the files of that Branch concerning the subject.

- PENDING -

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE CHICAGO FIELD DIVISION

At Chicago, Illinois, will at the McCONNICK Estate, 30 North LaSalle St., obtain further information concerning the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance and attempt to learn the principles of this Association and interview them concerning the activities of HAROLD GLASSER in this Association.

Will make appropriate inquiries at the Chicago Police Department concerning the arrest of H. S. GLASSER, 4628 Central Ave. on June 26, 1926 on the charge of practicing law without a license.

- PENDING -

Confidential Informant #1 is HARRY PEALTZOWITZ, Dion Committee,
225 South Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

Confidential Informant #2 is HARRY A. SCHAEFFEL, Assistant
to the Special Agent in Charge, United States Secret Service,
New Post Office, Chicago, Illinois.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

FILE NO. **101-320**

IMG

REPORT MADE AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.	DATE WHEN MADE 11-8-41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/3,4,5/41	REPORT MADE BY P. J. LANDRY
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF MONETARY RESEARCH, TREASURY DEPARTMENT			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY HATCH ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Mildred Northrop advised she knew very little about Glasser's private life, and that she knew of no organization to which he belonged. Northrop is under the impression that Glasser is employed by a South American bank at the present time.

- R U C -

Details:

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

This investigation is predicated upon a teletype received from the Washington Field Division, dated October 31, 1941, requesting that Mildred Northrop be interviewed for the purpose of securing any information which she might have concerning Harold Glasser, and in particular, his membership in the Washington Committee For Democratic Action.

Miss Mildred Northrop, Professor of Economics, Library Building, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, advised that she knew very little about Glasser's private life. Northrop advised that when she was working for the Division of Monetary Research of the Treasury Department, all of her work came through Harry White, Director of the Division, and that she rarely had any dealings with Glasser. Northrop stated that she left the Division in July, 1938, and that she

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PHILA. FILE #101-320

does not believe that she has seen Glasser more than once or twice since that time.

Northrop stated that she did not know of any organization to which Glasser belonged, and stated in passing that it was her opinion, from her knowledge of Glasser, "that he is not the type of man to belong to subversive groups."

Northrop advised that she was in Washington, D. C. during the early part of October, 1941, and that after a conversation with Harry White, Director of the Division of Monetary Research, she was under the impression that Glasser was working for a South American bank and was not a United States Government employee.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILE NO.

101-320

IMG

REPORT MADE AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.	DATE WHEN MADE 11-8-41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/3,4,5/41	REPORT MADE BY P. J. LANDRY
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF MONETARY RESEARCH, TREASURY DEPARTMENT			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY HATCH ACT
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Mildred Northrop advised she knew very little about Glasser's private life, and that she knew of no organization to which he belonged. Northrop is under the impression that Glasser is employed by a South American bank at the present time.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- R U C -</p> <p>Details: <u>AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA</u></p> <p>This investigation is predicated upon a teletype received from the Washington Field Division, dated October 31, 1941, requesting that Mildred Northrop be interviewed for the purpose of securing any information which she might have concerning Harold Glasser, and in particular, his membership in the Washington Committee For Democratic Action.</p> <p>Miss Mildred Northrop, Professor of Economics, Library Building, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, advised that she knew very little about Glasser's private life. Northrop advised that when she was working for the Division of Monetary Research of the Treasury Department, all of her work came through Harry White, Director of the Division, and that she rarely had any dealings with Glasser. Northrop stated that she left the Division in July, 1938, and that she</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
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WWW:EIP

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101-3599-7

November 19, 1941

MEMORANDUM
Special Agent in Charge
Chicago, Illinois

RE: HAROLD GLASSER
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF MONETARY RESEARCH
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL SECURITY, HATCH ACT

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Hubert J. O'Walley, dated November 7, 1941, at Chicago, Illinois, concerning the above captioned individual.

You are instructed to immediately complete the investigative leads set forth for the Chicago Field Office in the reference report within ten days after receipt of this letter.

In regard to the above mentioned report your attention is specifically directed to Bureau Bulletin No. 35, First Series, 1941, wherein instructions were set forth to the effect that one complete investigative report should be submitted in each case, covering all investigative leads, except in unusual cases. A review of the reference report shows no logical reason why all the investigative leads should not have been covered and a complete investigative report submitted. In the future, if a pending report is submitted to the Bureau with uncovered leads set out as mentioned in the reference report, said report will be returned to your office with instructions to complete the investigation and incorporate all investigative results in one report.

You are instructed to bring this matter to the attention of all Special Agents of your office who are presently working on cases of this character.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

FILE NO. 101-17

REPORT MADE AT SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA	DATE WHEN MADE 11-19-41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11-1,3-41	REPORT MADE BY S. W. HARDY
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department,			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY HATCH ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Investigation reflects HAROLD GLASSER to have been Assistant Director, Tabulation Pool, Bureau of Home Economics, Department of Agriculture, which was a project handled in connection with the WPA in which he participated at Minneapolis from May 1, 1936 to November 1936. GLASSER handled this assignment under Miss DAY MONROE, Chief Economist, Home Economics Division, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Persons interviewed at Minneapolis state Glaser was in Minnesota approximately six months and that they did not know him intimately and could furnish no evidence that he was amember of a subversive organization at that time and that they had never heard him make statements which would indicate that he advocated the overthrow of the Federal Government.

100-155-5
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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 DATE 1-22-82 BY SP4 JMD/ld
 86429

- - R U C - -

DETAILS:

HAROLD LANGLAND, now connected with the Stanley Iron Works, 3717 Minehaha Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota, advised that he was the State Coordinator of Statistical Research Projects under the WPA in Minneapolis, Minnesota in 1936:

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that HAROLD GLASSER from May 1, 1936 to November 21, 1936 was Assistant to the Director, Tabulation Pool, Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, handling a project which was a survey of prices for the Home Economics Division and that this project was handled by Miss DAY MONROE, Chief Economist of the Home Economics Division of the Department of Agriculture at Washington D. C. and that Mr. GLASSER was handling this project for Miss DAY MONROE. He also stated that Mr. GLASSER is now Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. and that in November 1936 Mr. GLASSER left Minnesota to return to Washington, D. C. Mr. LANGLAND stated that although he had numerous contacts with Mr. GLASSER he did not know him intimately and he has no knowledge of evidence that the Subject had any communistic or subversive tendencies or any affiliation with subversive groups. He went on to state that Mr. GLASSER never mentioned having any such connection or affiliation while in his presence.

The following persons were similarly interviewed, they being the only ones who could be found who would recall GLASSER and in each instance negative information was only received. These persons stating that they had no evidence or reason to believe that GLASSER had communistic or subversive tendencies or affiliations during the short time he was in Minneapolis during 1936.

Mr. WILLIAM WEINFELD, Bureau of Home Economics, State Resources Commission, University of Minnesota, with offices in the Post Office Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota; he having been a supervisor of a tabulation unit under Mr. GLASSER in 1936.

Mrs. CORA S. FRIDLEY, 5039 Fremont Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota, who is the State Supervisor of the Communication Service of the WPA with offices at 1885 University Avenue, Saint Paul, Minnesota.

H. A. SWANSON who was in charge of the Minnesota State Payroll Unit, WPA, Saint Paul, Minnesota and who knew Mr. GLASSER.

GEORGE LANGMACK, Assistant to the Director of Consumers Communication Service Project, WPA, 1885 University Avenue, Saint Paul, Minnesota.

100-17

J.L. PATTERSON, now employed as a cost accountant, Foley Brothers Construction Company of the Twin City Ordnance Plant, New Brighton, Minnesota, and who wastime keeper on the project with which with HAROLD GLASSER was connected at Minneapolis in 1936.

HAROLD GLASSER does not appear in the 1935, 1936, or 1937 Minneapolis or Saint Paul Directories. Neither the Saint Paul or Minneapolis Police Department or Credit Bureaus have any record concerning him.

- - - - REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN - - - -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

FILE NO.

101-17

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI	11-19-41	11-13-41	A. J. DAVIS
TITLE			CHARACTER OF CASE
HAROLD OLSEN, Assistant Director, Division of Forestry Research, Forestry Experiment Station			INTERNAL SECURITY RACIAL MATTER

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Investigation reflects HAROLD OLSEN to have been Assistant Director, Reclamation Pool, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of Agriculture, which was a project handled in connection with the PWA in which he participated at Minneapolis from May 1, 1934 to November 1936. OLSEN handled this assignment under Miss LAY LORAIN, Chief Engineer, Food Economic Division, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. OLSEN interviewed at Minneapolis state OLSEN was in Minnesota approximately six months and that they did not know him intimately and could furnish no evidence that he was author of a subversive organization at that time and that they had never heard his statements which could indicate that he advocated the overthrow of the Federal Government.

* * D U C * *

DETAILS:

HAROLD OLSEN, now connected with the Stanley Iron Works, 5727 Lincoln Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota, advised that to the State Coordinator of Statistical Research projects under

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that HAROLD GLASSER from May 1, 1936 to November 31, 1936 was Assistant to the Director, Tabulation Pool, Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, handling a project which was a survey of prices for the Home Economics Division and that this project was handled by Miss DAY MORRIS, Chief Economist of the Home Economics Division of the Department of Agriculture at Washington D. C. and that Mr. GLASSER was handling this project for Miss DAY MORRIS. He also stated that Mr. GLASSER is now Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. and that in November 1936 Mr. GLASSER left Minnesota to return to Washington, D. C. Mr. LANGRISH stated that although he had numerous contacts with Mr. GLASSER he did not know him intimately and he has no knowledge of evidence that the Subject had any communistic or subversive tendencies or any affiliation with subversive groups. He went on to state that Mr. GLASSER never mentioned having any such connection or affiliation while in his presence.

The following persons were similarly interviewed, they being the only ones who could be found who would recall GLASSER and in each instance negative information was only received. These persons stating that they had no evidence or reason to believe that GLASSER had communistic or subversive tendencies or affiliations during the short time he was in Minneapolis during 1936.

Mr. WILLIAM WEINFELD, Bureau of Home Economics, State Resources Commission, University of Minnesota, with offices in the Post Office Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota; he having been a supervisor of a tabulation unit under Mr. GLASSER in 1936.

Mrs. GORA S. FRIDLEY, 5039 Front Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota, who is the State Supervisor of the Communication Service of the WPA with offices at 1885 University Avenue, Saint Paul, Minnesota.

H. A. STANSON was was in charge of the Minnesota State Payroll Unit, WPA, Saint Paul, Minnesota and who knew Mr. GLASSER.

GEORGE LAMMAGE, Assistant to the Director of Community Communication Service Project, WPA, 1885 University Avenue, Saint Paul, Minnesota.

100-17

J.L. PATTERSON, now employed as a cost accountant, Foley Brothers Construction Company of the Twin City Ordnance Plant, New Brighton, Minnesota, and who was the keeper on the project with which HAROLD GLASSER was connected at Minneapolis in 1934.

HAROLD GLASSER does not appear in the 1935, 1936, or 1937 Minneapolis or Saint Paul Directories. Neither the Saint Paul or Minneapolis Police Department or Credit Bureau have any record concerning him.

- - - - REVERSED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN - - - -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

FILE NO. **101-496**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 12-3-41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10-29-41 & 11-28-41	REPORT MADE BY M. G. CLEMENTS MGC:WLS
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - HATCH ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

HAROLD GLASSER is employed as Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, U. S. Treasury Department, at \$6500 per annum. He is presently detailed to the government of Ecuador at Quito, Ecuador, as advisor on monetary matters. The Dies Committee lists GLASSER as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. Investigation reflects the names of Mr. and Mrs. GLASSER appear in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action furnished to this office by an informant. Fellow employees and former neighbors in Washington, D. C. term GLASSER as a Liberal, but know of no political interests or affiliations. An informant at the University of Akron, Akron, Ohio states GLASSER exhibited no un-American tendencies, but incurred enmity of military instructors due to his opposition to compulsory military training. An informant in Chicago lists GLASSER as being suspected of being a Communist organizer in that city. GLASSER was arrested and subsequently dismissed in Chicago in 1926 on charges of gaming and practicing law without a license. Fellow employees in Chicago and Minneapolis, as well as associates in Chicago universities, know of no un-American tendencies.

- C -

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SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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2 Washington Field

list of persons to be attached

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

JAN 31 3 49 PM '42
FED. EMPLOYEES UNIT
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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

SAVONIA CALICOLA

TO: SAC, NEW YORK		FROM: SAC, NEW YORK	
SUBJECT: [illegible]		[illegible]	
DATE	FILE	CLASSIFIED	INDEXED
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REFERENCE: Letter from the Washington Field Division to the Bureau, dated August 23, 1941.

DETAILS: At Washington, D. C.

I. PERSONAL HISTORY

62
A. HAROLD GLASSER was born November 14, 1905, Chicago, Illinois. He is an American citizen and maintains his legal residence at Minneapolis, Minnesota. He was graduated with a Ph. B. Degree from the University of Chicago in 1926, and also attended that University from 1926 to 1928, and from 1930 to 1931. Previous to entering the Government Service, Mr. GLASSER was an instructor in accounting at the University of Akron, Akron, Ohio, from 1928 to 1929. In the years 1931 and 1932, he was employed by the Brookings Institution, 722 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. In 1932, he was employed by the Labor Bureau of the Middlewest, Chicago, Illinois. From 1933 to 1935, Mr. GLASSER was an instructor at Peoples Junior College, Chicago, Illinois. He is married to FAYE GLASSER. His last address was 339 Willard Avenue, Friendship Heights, Maryland.

62
B. HAROLD GLASSER first entered the service of the United States Government as a statistician in the Works Progress Administration in Chicago, Illinois, August 15, 1935. From May 1, 1936 to November 21, 1936, he was Director, Tabulation Pool, Bureau of Home Economics, Department of Agriculture, at Minneapolis, Minnesota. On November 23, 1936, Mr. GLASSER was appointed to the Division of Research and Statistics, United States Treasury Department as Economic Analyst at \$3800 per annum. Effective May 23, 1937, he was promoted to the position of Senior Economic Analyst at \$4600 per annum. On June 1, 1938, Mr. GLASSER was promoted to Principal Economic Analyst, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department at \$5600 per annum. He was made Assistant Director of the Division, November 16, 1938 at \$5600 per annum. He was made Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, at \$6500 per annum on August 1, 1939, which position he now holds. This position is supervisory in nature.

62
There is no indication from interview with fellow employees that Mr. GLASSER has attempted to convert others to subversive doctrines. On July 29, 1940, Mr. GLASSER was detailed to the Government of Ecuador as an expert in financial, economic, fiscal and monetary matters under a joint agreement by the Treasury and State Departments. This detail has been extended to January 29, 1942. Mr. GLASSER'S present address is in care of the United States Legation, Quito, Ecuador.

II. Basis for Investigation

Brown
In a list furnished to this office by the Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities, of which the Honorable MARTIN DIES of Texas is Chairman, the name of HAROLD GLASSER, 339 Willard Avenue, Friendship Heights, Maryland, is indicated as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

III. Results of Investigation

Indices
A source of information herein designated as T-1 disclosed that the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action include the following:

"Mr. and Mrs. GLASSER
339 Willard Avenue
Friendship Heights, Maryland
Wi-6977

The Book Shop."

The source of information herein designated as T-2, who is an employee of the Treasury Department, stated that no information has reached him which would indicate HAROLD GLASSER is affiliated with any political organizations in Washington, D. C. The informant stated that he considers Mr. GLASSER "one of Mr. HENRY MORGENTHAU'S most trusted assistants."

The source of information herein designated as T-3, who is an employee of the Treasury Department, stated that he has been in a position to observe Mr. GLASSER and to converse with him on occasion. He could not recall Mr. GLASSER'S having ever mentioned any interest in political activities. He stated that he has never had any reason to doubt Mr. GLASSER'S complete loyalty and that he is satisfied with the democratic processes of government.

The source of information herein designated as T-4, who is an employee of the Treasury Department, stated that she has never heard anything to indicate that Mr. GLASSER has affiliated with the Washington Committee for Democratic Action or any other organizations. She stated that she does not believe Mr. GLASSER received mail at the office while he was in Washington, D. C. It was the informant's opinion that Mr. GLASSER is thoroughly patriotic.

A source of information herein designated as T-5, an employee of the Treasury Department, could not recall having heard Mr. GLASSER ever mention any interest in political matters. He stated that he did not know Mr. GLASSER'S attitude toward the present international

situation, but recalled that in the summer of 1938, Mr. GLASSER criticised England for not taking a firm stand against Germany. He stated that GLASSER expressed disgust at the Munich Pact and was opposed to the German occupation of Czechoslovakia.

In the examination of the personnel file of Mr. GLASSER at the Treasury Department, it was noted that the Secret Service had initiated an investigation concerning Mr. GLASSER. The file reflected that Professor W. W. LEIGH, a professor at the University of Akron, Akron, Ohio, had stated that he was responsible for the hiring of Mr. GLASSER at the University of Akron, to fill out the remaining portion of a year. Professor LEIGH was reported to have stated that there was no evidence of un-American tendencies on the part of Mr. GLASSER while there. He stated that Mr. GLASSER incurred the animosity of military instructors at the University because he opposed compulsory military training.

ND
A source of information herein designated as T-6 stated that he was familiar with the circumstances surrounding GLASSER'S position at the University of Akron. He stated that GLASSER was the intellectual type and did not fit in at the university. He advised that there was no indication of Communistic tendencies on the part of Mr. GLASSER. He recalled that Mr. GLASSER opposed military training and for that reason was subject to much criticism from military authorities. The informant could not recall whether Mr. GLASSER was opposed to all military training or merely to compulsory training.

A source of information herein designated as T-7 stated that the files of the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., reflect no information indicating Communistic activities of HAROLD GLASSER in this city.

Confidential sources of information herein designated as T-8 and T-9 stated they recall Mr. and Mrs. GLASSER as having been neighbors on Willard Avenue, Friendship Heights, Maryland. Informants stated that they were never intimate with Mr. and Mrs. GLASSER, but that from observation, they judged them to be carrying on normal activities at their home. Informant stated they had never heard any derogatory statements concerning the GLASSER'S.

The source of information herein designated as T-10 stated that Mr. and Mrs. GLASSER were neighbors of his for a time. During this period, informant stated that he did not observe anything concerning the GLASSER'S which would indicate un-American activities.

WJ
The informant was not familiar with what the interests of Mr. and Mrs. GLASSER were, but expressed a belief that the majority of their friends were fellow employees of Mr. GLASSER. He stated that informants T-13 and T-14, mentioned subsequently herein, were known to be close associates. //

WJ
Informants T-11 and T-12, neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. GLASSER, stated that they had observed nothing unusual in the activities of Mr. and Mrs. GLASSER, but that they were by no means intimate with them and knew nothing of their activities.

WJ
myfe
Informant T-13 stated that she became acquainted with Mrs. GLASSER when Mrs. GLASSER solicited her to become a member of the League of Women Shoppers in which Mrs. GLASSER was active. She stated that subsequently informant and her husband became close friends and associates of Mr. and Mrs. GLASSER. This informant stated that she could not recall having heard the GLASSER'S mention membership in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and to the best of her knowledge, attended no meetings of that organization. //

WJ
Informant T-14, the husband of T-13, stated that he was a frequent associate of Mr. GLASSER during his residence in Washington and considered that he could be termed a "New Deal Economist." Informant stated he could not recall GLASSER'S having mentioned membership in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action or any particular interest in political activities. Concerning informant T-14, information furnished this office by informant T-1 disclosed that T-14 has been active in the affairs of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, having served in official capacities on several occasions. //

Informant T-15, who was associated with Mr. GLASSER in the Brookings Institution, could give no information concerning GLASSER which is pertinent to this investigation.

A source of information herein designated as T-16, a former employee of the Treasury Department, advised that T-16 knew little of Mr. GLASSER'S private life. T-16 rarely had any dealings with Mr. GLASSER and his office, but would judge "that he is not the type of man to belong to subversive groups."

The following persons were interviewed for information concerning the activities of Mr. GLASSER while an employee of the Bureau of Home Economics, Department of Agriculture:

Mr. HAROLD LANGLAND
3717 Minnehaha Avenue
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Mr. WILLIAM WEINFELD
Bureau of Home Economics
State Resources Commission
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Mrs. CORA S. FRIEDLEY
5039 Fremont Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota

H. A. SWANSON
Employee of Minnesota State Payroll Unit
Works Progress Administration
St. Paul, Minnesota

GEORGE LANGMACK
1885 University Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota

J. L. PATTERSON
Care of Foley Bros. Construction Co.
New Brighton, Minnesota

These persons stated that they were acquainted with Mr. GLASSER while he was an employee of the Bureau of Home Economics, but that inasmuch as he was in Minneapolis a short time only, they did not become intimately acquainted with him. These persons stated they had no reason to believe Mr. GLASSER had Communistic tendencies or affiliations during the time he was in Minneapolis.

Dr. L. SEAMAN, Peoples Junior College, 3500 Douglas Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, advised that GLASSER was employed as Dean of that school at one time. He stated that GLASSER did not exhibit indications of any subversive tendencies and that if a complaint had been received to the contrary, Mr. GLASSER would have been immediately dismissed.

Mr. PAUL DOUGLAS, Professor, University of Chicago, advised he had known GLASSER quite well and had engaged him to do some statistical work while in the university. He stated GLASSER was a student in some of his classes at the university and that he had never observed any subversive tendencies on GLASSER'S part. He stated that GLASSER "is a Liberal, along with 28,000,000 loyal Americans."

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A source of information herein designated T-22, advised he attended the University of Chicago with Mr. GLASSER and knew him later when he was employed by the Works Progress Administration. He stated he knew nothing of a derogatory nature concerning GLASSER and had never had occasion to believe him possessed of subversive sympathies of any sort. He stated that the Peoples Junior College, of which GLASSER was Dean for a time, was an institution organized and supported by Jewish organizations in the Chicago area. He stated he had never heard any indications that the college was "Leftish or Communist", although he stated some Communists attended school there. He stated that despite the fact that some of the students were known Communists, the faculty had always appeared to be free of subversive tendencies.

ND
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Mr. HARRY A. SCHAUTEZEL, Assistant to the Special Agent in Charge, United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois, stated that an investigation conducted by a member of his department had failed to reveal any Communist activities on the part of GLASSER in Chicago. He stated he had not been able to locate any of GLASSER'S relatives. He advised that he had learned that GLASSER did not file an income tax return in the Chicago area during his residence there, although his income was sufficient at the time to require same. He stated that his investigator had learned that HAROLD GLASSER was "mixed up" with some swindle and that prosecutive action had been taken by the Illinois State Attorney's Office.

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W
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In view of the fact that Mr. GLASSER is in South American and unavailable for interview, the case is considered closed.

- C L O S E D -

- CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS -

T-1

A highly confidential source of the Washington Field Office, from whom the indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action were obtained.

T-2

W. Norman Thompson
Administrative Assistant to the Secretary,
United States Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

T-3

William L. Ullman
Employee of the United States Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

T-4

Mrs. Linda M. Shanahan
Employee of the United States Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

T-5

Frank A. Southard, Jr.
Employee of the United States Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

T-6

Professor W. W. Leigh
University of Akron, Akron, Ohio
Office of Price Administration
Washington, D. C.

T-7

Files of the Metropolitan Police Department
Washington, D. C.

- CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS (Cont'd) -

T-8 and T-9

Mr. and Mrs. Robert I. Weigel
337 Willard Avenue
Friendship Heights, Maryland

T-10

L. B. Cook
5600 Saratoga
Friendship Heights, Maryland

T-11

K. B. Dahlerup
349 Willard Avenue
Friendship Heights, Maryland

T-12

Mrs. E. C. R. Lasher
333 Willard Avenue
Friendship Heights, Maryland

T-13 and T-14

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Jacobsen
30 Lone Oak Drive
Bethesda, Maryland

T-15

C. O. Hardy
Brookings Institution
722 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

T-16

Mildred Northrop
Professor of Economics
Bryn Mawr College
Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania

- CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS (Cont'd) -

T-17

Confidential Informant N of the Chicago Office
Chicago, Illinois

T-21

Lieutenant N. E. Hewitt
Navy Intelligence
2280 Board of Trade Building
Chicago, Illinois

T-22

Arthur Carstens
Wage and Hour Division
Works Progress Administration
Chicago, Illinois

T-23

I. J. Erhlich
127 North Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **Washington, D. C.**

FILE NO. **100-4007**

REPORT MADE AT Cleveland, Ohio	DATE WHEN MADE 1-13-42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11-4-41	REPORT MADE BY J. M. MATTER
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research Treasury Department			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - HATCH ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

HAROLD GLASSER reported by Informant No. 1 to have opposed compulsory military training and to have been involved in arguments at the University of Akron. Informant No. 1 reported to be in Washington for a period November 4 to November 11, 1941.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-22-82 BY SP4 JRM/ld

- RUC -

Details:

88429

This report is predicated upon information contained in a teletype received from the Washington Field Division on October 29, 1941 to the effect that **HAROLD GLASSER**, a former instructor in economics at the University of Akron, Akron, Ohio, had been reported by Informant No. 1 to have opposed compulsory military training and to have been involved in arguments with military personnel at the University of Akron. Informant No. 1 was stated to have been in Akron, Ohio.

AT AKRON, OHIO

DEAN GARDNER reported that Informant No. 1 was in Washington, D. C. for the period of November 4 to November 11, 1941.

The Washington Field Division was

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>L. V. Boardman</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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P - Stolemy

JAN 23 11 58 AM '41
FEB 1 1941

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

RE: [Illegible]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-15-83 BY 60322 UCBAW/MLP

JAN 23 7 10 AM '41
REC'D NAT'L DEF DIVISION
F.B.I.

- TWO -

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

RECEIVED DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JAN 23 1941

STOLEMY, ONTO
JAN 23 1941
11-1-41
11-1-41

STOLEMY, ONTO
JAN 23 1941
11-1-41
11-1-41

RECEIVED DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

100-4007

advised of this fact on November 4, 1941.

This case is being referred upon completion to the office of origin.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

100-4007

INFORMANTS

Informant No. 1 - Professor W. W. LEIGH, Akron University, reported to have been in Washington at his business address at the Office of Price Administration or at his residence address, 5522 Wisconsin Avenue, Northwest.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **Washington, D. C.**

FILE NO. **100-4007**

REPORT MADE AT Cleveland, Ohio	DATE WHEN MADE 1-13-42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11-4-41	REPORT MADE BY J. H. [unclear] 110
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research Treasury Department			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - RACIAL ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

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- RUC -

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The Washington Field Division was

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2 - Cleveland

Kisseloff-78394

January 26, 1942

WWW:mes
101-3599-10

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

The Honorable
The Secretary of the Treasury
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Information was received from a highly confidential source to the effect that the name of Harold Glasser, Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department, appeared on the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. It was further reported by Congressman Martin Dies that Harold Glasser, 339 Willard Avenue, Friendship Heights, Maryland, was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

Inasmuch as this Bureau is authorized under the Congressional directive set forth in Public Law No. 135, 77th Congress to investigate Government Employees who are alleged to be members of subversive organizations or who advocate the overthrow of the United States Government, an investigation was conducted concerning Harold Glasser.

For your information there is attached hereto a copy of the closing report of Special Agent M. C. Clements dated December 3, 1941 at Washington, D. C., concerning Harold Glasser. As Mr. Glasser is presently out of the United States on an assignment, no interview was had with him regarding the allegations set forth in the investigative report.

In view of the Congressional directive as set forth in the above-mentioned Public Law and as this Bureau must make a report to Congress, I shall appreciate your official statement as to whether any action will be taken in this matter, either by way of exoneration, dismissal or any other administrative action.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED

JAN 27 1942 41001

P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DECLASSIFIED ON 9-30-99
BY SPIC/K/ps

Kisseloff-783

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILE NO. 101-196

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 12-3-41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10-29-41 & 11-28-41	REPORT MADE BY H. C. CLEMENTS
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - HATCH ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

HAROLD GLASSER is employed as Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, U. S. Treasury Department, at \$6500 per annum. He is presently detailed to the government of Ecuador at Quito, Ecuador, as advisor on monetary matters. The Dies Committee lists GLASSER as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. Investigation reflects the names of Mr. and Mrs. GLASSER appear in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action furnished to this office by an informant. Fellow employees and former neighbors in Washington, D. C. term GLASSER as a liberal, but know of no political interests or affiliations. An informant at the University of Akron, Akron, Ohio states GLASSER exhibited no un-American tendencies, but incurred censure of military instructors due to his opposition to compulsory military training. An informant in Chicago lists GLASSER as being suspected of being a Communist organizer in that city. GLASSER was arrested and subsequently dismissed in Chicago in 1926 on charges of gaming and practicing law without a license. Fellow employees in Chicago and Minneapolis, as well as associates in Chicago universities, know of no un-American tendencies.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-22-82 BY SP4 JRM/kl
88 429

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 Bureau 2 Washington Field			

REFERENCE: Letter from the Washington Field Division to the Bureau,
dated August 23, 1941.

DETAILS: At Washington, D. C.

I. PERSONAL HISTORY

A. HAROLD GLASSER was born November 14, 1905, Chicago, Illinois. He is an American citizen and maintains his legal residence at Minneapolis, Minnesota. He was graduated with a Ph. B. Degree from the University of Chicago in 1926, and also attended that University from 1926 to 1928, and from 1930 to 1931. Previous to entering the Government Service, Mr. GLASSER was an instructor in accounting at the University of Akron, Akron, Ohio, from 1928 to 1929. In the years 1931 and 1932, he was employed by the Brookings Institution, 722 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. In 1932, he was employed by the Labor Bureau of the Middlewest, Chicago, Illinois. From 1933 to 1935, Mr. GLASSER was an instructor at Peoples Junior College, Chicago, Illinois. He is married to FAYE GLASSER. His last address was 339 Willard Avenue, Friendship Heights, Maryland.

B. HAROLD GLASSER first entered the service of the United States Government as a statistician in the Works Progress Administration in Chicago, Illinois, August 15, 1935. From May 1, 1936 to November 21, 1936, he was Director, Tabulation Pool, Bureau of Home Economics, Department of Agriculture, at Minneapolis, Minnesota. On November 23, 1936, Mr. GLASSER was appointed to the Division of Research and Statistics, United States Treasury Department as Economic Analyst at \$3800 per annum. Effective May 23, 1937, he was promoted to the position of Senior Economic Analyst at \$4600 per annum. On June 1, 1938, Mr. GLASSER was promoted to Principal Economic Analyst, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department at \$5600 per annum. He was made Assistant Director of the Division, November 16, 1938 at \$5600 per annum. He was made Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, at \$6500 per annum on August 1, 1939, which position he now holds. This position is supervisory in nature.

There is no indication from interview with fellow employees that Mr. GLASSER has attempted to convert others to subversive doctrines. On July 29, 1940, Mr. GLASSER was detailed to the Government of Ecuador as an expert in financial, economic, fiscal and monetary matters under a joint agreement by the Treasury and State Departments. This detail has been extended to January 29, 1942. Mr. GLASSER'S present address is in care of the United States Legation, Quito, Ecuador.

II. Basis for Investigation

In a list furnished to this office by the Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities, of which the Honorable MARTIN DIES of Texas is Chairman, the name of HAROLD GLASSER, 339 Willard Avenue, Friendship Heights, Maryland, is indicated as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

III. Results of Investigation

A source of information herein designated as T-1 disclosed that the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action include the following:

"Mr. and Mrs. GLASSER
339 Willard Avenue
Friendship Heights, Maryland
WI-6977

The Book Shop."

The source of information herein designated as T-2, who is an employee of the Treasury Department, stated that no information has reached him which would indicate HAROLD GLASSER is affiliated with any political organizations in Washington, D. C. The informant stated that he considers Mr. GLASSER "one of Mr. HENRY MORGENTHAU'S most trusted assistants."

The source of information herein designated as T-3, who is an employee of the Treasury Department, stated that he has been in a position to observe Mr. GLASSER and to converse with him on occasion. He could not recall Mr. GLASSER'S having ever mentioned any interest in political activities. He stated that he has never had any reason to doubt Mr. GLASSER'S complete loyalty and that he is satisfied with the democratic processes of government.

The source of information herein designated as T-4, who is an employee of the Treasury Department, stated that she has never heard anything to indicate that Mr. GLASSER has affiliated with the Washington Committee for Democratic Action or any other organizations. She stated that she does not believe Mr. GLASSER received mail at the office while he was in Washington, D. C. It was the informant's opinion that Mr. GLASSER is thoroughly patriotic.

A source of information herein designated as T-5, an employee of the Treasury Department, could not recall having heard Mr. GLASSER ever mention any interest in political matters. He stated that he did not know Mr. GLASSER'S attitude toward the present international

situation, but recalled that in the summer of 1938, Mr. GLASSER criticised England for not taking a firm stand against Germany. He stated that GLASSER expressed disgust at the Munich Pact and was opposed to the German occupation of Czechoslovakia.

In the examination of the personnel file of Mr. GLASSER at the Treasury Department, it was noted that the Secret Service had initiated an investigation concerning Mr. GLASSER. The file reflected that Professor T. W. LEIGH, a professor at the University of Akron, Akron, Ohio, had stated that he was responsible for the hiring of Mr. GLASSER at the University of Akron, to fill out the remaining portion of a year. Professor LEIGH was reported to have stated that there was no evidence of un-American tendencies on the part of Mr. GLASSER while there. He stated that Mr. GLASSER incurred the animosity of military instructors at the University because he opposed compulsory military training.

A source of information herein designated as T-6 stated that he was familiar with the circumstances surrounding GLASSER'S position at the University of Akron. He stated that GLASSER was the intellectual type and did not fit in at the university. He advised that there was no indication of Communistic tendencies on the part of Mr. GLASSER. He recalled that Mr. GLASSER opposed military training and for that reason was subject to much criticism from military authorities. The informant could not recall whether Mr. GLASSER was opposed to all military training or merely to compulsory training.

A source of information herein designated as T-7 stated that the files of the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., reflect no information indicating Communistic activities of HAROLD GLASSER in this city.

Confidential sources of information herein designated as T-8 and T-9 stated they recall Mr. and Mrs. GLASSER as having been neighbors on Willard Avenue, Friendship Heights, Maryland. Informants stated that they were never intimate with Mr. and Mrs. GLASSER, but that from observation, they judged them to be carrying on normal activities at their home. Informant stated they had never heard any derogatory statements concerning the GLASSER'S.

The source of information herein designated as T-10 stated that Mr. and Mrs. GLASSER were neighbors of his for a time. During this period, informant stated that he did not observe anything concerning the GLASSER'S which would indicate un-American activities.

The informant was not familiar with what the interests of Mr. and Mrs. GLASSER were, but expressed a belief that the majority of their friends were fellow employees of Mr. GLASSER. He stated that informants T-13 and T-14, mentioned subsequently herein, were known to be close associates.

Informants T-11 and T-12, neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. GLASSER, stated that they had observed nothing unusual in the activities of Mr. and Mrs. GLASSER, but that they were by no means intimate with them and knew nothing of their activities.

Informant T-13 stated that she became acquainted with Mrs. GLASSER when Mrs. GLASSER solicited her to become a member of the League of Women Shoppers in which Mrs. GLASSER was active. She stated that subsequently informant and her husband became close friends and associates of Mr. and Mrs. GLASSER. This informant stated that she could not recall having heard the GLASSER'S mention membership in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and to the best of her knowledge, attended no meetings of that organization.

Informant T-14, the husband of T-13, stated that he was a frequent associate of Mr. GLASSER during his residence in Washington and considered that he could be termed a "New Deal Economist." Informant stated he could not recall GLASSER'S having mentioned membership in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action or any particular interest in political activities. Concerning informant T-14, information furnished this office by informant T-1 disclosed that T-14 has been active in the affairs of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, having served in official capacities on several occasions.

Informant T-15, who was associated with Mr. GLASSER in the Brookings Institution, could give no information concerning GLASSER which is pertinent to this investigation.

A source of information herein designated as T-16, a former employee of the Treasury Department, advised that T-16 knew little of Mr. GLASSER'S private life. T-16 rarely had any dealings with Mr. GLASSER and his office, but would judge "that he is not the type of man to belong to subversive groups."

The following persons were interviewed for information concerning the activities of Mr. GLASSER while an employee of the Bureau of Home Economics, Department of Agriculture:

Mr. HAROLD LANGLAND
3717 Minnehaha Avenue
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Mr. WILLIAM WEINFELD
Bureau of Home Economics
State Resources Commission
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Mrs. CORA S. FRIEDLEY
5039 Fremont Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota

H. A. SWANSON
Employee of Minnesota State Payroll Unit
Works Progress Administration
St. Paul, Minnesota

GEORGE LANGMACK
1885 University Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota

J. L. PATTERSON
Care of Foley Bros. Construction Co.
New Brighton, Minnesota

These persons stated that they were acquainted with Mr. GLASSER while he was an employee of the Bureau of Home Economics, but that inasmuch as he was in Minneapolis a short time only, they did not become intimately acquainted with him. These persons stated they had no reason to believe Mr. GLASSER had Communistic tendencies or affiliations during the time he was in Minneapolis.

Dr. L. SEAMAN, Peoples Junior College, 3500 Douglas Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, advised that GLASSER was employed as Dean of that school at one time. He stated that GLASSER did not exhibit indications of any subversive tendencies and that if a complaint had been received to the contrary, Mr. GLASSER would have been immediately dismissed.

Mr. PAUL DOUGLAS, Professor, University of Chicago, advised he had known GLASSER quite well and had engaged him to do some statistical work while in the university. He stated GLASSER was a student in some of his classes at the university and that he had never observed any subversive tendencies on GLASSER'S part. He stated that GLASSER "is a Liberal, along with 28,000,000 loyal Americans."

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It was learned from GLATT and PRICE, Realtors, Chicago, Illinois, that a lease on the property at 7249 Constance Avenue, for the period from October 1, 1933 to September 30, 1934, was signed by HAROLD and FAYE GLASSER.

Mr. HARRY A. SCHAUTEZEL, Assistant to the Special Agent in Charge, United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois, stated that an investigation conducted by a member of his department had failed to reveal any Communist activities on the part of GLASSER in Chicago. He stated he had not been able to locate any of GLASSER'S relatives. He advised that he had learned that GLASSER did not file an income tax return in the Chicago area during his residence there, although his income was sufficient at the time to require same. He stated that his investigator had learned that HAROLD GLASSER was "mixed up" with some swindle and that prosecutive action had been taken by the Illinois State Attorney's Office.

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S. DANIEL LEVERETTE, Deputy Clerk, Municipal Court, Chicago, Illinois, advised that the records of his office indicate that H. S. GLASSER, 4628 Central Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was arrested June 26, 1926 on a charge of gaming and was found not guilty on June 28, 1926.

An examination of the records of the University of Chicago reflect that HAROLD GLASSER, while a student there, listed his address as 4628 N. Central Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Investigation by the Chicago Office in the vicinity of 4628 N. Central Avenue, failed to disclose any information concerning GLASSER, inasmuch as he was unknown to the persons interviewed.

Mr. L. M. ACKLEY, McCormick Estates, 30 North LaSalle Streets, advised that the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance was a sub-tenant in rooms 522 and 814 at 82 West Washington Street for an unknown period. He stated that the tenants listed for those rooms was the accounting firm of Erlich and Silver, and that the above association was a sub-tenant of that firm.

A source of information herein designated as T-23 was interviewed and stated that he had never heard of the above-mentioned association but believed it must have been listed on the bulletin board at 82 West Washington Street at the request of a sub-tenant of his by the name of BORIS COPSTEIN. He stated that COPSTEIN was an accountant and had a small practice. T-23 was unaware of any other activities on the part of COPSTEIN.

A confidential source of information herein designated as T-21, advised that his files contained no information concerning the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance. He stated that as he recalled, the organization was a legitimate enterprise affiliated in some way with the Russel Sage Foundation, and that it was later taken over by the Communists and made a front organization for them.

In view of the fact that Mr. GLASSER is in South America and unavailable for interview, the case is considered closed.

- C L O S E D -

- CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS -

T-1

A highly confidential source of the Washington Field Office, from whom the indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action were obtained.

T-2

W. Norman Thompson
Administrative Assistant to the Secretary,
United States Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

T-3

William L. Ullman
Employee of the United States Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

T-4

Mrs. Linda M. Shanshan
Employee of the United States Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

T-5

Frank A. Southard, Jr.
Employee of the United States Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

T-6

Professor T. W. Leigh
University of Akron, Akron, Ohio
Office of Price Administration
Washington, D. C.

T-7

Files of the Metropolitan Police Department
Washington, D. C.

- CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS (Cont'd) -

T-8 and T-9

Mr. and Mrs. Robert I. Weigel
337 Willard Avenue
Friendship Heights, Maryland

T-10

L. B. Cook
5600 Saratoga
Friendship Heights, Maryland

T-11

K. B. Dahlerup
349 Willard Avenue
Friendship Heights, Maryland

T-12

Mrs. E. C. R. Lasher
333 Willard Avenue
Friendship Heights, Maryland

T-13 and T-14

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Jacobsen
30 Lone Oak Drive
Bethesda, Maryland

T-15

C. O. Hardy
Brookings Institution
722 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

T-16

Mildred Northrop
Professor of Economics
Bryn Mawr College
Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania

- CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS (Cont'd) -

T-17

Confidential Informant N of the Chicago Office
Chicago, Illinois

T-21

Lieutenant H. E. Hewitt
Navy Intelligence
2280 Board of Trade Building
Chicago, Illinois

T-22

Arthur Carstone
Wage and Hour Division
Works Progress Administration
Chicago, Illinois

T-23

I. J. Erhlich
127 North Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois

RECEIVED
FEB 20 3 45 PM '42
INTERNAL SECURITY SM.
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FEB 20 4 24 PM '42 FILES DIVISION
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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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SEC. NAT. DEF. DIVISION
F. B. I.

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FED. EMPLOYEES UNIT
F. B. I.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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REC'D NAT'L DEF. DIVISION
F.B.I.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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F.B.I.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

JAN 33 8 44 AM '42
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F.B.I.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



GNW:mjl
101-3599

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

June 4, 1942

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. Tamm

RE: HAROLD GLASSER
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR,
DIVISION OF MONETARY RESEARCH,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL SECURITY - HATCH ACT

For your information, on June 3, 1942, Mr. L. G. Matelis, a Special Agent of the Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Bureau, was referred to me for interview from Mr. Ladd's Office.

Mr. Matelis advised that he was particularly interested in this case as the Internal Revenue Bureau was working on a possible Income Tax violation on the part of Mr. Glasser. As you know, the investigation of the captioned case under Public Law No. 135, 77th Congress is now complete, copies of the reports having been made available to the Treasury Department. That Agency advised, in a letter dated February 19, 1942, that no administrative action was being contemplated.

Mr. Matelis was interested only in developing background information on Mr. Glasser, such as past employment, addresses, etc. Following a review of the Bureau file, I verbally related to him all such information as noted.

In completing instant case, Mr. Glasser was not afforded a personal interview as he was at that time detailed to the Government of Ecuador. From information supplied by Mr. Matelis, it appears that Mr. Glasser has returned to the United States and is now stationed in Washington, D. C.

Respectfully,

Galen N. Willis

COPY IN FILE

Glasser, while in Ecuador, applied for passport but State Dept. files do not reflect that he has returned to U.S. Pertinent info in file furnished to State b/g/r u.s.c.

COPIES DESTROYED

126 MAR 15 1961

101-3599-13
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
18 JUN 5 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Kisseloff-78413

JUN 11 2 13 PM '42
FED. EMPLOYEES UNIT
F. B. I.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

JUN 5 12 01 PM '42
FED. EMPLOYEES UNIT
F. B. I.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

JUN 11 1 38 PM '42
RECEIVED SECURITY DIV
F. B. I.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECORDED

GNW:EIP
101-3599-12

March 2, 1942

Special Agent in Charge
Washington, D. C.RE: HAROLD GLASSEN
Assistant Director, Division of Monetary
Research, Treasury Department
INTERNAL SECURITY, HATCH ACT

Dear Sir:

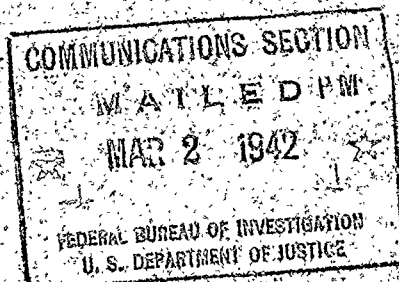
For your information and the completion of your files this is to advise that the above-mentioned government agency has advised the Bureau, after a review of the report submitted by your office, that no administrative action is being taken against the subject of this investigation.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 9/30/99 BY SPICKOFF

9 MAR 5 1942

Kisseloff-78415

CLARE BOOTHE LUCE
4TH DISTRICT CONNECTICUT

COMMITTEE:
MILITARY AFFAIRS

SECRETARY:
ALBERT E. MORANO

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

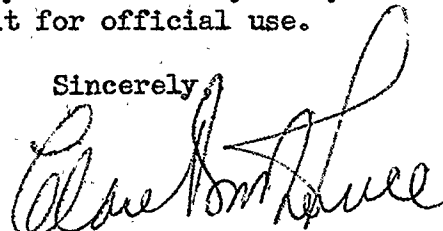
June 5, 1945

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Would it be possible for you to give me any information as to the connection had with subversive organizations by Harold Glasser, an employee of the Treasury Department, now on duty with the American Delegation to the United Nations Reparations Commission meeting in Moscow.

I should greatly appreciate any information you may be able to give me, as I desire it for official use.

Sincerely,


CLARE BOOTHE LUCE

The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/30/99 BY SPICIK/gao

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101-3599-14

EX - 59

Kisseloff-78416

LHB:mr
101-3599-14

43588

The Attorney General

June 9, 1945

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

RECORDED
&
INDEXED
EX-8

101-3599-15

By letter of June 5, 1945, Congresswoman Clara Booth Luce requested that information be furnished to her for official use concerning Harold Glasser, employee of the Treasury Department who is now on duty with the American Delegation to the United Nations Reparations Commission meeting in Moscow, Russia. A letter has been directed to Congresswoman Clara Booth Luce advising her that this request has been submitted for your consideration.

You will recall that this Bureau conducted a Hatch Act investigation of Mr. Harold Glasser and copies of reports reflecting the results of this investigation have been transmitted to the Division of Records. I am enclosing herewith for your information a memorandum comprising a summary of the information contained in our files pertaining to this individual.

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/30/99 BY SPICK/gao

RECEIVED READING ROOM
JUN 11 7 21 PM '45

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

SENT FROM D. O.	
TIME	11:40 AM
DATE	6-13-45
BY	[Signature]

50 JUN 23 1945

JUN 11 4 33 PM '45
JUN 11 7 21 PM '45
[Large handwritten signatures and initials]

June 9, 1945

HAROLD GLASSER*Harold Glasser - Summary*BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Harold Glasser was born November 24, 1905, at Chicago, Illinois. His legal residence has been reported to be Minneapolis, Minnesota; however, the Congressional Directory for February, 1945, reflects a Washington, D. C., address of 5410 Cathedral Avenue. He is married to Faye Glasser concerning whom we have little available information. He was graduated with a degree of Ph.B. from the University of Chicago in 1926 and also attended that university from 1926 to 1928 and from 1930 to 1931. Prior to entering Government service, he was an accounting instructor at the University of Akron, Akron, Ohio, from 1928 to 1929. In the years 1931 and 1932 he was employed by the Brookings Institute, Washington, D. C. Subsequent to this he was employed in 1932 by the Labor Bureau of the Middle West, Chicago, Illinois. From 1933 to 1935 Mr. Glasser was an instructor at People's Junior College, Chicago, Illinois.

Harold Glasser first entered the service of the United States Government as a statistician in the Work Projects Administration in Chicago, Illinois, on August 15, 1935. From May 1, 1936, to November 21 of the same year, he was Director of the Tabulation Pool, Bureau of Home Economics, Department of Agriculture, at Minneapolis, Minnesota. On November 23, 1936, he was appointed to the Division of Research and Statistics, United States Treasury Department, as Economic Analyst at a salary of \$3,800 per annum. Effective May 23, 1937, he was promoted to the position of Senior Economic Analyst at \$4,600 per annum. On June 1, 1938, Mr. Glasser was appointed Principal Economic Analyst, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department, at \$5,600 per annum. He was made Assistant Director of the Division of Monetary Research at \$6,500 per annum on August 1, 1939, and as of information received in February, 1945, he was still in this position.

On July 29, 1940, Mr. Glasser was detailed to the Government of Ecuador as an expert in financial, economic, fiscal and monetary matters under a joint agreement by the Treasury and State Departments. He is now said to be serving as a monetary expert for the Treasury Department on the Reparations Commission in Moscow.

WASHINGTON COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION

It was alleged in 1941 that the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action included the names of Harold Glasser and his wife. Subsequent information has failed to indicate, however, that either Mr. or Mrs. Glasser were members of or associated with this organization.

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Egan _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Pennington _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7/3/99 BY SPIC/K/900

The Washington Committee for Democratic Action, now out of existence, was said to be a Communist front group, an affiliate of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. (100-4590-9; 100-3599)

ALLEGED COMMUNIST AFFILIATION

Information has been received to the effect that Harold Glasser of 7249 Constance Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was a suspected Communist organizer in the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance located at 82 West Washington, Chicago, Illinois. Harold Glasser, subject of instant memorandum, is known to have resided at 7249 Constance Avenue during the period of his employment with the Labor Bureau of the Middle West. However, the allegation that he was a Communist organizer in this group has not been substantiated by subsequent information.

Little is known concerning the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance. One source has advised that it was originally affiliated in some way with the Russel Sage Foundation but was later taken over by the Communists and made a front organization of that group.

REPORTED ARRESTS

A representative of a governmental agency reported that Harold Glasser had been "mixed up" with some swindle in the Chicago area and that prosecutive action had been taken against him by the Illinois State Attorney's Office. One H. S. Glasser of 4628 Central Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was arrested June 26, 1926, on a charge of gaming and was found not guilty on June 28, 1926. An arrest is also reported for this individual on June 26, 1926, on a charge of practicing law without a license. He was discharged June 28, 1926, on this arrest. It is noted that Harold Glasser, while a student at the University of Chicago, listed his address as 4628 North Central Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

OPPOSITION TO MILITARY TRAINING

It is said that during the period in which Harold Glasser was employed by the University of Akron he incurred the animosity of military instructors at this university because he was opposed to military training. It has not been ascertained as to what the basis of Glasser's opposition was. However, associates of his at the university had no information reflecting any subversive tendencies on his part.

101-3599

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RECORDED
INDEXED
101-3599-14

June 9, 1945

EX-72

Honorable Clare Boothe Luce
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Luce:

I have received your letter of June 5, 1945, wherein you request information concerning Mr. Harold Glasser.

I want you to know that I have referred your request by letter of this date to the Attorney General for his consideration. As you can readily understand, by Departmental ruling information from our files can only be released under authorization of the Attorney General.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/30/99 BY SP1C15/99

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JUN 18 1945
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

66 JUN 19 1945 156

Kisseloff 78420

24 JUN 1945

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JUN 14 11 11 AM '45

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK
SUBJECT: [illegible]

RE: [illegible]

DATE: [illegible]

BY: [illegible]

FILE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

FROM : J. K. MUMFORD

SUBJECT:

DATE:

1:40 p.m., 6-5-45

JKM:lem

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/30/99 BY SP1C/K/gjs

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

Mr. Blair Taylor, in the office of Representative Clare Boothe Luce, called and stated they would like to get some information on a Mr. Harold Glasser, a monetary expert for the Treasury Department on the Reparations Commission in Moscow. Mr. Taylor wondered if it would be necessary to request this information by letter.

Mr. Taylor was advised it would be necessary for them to forward a letter to the Bureau in this regard, inasmuch as the matter would have to be referred to the Attorney General for approval before we could furnish any information to them.

50 JUN 27 1945 156

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EX-24 36 JUN 19 1945

Letter Reken.
6-9-45
Kisseloff 78422

November 17, 1945

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

In connection with this Bureau's investigation of Soviet espionage activities, it has been reported that Harold Glasser, 5410 Cathedral Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., phone Emerson 9283, is a member of an espionage ring working with the Soviet Secret Intelligence (NKVD).

I recommend authorization of a technical surveillance on Glasser for the purpose of determining the extent of his activities on behalf of the Soviets and for the additional purpose of identifying espionage agents.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

AND FIELD OFFICES

ADVISED BY ROUTING

SLIP(S) OF per 19561 file

DATE 9-27-77

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

DECLASSIFIED BY 4842
ON 9-7-77 djk/es

LW:hh

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME <u>2:45 PM</u>
DATE <u>11-19-45</u>
BY <u>Jmh</u>

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FBI

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

NOV 27 1945

Kisseloff-78423

EX-51-204795-59

11-23-41

11-23-41

11-23-41

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. J. C. Strickland

FROM : J. D. Donohue *JDD*

SUBJECT: TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCES,
WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

DATE: Feb. 25, 1946

Special Agent C. D. Mobley of the Washington Division telephonically advised that the technical surveillances on Harold Glasser and Alice Branca were discontinued at 8:30 P.M. on February 21, 1946.

Special Agent Mobley also advised that the technical surveillance on Edward Fitzgerald was installed at 8:30 P.M. on February 21, 1946. [redacted] and it is being monitored from the [redacted]

JDD:ka

58 APR 3 1946

RECORDED
EX-111

30 MAR 13 1946

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/1/99 BY SP/CLK/1000

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Peahr _____
Mr. Gandy _____

Kisseloff-7845

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FBI
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-78426

June 7, 1946

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED 101-3599 - 19
Special Agent in Charge

EX-26
Washington, D. C.

RE: SECURITY MATTER

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that a security index card has been prepared at the Bureau, captioned as follows:

GLASSER, HAROLD

NATIVE BORN

COMMUNIST

5410 Cathedral Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (Res.)

Treasury Department
15th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (Bus.)

DECLASSIFIED ON 9-30-99
BY SPICKY/dae

The above caption should be checked immediately for accuracy against the information contained in your files, and the Bureau should be informed of any discrepancies. You will prepare without delay a 5" x 8" white card captioned as above and reflecting your investigative case file number for filing in your Confidential Security Index Card File. In the event the above caption is not correct, the card you prepare should be correctly captioned, and the Bureau should be informed of the correct caption.

The caption of the card prepared and filed in your Office must be kept current at all times and the Bureau immediately advised of any changes made therein in that connection.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

HR:jd

59 JUN 18 1946

Kisseloff-78427



**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. 100-17493

March 15, 1946

Director, FBI

HAROLD GLASSER

RE: SECURITY MATTER

Dear Sir:

It is recommended that a Security Index card be prepared relative to the individual named below:

Name: **HAROLD GLASSER**

Aliases:

Residence Address: 5410 Cathedral Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Business Address: Treasury Department
15th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

☒ Native Born ☐ Alien ☐ Naturalized

☒ Communist ☐ German ☐ Miscellaneous

☐ Fascist (Italian) ☐ Japanese

Date of Birth November 14, 1904

Place of Birth Chicago, Illinois

Entered U. S. _____ at _____

Naturalized (date) _____

Naturalized (place and Court) _____

SE 39

RECORDED

101-3599-19
F B I
MAR 27 1946

Very truly yours,

Guy Hottel
GUY HOTTEL
SAC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/30/99 BY SPICK/92

101-3599

SAC, Washington Field

November 21, 1946

Director, FBI

HAROLD GLASSER
SECURITY MATTER - C
(Washington Field File No. 101-496)

A review of this file has been made at the Bureau and it fails to disclose any recent activity on the part of the subject.

You are hereby instructed to review your files to determine if the subject is presently a member of the Communist Party or affiliated therewith and active in its affairs. If you determine that the subject is active, you should reopen this case and endeavor to secure legally admissible evidence which would prove the subject to be a member of the Communist Party and to have knowledge of the aims and purposes thereof. If you find the subject is no longer active, you should give consideration to the cancellation of the Security Index card.

You should advise the Bureau of the action taken by your Office.

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26

1946

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/3/99 BY SPIC/99

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

NOV 21 1946

Kieseloff-78429

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

SAS:HS
101-496

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: February 28, 1947

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER
SECURITY MATTER - C
Bureau file 101-3599

Reference is made to your letter of November 21, 1946 stating that a review of the instant file at the Bureau failed to disclose any recent activity on the part of the subject.

The activities of this man have been reported in the Gregory Case since the latter part of October, 1945. For this reason no reports have been submitted on this man as an individual.

In view of his activities in connection with the Gregory Case it is not felt that his Security Index Card should be cancelled at this time.

The individual file on this man in the Washington Field Division will be placed in a closed status.

RECORDED

RECORDED

34 MAR 1 1947

EX-6

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/30/99 BY SP1C/K/gao

FEB 8 - 1947

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INTERNAL SECURITY

F. B. I.

DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-78431

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : *WHS* GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER
SECURITY MATTER - C
(Bufile 101-3599)

DATE: March 29, 1949

Rebulet to Washington Field, 2/4/49 in instant matter requesting a report in summary form of the information contained in the files of the Washington Field Office not previously reported relative to the extent of GLASSER's activities in connection with the Communist Party and related groups.

Reference is made to New York letter to Washington Field, September 27, 1948, in the matter entitled "GREGORY, Espionage - R (Harold Glasser)" which verified the employment of HAROLD GLASSER in New York City as described in the Washington Field letter to Director, dated April 6, 1948, at the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Inc., 165 West 46th Street, as acting director of the "Institute on Overseas Studies". No information was developed as to GLASSER's residence in New York City.

Reference is also made to Washington Field letter dated November 19, 1948 and entitled "GREGORY, Espionage - R (Harold Glasser)" to the director which letter set forth GLASSER's residence as 52 Colgate Road, Great Neck, Long Island, New York. The New York office was requested to verify the above address and advise this office.

Inquiry made by this office under suitable pretext March 18, 1949, in the neighborhood of 5410 Cathedral Avenue, NW, last known address of HAROLD GLASSER in Washington, D.C. further substantiated information previously furnished New York concerning present employment and residence of GLASSER. New York is requested to expedite investigation suggested in Washington Field Office letter November 19, 1948, and advise WFO in order that appropriate attention may be given to the security index card of HAROLD GLASSER maintained by this office, and investigation requested in reference Bulet.

CNDeT:ep
101-496

cc: New York

RECORDED - 71

101-3599-22
F B I
37 MAR 29 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-21-89 BY 275 WDW-D-B-JAR
6475-1121

EX-95

61 APR 4 1949

Kisseloff-78432

RECEIVED
MAR 31 5 15 PM '40
INTERNAL SECURITY
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

FJG:CHF
NY 65-14920

HAROLD GLASSER

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

HAROLD GLASSER, 52 Colgate Road, Great Neck, Long Island, New York, was born on November 23, 1904, at Chicago, Illinois. He attended the University of Chicago and also Harvard University. He was married to FAYE COHEN on July 7, 1932.

GLASSER was first employed by the Government in the Department of Agriculture in Minneapolis, Minnesota. In 1936, GLASSER joined the United States Treasury Department. In 1940, he was Assistant Director of Monetary Research in the Treasury Department, and his superior, at that time, was HARRY DEXTER WHITE. It is to be noted that, during GLASSER'S Government service, he was loaned, in 1940, to advise the government of Ecuador on financial and economic matters. He has also served as a Treasury Department representative on the Civil Affairs Section of General EISENHOWER'S staff. In 1944, he attended conferences on Italian financial matters and has represented the United States Government at the Second Session of the Council of the UNRRA at Montreal, Canada. In 1945, he was a member of the American delegation to the United Nations Reparations Commission in Moscow.

GLASSER is, at present, employed as the Executive Director, Institute of Overseas Studies of the Council of Federated Jewish Welfare Funds at 212 West 50th Street, New York, New York.

It is to be recalled that ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY alleged that HAROLD GLASSER was a member of a Communist underground apparatus engaged in espionage in Washington, D. C., which was headed by VICTOR PERLO. GLASSER is alleged to have furnished information concerning Treasury Department activities and matters pertaining to loans by the United States to foreign countries.

It is also alleged by Miss BENTLEY that HAROLD GLASSER was taken out of this PERLO group, referred to above, by an individual named HISS in the United States Department of State, which individual is believed to be ALGER HISS. Miss BENTLEY has stated that HAROLD GLASSER was a known member of the Communist Party.

Information has been received that HAROLD GLASSER, when residing at 7249 Constance Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was listed as a member of the Communist Party. It is known that this address is a former residence of HAROLD and FAYE GLASSER, from October, 1933 to September, 1934.

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Report of
Joseph M. Kelly
3/30/49

FJG:CHF
NY 65-14920

It is also indicated that HAROLD GLASSER and his wife have been members of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and the Spanish Aid Committee, which are believed to be Communist front organizations.

KATHERINE WELLS, the divorced wife of VICTOR PERLO, advised in a letter addressed to the President of the United States, that HAROLD GLASSER was a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. Mrs. PERLO identified herself as a former Communist Party member in Washington, D. C.

Investigation concerning the above individual has reflected that GLASSER is an associate of several individuals mentioned by ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY as being members of a Communist underground espionage apparatus in Washington, D. C.

It will be noted that HAROLD GLASSER was interviewed on April 30, 1947, by Special Agents Jerome M. Garland and E. Hyatt Mossburg of the Washington Division. At that time, GLASSER made a statement which he later refused to sign. In this statement GLASSER advised that, in 1933 or 1934, he was definitely interested in the theories of the Communist Party and described himself as a definite leftist. He admitted that he was a friend of VICTOR PERLO in Washington, D. C., having met him around 1937 or 1938. He also stated that he was a very close friend of the now deceased HARRY DEXTER WHITE, who was formerly his immediate superior. He also stated that he first met ALGER HISS at an interdepartmental committee meeting on the Phillippine Islands Independence Act in 1938. He stated that he did not know ALGER HISS at all socially and had very little contact with him at any time. He did state, however, that he became well acquainted with DONALD HISS, brother of ALGER HISS, who was in the State Department and handled International Loans and Affairs. He stated that he officially contacted DONALD HISS rather often since he was handling the exact thing that GLASSER handled in the Treasury Department, and he freely exchanged Treasury Department information with him in his official capacity. He advised that actually DONALD HISS furnished him more information concerning the work he was engaged in, then GLASSER furnished him.

GLASSER also stated that he was acquainted with ALLAN ROSENBERG, JOHN ABT, NATHAN WITT, LEE PRESSMAN, CHARLES KRAMER, HARRY MAGDOFF, EDWARD FITZGERALD and WILLIAM TAYLOR, all of whom have been named as individuals engaged in Communist espionage in the Federal Government.

On January 28, 1949, HAROLD GLASSER was interviewed by Special Agents FRANCIS J. GALLANT and WILLIAM V. GRICKIS, at 212 West 50th Street, New York, New York. GLASSER refused to answer any questions concerning his alleged Communist underground activity on the ground of self-incrimination under the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution.

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✓ GLASSER was reinterviewed on February 2, and 3, 1949, and declined to answer any questions, whereupon he was served with a subpoena for his appearance before the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York, on February 3, 1949. On that date, GLASSER was not called to testify and was requested to return on Tuesday, February 8, 1949.

It is to be noted that GLASSER is now represented by counsel JOSIAH DU BOIS of Camden, New Jersey, who is a former Assistant General Counsel in the Treasury Department.

GLASSER testified before the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York in October of 1947.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

HAROLD GLASSER did not testify before the House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities, which conducted hearings concerning Communist espionage in the Federal Government. However, GLASSER'S name was mentioned by both ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as being engaged in Communist underground activity in the Federal Government.

February 4, 1949

101-3599

SAC, Washington

RE: HAROLD GLASSER
SECURITY MATTER - C
Washington File 101-496

Dear Sir:

A review of the files at the Bureau in connection with this subject has revealed that a report has not been received from your office concerning the subject since the report of Special Agent J. M. Matter dated 1-13-42 at Cleveland, Ohio.

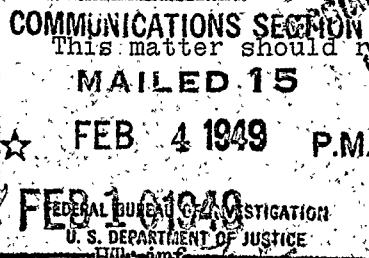
While it is realized that existing instructions do not require that a report be submitted periodically on Security Index card subjects unless the subject is also a top functionary, it is felt that in view of the tense international situation at the present time, a new report should be submitted setting forth the extent of the subject's present activities in connection with the Communist Party and related groups in order that the Bureau will be in possession of current information concerning each one of those subjects who are considered a threat to the internal security.

In submitting the report, the Bureau desires that you incorporate in summary form the information contained in your files not previously reported. Information of substantive nature only should be set forth and repetitious material should be avoided. Where a description of the subject has not been reported, that, too, should be included in the report and also placed on the reverse side of the Security Index card in accordance with the instructions outlined in SAC Letter No. 57, Series 1948, dated April 10, 1948.

In the event the subject's current address is not the same as that which appears on the Security Index card, you should correct the Security Index card and forward Form FD-119 to the Bureau in order that the Security Index card at the Bureau can be corrected.

In order that the Security Index will contain only the names of those individuals who can be considered to be a threat to the internal security of this country, the Bureau desires that you carefully appraise this case and if it appears that the subject, based on his present position and activities or past position and activities, cannot be considered such as threat, then in addition to submitting the report you should recommend that the Security Index card be canceled.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____



Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Kisseloff-78437

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DATE 9/3/99 BY SPIC/K/800

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

★ FEB 7 1968 BW
MAILED 12
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JOHN J. JAMES

RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
F B I
JAN 10 1964

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DATE 11-19-2008 BY 60322

FBI

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, FBI
SUBJECT: [Illegible]
DATE: [Illegible]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON

WFO FILE NO. 101-496

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 5/18/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/15, 21, 3/18, 28; 4/5, 8, 11, 13, 15, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28/49	REPORT MADE BY CARL N. DeTEMPLE JIF
TITLE CHANGED HAROLD GLASSER, wa Harold S. Glasser, Harold G. Glasser			CHARACTER OF CASE CONFIDENTIAL SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: GLASSER born Chicago, Illinois. Sources report variance in birth data. Educated University of Chicago and Harvard University. Employed outside of government service by Peoples Junior College, Chicago; University of Akron, Akron, Ohio; Brookings Institution and Labor Bureau of the Midwest, Chicago. Employment U. S. Government as follows: WPA, Chicago, 1935; Bureau of Home Economics, Department of Agriculture, Minneapolis, Minnesota, May, 1936 to November, 1936; U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., November 23, 1936 to December 31, 1942. Presently employed Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare funds, Inc., New York City. Passport record set forth. Informants advised GLASSER member of Washington Committee for Democratic Action and United American Spanish Aid Committee. ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY identified GLASSER as CP member who furnished her information obtained through his official position at the Treasury Department to be transmitted to a Russian agent. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and CATHERINE WILLIS PERLO, divorced wife of VICTOR PERLO, also described GLASSER as CP member. Upon interview, GLASSER admitted association with individuals described by informants as CP members and active in Communist underground espionage activities in Washington, D. C., and New York. Investigation developed association with CHARLES KRAMER, SOLOMON ILSCHINSKY, GEORGE SILVERMAN, SOLOMON ADLER, WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR, DAVID WAHL, HENRY HILL COLLINS and ALLAN ROSENBERG.

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY **SP4 ACM/14**
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION **1-28-91**

- P - ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES DESTROYED 284 MAR 20 1961		101-3599-23	RECORDED - 49
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INTERNAL SECURITY OR
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DEPT OF JUSTICE

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[Faint, illegible handwritten notes]

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REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 101-3599
Bureau letter to Washington Field dated February 4,
1949
Bureau letter to Washington Field dated March 11,
1949

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DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

The title of this report is being changed to reflect the additional names of HAROLD S. GLASSER and HAROLD G. GLASSER.

BACKGROUND

The following background information was developed during 1941 in the course of the Hatch Act investigation regarding HAROLD GLASSER, Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Department of Treasury:

HAROLD GLASSER was born November 14, 1905 at Chicago, Illinois. He was graduated with a PhD Degree from the University of Chicago in 1926 and later attended that University from 1926 to 1928 and from 1930 to 1931. Previous to entering government service, GLASSER was an instructor in accounting at the University of Akron, Ohio from 1928 to 1929. During the years 1931-1932, he was employed by the Brookings Institution, 722 Jackson place, Northwest, Washington, D. C. In 1932 he was employed by the Labor Bureau of the Middle West at Chicago, Illinois and from 1933 to 1935 he was an instructor at Peoples Junior College, Chicago, Illinois.

GLASSER first entered the service of the U. S. Government as a statistician in the Works Progress Administration in Chicago, August 15, 1935. From May 1, 1936 to November 21, 1936 he was the Director of the Tabulation Pool, Bureau of Home Economics, Department of Agriculture, Minneapolis, Minnesota. On November, 23, 1936, GLASSER was appointed to the Division of Research and Statistics, U. S. Treasury Department as an Economic Analyst at \$3,800 per annum.

The following information was extracted from the files of the U. S. Treasury Department on January 10, 1947 by Special Agent WILLIAM R. CORNELLISON concerning GLASSER's employment there.

On February 16, 1937, GLASSER was promoted to Senior Economic Analyst at \$4,600 per annum in the Division of Research and Statistics. Effective June 1, 1938 he was transferred to the Division of Monetary Research as Principal Economic Analyst at \$5,600 per annum. On November 16, 1938, he was designated as Assistant Director, at \$5,600 per annum and effective August 1, 1939, his salary was increased to \$6,500 per annum. On June 15, 1940, GLASSER's services were made available to the

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State Department for special detail to Ecuador to assist the Ecuadorian Government with its financial and economic problems. On July 26, 1940 he was authorized to proceed to Quito, Ecuador, departing from the District of Columbia on July 29, 1940 and sailing from New York City on August 2, 1940. He arrived in Ecuador on August 11, 1940.

By letter dated May 20, 1941, the State Department requested the Treasury Department to extend GLASSER's loan to the Ecuadorian Government for an additional two years. Subsequently his services were extended to that government until January 29, 1942.

GLASSER's file at the Treasury Department contained a report made by the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department and a report of the FBI reflecting the results of a Hatch Act investigation concerning GLASSER in 1941. This report was received in the Treasury Department by HARRY DEXTER WHITE and S. J. SPINGRAN. No action was recommended by either of these treasury officials and GLASSER was permitted to remain in service with that Department. He was given an excellent efficiency rating on March 12, 1942 by WILLIAM LUDWIG GULLMAN and HARRY DEXTER WHITE. On April 1, 1942 GLASSER was raised in salary to \$6,750 per annum in Grade P-7. On May 15, 1942, GLASSER was replaced in Ecuador by JOSEPH FREIDMAN and he left Ecuador on May 19, 1942. The Ecuadorian Government awarded GLASSER the decoration of "Al Merito" with grade of official. This decoration was retained by the State Department until GLASSER was given consent to accept the medal by Congress.

GLASSER was borrowed by the War Production Board and assigned to the Office of Production, Vice-chairman of the War Production Board, from November 30, 1942 until January 10, 1943. GLASSER was given a classification of 3-B by Local Draft Board No. 3, Montgomery County, Maryland on February 11, 1943 and at that time he was in Algiers, North Africa, serving as adviser on the North African Affairs, Office of Foreign Territories in the American Consulate in Algiers. He was recommended by HENRY MORGENTHAU to be commissioned and made a part of Colonel FOLEY's Staff in Africa on August 30, 1943. On November 11, 1943, LAUCHLIN CURRIE requested the services of GLASSER for FEA.

GLASSER was praised by DEAN ACHESON, Undersecretary of State, for the part he, GLASSER, played as U. S. representative at the United Nations Rehabilitation meeting at Atlantic City, New Jersey in November, 1943.

On December 26, 1943, GLASSER was promoted to Chief Economist (Assistant Director) at P-8, \$8,000 per annum. He was given an excellent efficiency rating for the period April 1, 1943 to March 31, 1944 by HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

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On May 1, 1944, GLASSER was demoted to Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division to P-7, at \$7,500 per annum. This demotion was explained by HARRY DEXTER WHITE by the fact that the Foreign Funds Control appropriation had been placed under the classifications act of July 1, that is, each job had to be set up and approved by the Civil Service Commission and that it would be difficult to justify GLASSER's position as Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division on the Foreign Funds Control appropriation. Rather than become involved with the Civil Service Commission, it seemed advisable to WHITE to transfer GLASSER back to the stabilization rolls.

On July 11, 1944, GLASSER was promoted to \$8,000 per annum and on January 13, 1946, he was given a pay increase to \$9,012.50 per annum as an Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division. He was appointed Director of the Monetary Research Division at a salary of \$10,000 per annum on August 22, 1946.

GLASSER was praised highly by W. L. ~~CLAYTON~~, Acting Secretary of State, for his work performed as a U. S. delegate to the fifth session of the United Nations Rehabilitation Council.

GLASSER's Treasury Department file also reflected the following addresses:

1388 Tuckerman Street, Washington, D. C.
339 Willard Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland
4624 North Central Parkway, Chicago, Illinois
5734 Maryland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
7249 Constance Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
4628 North Central Parkway, Chicago, Illinois
4936 North Whipple Street, Chicago, Illinois
2011 Third Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota
908 South Ode Street, Arlington, Virginia

Also reflected in this file was information to the effect that GLASSER entered Harvard University in 1929 as a graduate student in economics and was a candidate for a Master's Degree. He left Harvard in April, 1930.

His wife, FAYE COHEN ~~GLASSER~~, was listed as being born November 26, 1908 in New York City. She attended the University of Illinois at Urbana, receiving an B. A. and an M. A. Degree in 1931 and 1932 respectively.

It was noted that the Internal Revenue Department made an investigation for possible income tax evasion on the part of GLASSER. No violation was found.

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Concerning GLASSER's employment at the U. S. Treasury Department, it was noted that the Washington "Times-Herald", a daily newspaper, for December 31, 1945, in the DANTON WALKER Column, reflected that HAROLD GLASSER would replace GIPALK as U. S. Treasury adviser to General MacArthur in Japan.

A State Department press release on July 26, 1946, announced that the President had approved the list of members of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation conference which was scheduled to convene in Geneva, Switzerland August 5, 1946. The name HAROLD GLASSER appeared as one of the advisers to the Council member WILLIAM L. CLAYTON, Assistant Secretary of State.

In this connection, it may be noted that [T-1, a reliable informant] familiar with the affairs of ALLAN ROSENBERG, close associates of GLASSER, advised on October 25, 1946 that GLASSER returned from Switzerland on October 24, 1946 at 2:00 P. M. (u) } x

A request for a report on loyalty data dated February 3, 1948, submitted to this Bureau, reflected the following additional information:

In listing dates and places of residence for the past ten years, HAROLD GLASSER listed the following:

1937-1938 - 1388 Tuckerman Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.
1938 - 1940 - 339 Willard Avenue, Friendship Heights, Maryland
1940-1942 - Quito, Ecuador
1942-1943 - 622 Bennington Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland
1943- 5410 Cathedral Avenue, Northwest.

HAROLD GLASSER's birth date as reflected on this form was November 23, 1905 at Chicago, Illinois. It is noted that this date is in variance with information developed in the course of the Hatch Act investigation regarding GLASSER. Also this date is in variance with information offered by GLASSER during an interview at the Washington Field Office on May 7, 1947 at which time he gave his birth date as November 24, 1905. Complete details concerning the interview of HAROLD GLASSER will be subsequently set forth in instant report.

Inasmuch as it was ascertained that HAROLD GLASSER was no longer affiliated with the government of the United States, no further action was taken with regard to this request on loyalty data.

Concerning GLASSER's present employment, it was noted that the "New York Times", daily newspaper, on January 19, 1948, carried an article to the effect that HAROLD GLASSER had been named acting director of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds Institute on Overseas

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Studies. Subsequent inquiries by this office at the Office of International Finance, U. S. Treasury Department, revealed GLASSER had resigned from his position there on December 31, 1947.

According to their records GLASSER accepted a position with the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Fund at 165 West 46th Street, New York 19, New York.

It was also ascertained by this office that on June 28, 1948, GLASSER's residence address was changed from 5410 Cathedral Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., to 52 Colgate, Great Neck, Long Island, New York.

SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORD

Miss HARKNESS, Chief Clerk, Local Draft Board No. 3, Montgomery County, Bethesda, Maryland, made available to special agents of the Washington Field Office in November, 1945 the selective service record of HAROLD GLASSER which reflected the following information:

HAROLD GLASSER (no middle name) was born November 23, 1904 in Chicago, Illinois. He registered under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 on May 25, 1942 and was assigned Order No. 126-A. At the time he registered, his address was 5008 Yorktown, Green Acres, Maryland. The records further reflected that in the year 1942 he resided at 62 Bennington Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland and since June 20, 1943, resided at 5410 Cathedral Avenue, Washington, D. C. These records next reflected that the subject is employed as Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, U. S. Treasury Department. His immediate supervisor was listed as HARRY DEXTER WHITE, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. It is pointed out that GLASSER advised that the person who would always know his whereabouts is HARRY DEXTER WHITE. GLASSER further advised that he had attended the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois for eight years and Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts for one year. He was married in Rockville, Maryland on July 7, 1932 and as of June, 1943 has three children. Two of these children, in July, 1942, were listed as [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] His wife was listed as FAYE, 33 years of age, as of July, 1942. He further indicated that he has four brothers and one sister, none of whom reside with him or were dependent upon him for support. GLASSER further stated that since the year 1940 he has resided in Washington, D. C., and Ecuador, South America. Contained in his file were three permits to leave the country. The first permit was issued January 7, 1943 and expired July 7, 1943; the second dated January 26, 1944, expired July 26, 1944 and the third dated December 20, 1944, expired July 20, 1945. Subject advised that he had previously left the U. S. (destination not given) and had entered the country prior to the issuance of the aforementioned permits on May 20, 1942. His classification was listed as 4-A.

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PASSPORT RECORDS

(u)
[In November, 1945, T-2 made available the passport file of HAROLD GLASSER to Special Agent EDWARD C. KEMPER which reflected the following information:

On July 27, 1940, Passport No. 8250 was issued to GLASSER for travel to Ecuador, at which time he stated that he planned to sail from New York City on August 2, 1940. GLASSER's application reflected the following information:

Born:	Chicago, Illinois, November 23, 1905
Father:	MYER GLASSER, born Russia (deceased)
Permanent residence:	339 Willard Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland
Occupation:	Economist
Height:	5' 8"
Hair:	Dark Brown
Eyes:	Blue
Scar on forehead	

An interoffice memorandum from the Division of American Republics, State Department, was attached to the above application, stating that GLASSER is Assistant Director of Monetary Research, Treasury Department, and that he has been "detailed by the President to assist the Ecuadorian Government as a financial expert."

On March 19, 1941, Replacement Passport No. 9532 was issued to GLASSER at Quito, Ecuador. This application contained the following additional information:

Resided outside U. S.:	Ecuador, August 12, 1940, to date of application, March 19, 1941
Legal Residence:	Minneapolis, Minnesota
Marital Status:	Wife, <u>FAYE GLASSER</u> , born November 25, 1908, at New York City; married July 7, 1932.
Mother:	RACHEL OLSANG, born Russia (deceased)
In event of accident, notify	"MORRIS GLASSER, 110 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois."

On February 1, 1943, diplomatic Passport No. 5989 was issued to GLASSER for travel to Africa, Union of South Africa and Egypt. Attached to the application is authorization of the Local Board for the Selective Service registrant to depart from the United States, dated January 19, 1943, from Local Board No. 3, Chevy Chase, Maryland, giving GLASSER's Order No. as 126A, classification 3-A.

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An interoffice memorandum from the Office of Foreign Territories, State Department, dated January 20, 1943, advised that GLASSER, as well as others, was an officer of the Treasury Department and was being detailed to the State Department and sent to North Africa to join the Civil Affairs Section of General EISENHOWER's staff under Mr. MURPHY.

On September 9, 1943, GLASSER's passport was validated by the U. S. Consul at Algiers, Algeria, for return to the United States via the British Isles.

On February 12, 1944, the office of the Assistant Secretary, State Department, advised the Passport Division that GLASSER's assignment to North Africa, Spain, Portugal and Italy had been approved by the Treasury Department. On February 15, 1944, the State Department advised the U. S. Embassies at Madrid and Lisbon that GLASSER had been appointed by the Treasury Department to study problems of foreign exchange in those countries.

A memorandum in GLASSER's passport file indicates that on December 26, 1944, he was approved by the Treasury Department to represent the Treasury at conferences on Italian financial matters.

On July 25, 1945, Special Passport No. 1106 was issued to GLASSER for travel to the British Isles on Government business. He gave his permanent address as 5410 Cathedral Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., and stated that his father, MYER GLASSER, was born in Latvia and deceased; that his mother, RACHEL, was born in Latvia and deceased; that he planned to sail from New York City on July 29, 1945, on the American Export Line.

Attached to GLASSER's application was a card reading, "HAROLD GLASSER is a member of the delegation of the United States of America to the Third Council Session of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration at London."

A check of the files of the Passport Division, State Department, by Special Agent LOUIS LOEBL disclosed that special passport number 1106 was issued to HAROLD GLASSER on July 25, 1945, for England as a member of the delegation of the United States of America to the Third Council session of the UNRRA at London, England, which was on August 21, 1945, amended to include France for official business. This passport was, on August 24, 1946, further validated for all countries in Europe except military areas, and amended to indicate that the holder thereof was an "adviser to the European Council, member Fifth Session of UNRRA Council." The file further indicated that the special passport number 1106 described above was further validated on October 3, 1946, for the British Isles and central Europe pursuant to a request from the U. S. Treasurer for "Mr. HAROLD GLASSER, director of monetary research who is proceeding to Germany on a special mission for study of the German export and import program."

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On April 27 and 28, 1949, T-3^u made available the passport file of HAROLD GLASSER which reflected the following additional information concerning him:

In connection with Passport No. 1106 issued to HAROLD GLASSER on July 25, 1945, a memorandum contained in this file, dated August 21, 1945, requested that this passport and the passport of WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, U. S. Treasury representative, be validated to travel in France on official business. This memo was addressed to the Office in Charge of the Passport Section from WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, U. S. Treasury representative, London. This validation was accomplished August 21, 1945 at the American Consular Service, London, England.

Contained in this file was a letter dated March 19, 1947 to the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., from R. B. SHIPLEY, Chief, Passport Division, which requested the Soviet Embassy Foreign Office to authorize a Soviet visa to be sent to the Soviet representative in Berlin for Mr. HAROLD GLASSER. It was indicated that GLASSER was a member of the U. S. Delegation, Council of Foreign Ministers at Moscow. It further described GLASSER as the bearer of diplomatic passport No. 5989.

Diplomatic passport No. 5989 was revalidated on March 19, 1947 to show him as a member of the U. S. Delegation, Council of Foreign Ministers, Moscow, USSR. On May 21, 1947, this passport was surrendered to the Passport Division of the State Department.

A letter dated March 9, 1948, contained in this file, under the letterhead of Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Inc., National Office, 165 46th Street, New York 19, New York, from HAROLD L. LURIE, Executive Director, to Mrs. RUTH B. SHIPLEY, Chief, Passport Division, Department of State, Washington, D. C., requesting a passport and permission to travel to western Europe on the part of HAROLD GLASSER, Director of the Institute on Overseas Studies, "an organization which has been established by and is a part of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds."

According to this request, GLASSER expected to visit France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and Italy, in addition, if the project so developed, he might request permission to visit in the zones of Germany and Austria, however, if such an occasion did arise, he would make such request under the auspices of the American Joint Distribution Committee. It specified that this application did not include the request for permission to enter the areas under military occupation.

The purpose of the trip to Europe, according to the letter was to study the operations of Jewish philanthropic agencies overseas, including such aspects as "financial arrangements, community organizations,

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local conditions, further needs, etc."

GLASSER was expected to leave the United States as soon as possible in April, remaining abroad six weeks. Transportation was to be arranged, travelling by commercial airline and hotel arrangements were to be made by the organizations in the countries he would be visiting.

Passport No. 173349 was issued to HAROLD GLASSER on March 22, 1948, at which time he listed the following additional information. His father, MEYER GLASSER, deceased, was born in the vicinity of Riga, Russia, in or about 1868. His mother, RACHEL GLASSER, deceased was also listed as being born in the vicinity of Riga, Russia in or about 1870. He listed his mailing address as 5410 Cathedral Avenue, Northwest, Washington 16, D. C.

Also made available to the writer by [T-3] ^(u) from the files of the Passport Division was a dispatch from the American Embassy, dated August 27, 1948 at Quito, Ecuador. This file dispatch reflected that an investigation had been made by that office regarding one A. G. SANDOVAL, Liaison Officer for Latin-American Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. SANDOVAL was identified as ANGEL GILBERTO SANDOVAL who was also known as "SANDY". He was described as a naturalized citizen of the United States who was formerly a native of El Salvador. SANDOVAL was described as about 5' 8", weighing about 155 lbs, slightly stout in build, hair iron grey, cut short, eyes brown and wears rimless glasses. He was considered well dressed. It was indicated that Spanish is his native tongue, however, he speaks English fluently with a definite Spanish accent. It was developed he was employed by the U. S. Government as an officer in the "so-called Eloro Mission", which was a special mission to Ecuador to help in the rehabilitation of a devastated area in southwest Ecuador as a result of the Ecuador-Peruvian conflict of 1941. He was reported to have been in Ecuador for two years, 1942 and 1943. Investigation failed to reflect any subversive activities on the part of SANDOVAL in Ecuador, however, the following association with "local Communists" was reported:

GUILLERMO ~~X~~ LASSO, self-professed Communist lawyer, reported to be a close friend of SANDOVAL

ARTURO ~~X~~ FRIED, American businessman in Quito, reportedly a Communist with Trotsky inclinations and reported as close friend of SANDOVAL

NELA ~~X~~ MARTINEZ, outstanding woman Communist leader in Ecuador

SANDOVAL was reportedly instrumental in giving her a scholarship to attend a dietician course in the U. S.

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HAROLD GLASSER, American, former U. S. representative in Ecuador from the Treasury Department, presently undergoing questioning by the U. S. House of Representatives Un-American Activities Committee, charged with providing intelligence information to the Soviet

SANDOVAL was reported to have been an associate of GLASSER while the two were serving in Ecuador, "This association could very well have been coincidental or natural under the circumstances."

It was noted that on April 26, 1949, SANDOVAL made application to the Passport Division for renewal of Passport No. 45086 issued to him on April 14, 1947. He listed his birth at Minas de Oro, Comayagua, Honduras, Central America and his residence as 518 South Walter, Albuquerque, New Mexico. He declared naturalization at Toas, New Mexico on June 11, 1936.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION

The following is additional information concerning HAROLD GLASSER not previously set forth in instant report developed in the course of the Hatch Act investigation conducted in Washington, D. C., Chicago, Illinois, Minneapolis, Minnesota and Akron, Ohio during October and November, 1941. This investigation was predicated on information furnished by the Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities, of which the Honorable MARTIN DIES, of Texas, was Chairman, to the effect that the name of HAROLD GLASSER, 339 Willard Avenue, Friendship Heights, Maryland, was listed as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

During this investigation, fellow employees and former neighbors of GLASSER were interviewed and termed him as a liberal but knew of no political interests or affiliations.

~~(S)~~ (u)
[T-4, an informant] familiar with the circumstances surrounding GLASSER's position at the University of Akron, Ohio, stated that GLASSER exhibited no un-American tendencies but that he incurred the enmity of military instructors due to his opposition to compulsory military training.

GLASSER was arrested and subsequently dismissed in Chicago in 1929 on charges of gaming and practicing law without a license.

Fellow employees in Chicago and Minneapolis, as well as associates at the University of Chicago and the Peoples Junior College, Chicago, Illinois, upon interview knew of no un-American activities on the part of GLASSER.

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(T-5) ^(u) made available information from the records of his organization which listed HAROLD GLASSER, 7249 Constance Avenue, Chicago, as a suspect Communist organizer in the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance, 82 W. Washington, Chicago, Illinois. Upon interview T-5 stated that these records did not show the date nor the source from which the information was received. The informant advised, however, that it was probably received prior to 1939.

(T-6, an informant) ^(u) who had access to records and information concerning Communist Party activities in Chicago could furnish no recorded data concerning the above organization but personally recalled that at one time the organization was a legitimate enterprise which was later taken over by the Communists and made a front organization for them.

(T-7, an informant) ^(u) with knowledge of the tenants at 82 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois, upon interview advised that he believed that the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance was listed at 82 W. Washington Street by one BORIS COPSTEIN, subtenant of the building whom he described as "radical" and who returned to Russia in 1935 where he is believed to be holding a position with the Soviet Government.

Subsequent inquiry was made by Special Agent C. B. WHEELER, of the Chicago Office, at the office of GLATT and PRICE, Realtors, 6826 South Stony Island Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, at which time W. J. HAFFER, of that office, produced the lease to the premises at 7249 Constance Avenue for the period from October 1, 1943 to September 30, 1944, which reflected the signatures of FAYE and HAROLD GLASSER.

GLASSER

According to the records of Stone's Mercantile Agency, made available to special agents of this office in November, 1945, GLASSER came to Washington, D. C., from Chicago, Illinois about the summer of 1932 and first resided at 1731 Eye Street, Northwest. In 1933 he resided in apartment 408 at 1121 New Hampshire Avenue, Northwest and then returned to Chicago, Illinois. He was reported to be in Ecuador, South America in 1942. He later resided at 62 Bennington Drive, Chevy Chase, Maryland, prior to moving to his present address 5410 Cathedral Avenue, Northwest. He was listed as a former student at Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., in the summer of 1932 and later employed as a teacher at Peoples Junior College, Chicago, Illinois. His home in Chicago, Illinois, was 7249 Constance Avenue and since March, 1938 he was employed as an Assistant Director (no division given) U.S. Treasury Department. His dependents were listed as his wife and three children.

According to the records of the Credit Bureau made available at that time, additional addresses were reflected as:

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1938-1940 - 339 Willard Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland
1937 - 1338 Tuckerman Street, Apartment 2-B, (for about
one year

At one time he is believed to have resided at Dixon, Illinois.

On March 28, 1949, the records of the above agency were again examined with regard to GLASSER, however, no additional information has been reported.

ALLEGATIONS OF ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY

In a signed statement executed by ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY on November 30, 1945, at New York City, Miss BENTLEY furnished the following information concerning HAROLD GLASSER:

JACOB M. GOLOS, a former Soviet agent who died November 27, 1943, indicated to BENTLEY in November, 1943, that he, through Earl Browder, had established contact with a group in Washington, D. C. Subsequently, in the early part of 1944, Earl Browder indicated to BENTLEY that he would make arrangements for her to meet with this same group and that the meeting would be held in the apartment of John Abt in New York City. BENTLEY thereupon held a meeting with representatives of this group, which was designated as the Perlo group, and at that time learned that HAROLD GLASSER was also a member. It was indicated that HAROLD GLASSER had been out of the United States as a representative of the United States Treasury Department, that he returned in the early part of 1944, and was thereafter stationed in the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C. It was further indicated that GLASSER was closely associated with and probably an assistant to HARRY DEXTER WHITE, an official in the Treasury Department.

According to BENTLEY, HAROLD GLASSER subsequently furnished general information concerning the activities of the Treasury Department, particularly concerning proposed loans by the United States to foreign countries. He also supplied information originating in the Foreign Economic Administration, which information had been sent to the Treasury Department.

After HAROLD GLASSER's return from Europe, VICTOR PERLO, a member of the group, advised that GLASSER had requested to be allowed to return as a member of that group. BENTLEY was advised by Perlo that GLASSER and one or two others had previously been taken by an American in a Government agency in Washington, D. C., and turned over to a Russian contact. The identity of this American was not known to Perlo, and CHARLES KRAMER was indicated as the person able to provide this information. BENTLEY determined from KRAMER that the person who had originally taken GLASSER away from the Perlo group was an individual named HISS in the United States State Department, which individual is believed to be ALGER HISS.

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BENTLEY advised that HAROLD GLASSER was a known member of the Communist Party.

It may be pointed out that ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY is a former member of the Communist Party who admittedly engaged in acquiring intelligence information for the use of the Soviet Government.

ALLEGATIONS OF JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

On December 31, 1948, in the course of an interview of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS by Mr. RAY WHEARTY, of the Department of Justice, and Special Agent MAURICE A. TAYLOR, in the office of Mr. WHEARTY, CHAMBERS was questioned briefly about HAROLD GLASSER. He stated that he met GLASSER on two or three occasions and that these meetings had been arranged by J. PETERS, who informed him that GLASSER was a Party member and could be trusted. The purpose of these meetings was to make inquiry of GLASSER concerning HARRY DEXTER WHITE who as indicated elsewhere, was considered very valuable however irascible and difficult to handle. CHAMBERS' recollection was that GLASSER affirmed their knowledge of WHITE indicating that WHITE had never been a Communist Party member but had complete sympathy for the Communist Party and its objective and cooperated fully. CHAMBERS stated that GLASSER had not been part of his apparatus and he had no knowledge of his underground activities. He also stated that he was not aware that GLASSER was furnishing ALGER HISS with any information but understood GLASSER was a member of an underground cell. This is somewhat at variance with information furnished by ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY to the effect that GLASSER had been stolen from the PERLO group by ALGER HESS.

In this connection, CHAMBERS has described himself as a former member of the Communist Party who was engaged in procuring confidential information to be furnished to the Russian Government.

On June 2, 1947, ALGER HISS denied to Special Agents CHARLES CLEVELAND and EDWARD L. GRAMPP, when interviewed at his office 700 Jackson Place, Northwest, that he ever placed GLASSER in touch with a representative of the Russian Government in order that he, GLASSER, might furnish government information to this unauthorized individual. He stated that he met GLASSER in an official capacity when GLASSER was an official of the U. S. Treasury Department.

INTERVIEW OF HAROLD GLASSER

On April 30 and May 3, 1947, HAROLD GLASSER was interviewed by Special Agents JEROME M. GARLAND and E. HYATT MOSSBURG at the Washington Field Office. Thereupon a statement was prepared and on May 7, 1947 GLASSER appeared at the Washington Field Office and read the following statement. He stated that he would rather call the meetings he attended.

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with ART WITT "social worker meetings" instead of Communist Party meetings. He also stated that he had not said that he was a member of the American League Against War and Fascism but that he may have been a member. He refused to sign the statement unless changes were made in these two instances. The interview was thereafter terminated.

"Washington, D. C.

"I HAROLD GLASSER, make the following statement to Special Agents JEROME M. GARLAND and E. HYATT MOSSBURG of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats, promises or duress has been used to induce me to make this statement. I am making it of my own free will knowing it can be used against me in a Court of Law.

"I deny giving confidential information or any information obtained by me at any time during my employment with the U. S. Government to any unauthorized person or group of persons, who were not entitled to that information through their official Government positions. I also deny having any knowledge of or being a member of any group obtaining or attempting to obtain information from the U. S. Government for the purpose of furnishing that information to any member of the Communist Party or to any unauthorized source. To my knowledge I have never in casual conversation furnished confidential Government information to any unauthorized person.

"In 1933 or 1934 I was living at 7429 Constance Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, and at that time I was definitely interested in the theories of The Communist Party and I would describe myself at that time as a definite 'Leftist'. One of my very close friends at that time was one ART WITT, a member of the Communist Party in Chicago, Illinois, who was later killed while fighting for the Loyalist cause in the Spanish Civil War. I attended a number of Communist Party gatherings and meetings, as well as one or two 'Cloak and Dagger' meetings with WITT, where we went into hidden cellars in the best underground method. I recall that WITT asked me to become a member of the Communist Party during this time and that I laughed it off, refused to become a member of the Communist Party at that time, and have never been a member of the Communist Party in my life. I also refused to join the Trade Union Unity League at WITT's request. I do not recall the names of any other persons, whom I could definitely state were members of the Communist Party at that time.

"About this same period in Chicago, Illinois, I was associated with an organization known as the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance. I became associated with this group inasmuch as my wife, FAYE COHEN GLASSER, was a social worker and I believe that this particular organization was formed merely as a method of organizing a huge banquet for MARY VAN KLEECK, an acknowledged leader for social

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work at that time. I acted in the capacity of treasurer for the dinner which was given in VAN KLEECK's honor. I do not know who was the head of the Chicago group of the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance. I have never heard of BORIS GOPSTEIN and I did not know that this organization was in any way connected with the Communist Party.

"During the period 1933 to 1935 when I was an instructor in the People's Junior College in Chicago, Illinois, and a member of the American League Against War and Fascism, I may have contributed funds to this organization but I cannot definitely recall that I did. I also gave money on a number of occasions to the Spanish Loyalist cause through the medium of the United American Spanish Aid Committee. As a matter of fact, I contributed this money all during the Spanish Civil War as I felt very strongly for the Loyalist cause and I believe that the defeat of the Loyalists by the Franco Group was a great tragedy. This tragedy, in my opinion, opened the door to the invasion of Europe by Fascist forces. I also feel that the non-aggression pact entered into by the Soviet Union and Germany was a similar tragedy.

"I have never at any time been active in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. I did receive certain pamphlets which I believe were from that organization, and I may have been on their mailing list.

"I first met VICTOR PERLO in Washington, D. C., around 1937 and 1938, probably at a friend's home, whom I do not recall. PERLO was interested in the domestic affairs of the business world and I consider him an excellent statistician. However, at the time PERLO attempted to secure employment in the Monetary Division of the Treasury Department about a year and a half ago, I opposed his appointment inasmuch as this division is concerned with international affairs only, and I felt that PERLO's appointment would be at cross purposes with the aims of this division. In spite of my protest, however, PERLO was employed. I heard from my superiors at the Treasury Department that PERLO was subsequently investigated by the FBI in connection with the securing of this job at the Treasury Department. PERLO remained in the Treasury until March or April, 1947, a total of about a year and a few months, at which time he was informed by me that he would have to resign inasmuch as the FBI investigation had developed unfavorably on security lines concerning him. I became fairly well acquainted with PERLO in a social way over the period of time that I knew him, but I did not know his first wife at all well. In my opinion, I considered her 'a little cuckoo'. I only met her on one or two occasions and can definitely say that on those occasions she acted in a peculiar manner and dressed rather unusually. I first met VICTOR PERLO's second wife shortly after they were married in 1944 or 1945. However, since

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PERLO's second marriage neither my wife nor I have had very much to do with them socially and most of my contacts with PERLO have been in the form of business meetings and luncheon dates.

"From November 30, 1942, to January 10, 1943, I was on loan from the U. S. Treasury to the War Production Board and during that time I saw a great deal of VICTOR PERLO. I was new on the job and I asked him a great many questions concerning the work I was engaged in. During that same period I also saw HARRY MAGDOFF, and VEET BASSIE. I knew MAGDOFF only casually at the War Production Board through my business contacts with him. I first met VEET BASSIE at the University of Chicago in 1929 and have known him well. I have never furnished VICTOR PERLO with any confidential information which I secured in my official capacity at the Treasury Department or which I may have secured through any other Governmental agency. However, during the time I was on loan to the War Production Board it was necessary of course for me to discuss some of the work I was engaged in at the War Production Board with VICTOR PERLO.

"I recall that in February, 1943, I went to North Africa on business for the Treasury Department and I returned to this country around September, 1943. Shortly after my return I had lunch with VICTOR PERLO at the Madrillon Restaurant, and at that time I discussed with him some of my experiences during my trip, which I knew were not confidential and had in fact appeared in the newspapers in this country. These discussions were only concerned with general non-confidential information and were not carried on with the idea of furnishing information to PERLO.

"I first met HARRY DEXTER WHITE in November, 1936, when I was asked to come to the Treasury Department to be interviewed concerning a position that was open at that time. I later found out that my name had been recommended to WHITE by FRANK COE, a former classmate of mine at the University of Chicago. At the time I was hired on November 23, 1936, the Treasury Department - and particularly HARRY WHITE's section - was engaged in assisting President ROOSEVELT in the inauguration of various economic plans in furtherance of the NEW DEAL. HARRY WHITE and I worked together on nights and weekends at the Treasury Department and at WHITE's residence. We put in considerable overtime working on these plans requested by the President. I was therefore extremely close to HARRY WHITE until sometime around the first part of 1940, at which time for some reason unknown to me, WHITE's friendship for me soured and he actually sent me to South America to be rid of me. I asked WHITE on one or two occasions around 1940 the reason for the breaking up of our friendship but he refused to discuss it with me. I do not know the real reason for the breaking off of our friendship as I have always thought a great deal of Mr. WHITE. How-

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ever, I do recall that about 1938 I met Mr. and Mrs. NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and LUDWIG ULLMAN at HARRY WHITE's residence, and as a result of this meeting my wife and I were invited to the SILVERMASTER residence sometime shortly thereafter. During the dinner I recalled that I mentioned having been previously married. I have considered the possibility that my failure to acquaint the WHITES with this information concerning my previous marriage may have been the reason WHITE broke off our friendship.

"In regard to HARRY WHITE's background I recall that he mentioned on several occasions that he was formerly a salesman. Years ago he was extremely interested in an orphanage in Boston, Massachusetts, where he spent a great deal of his time assisting the children there. He met his wife ANN TERRY, a social worker, at this orphanage and they subsequently moved to New York City from Boston, where they were both engaged in managing an orphanage. I do not recall the reason, but this project came to an abrupt end, and from there the WHITES went to Stanford University, where he began his college education. I recall that WHITE has a life-long friend, SAMUEL MILLER, formerly with the Treasury Department and now in Chicago, Illinois, who was reared in the orphanage in New York which Mr. and Mrs. WHITE managed. I also remember that HARRY WHITE added 'Dexter' to his name sometime when he was living in Boston and that he took this name from the street where he and his wife formerly lived. Since 1940 I have had very little contact with HARRY WHITE, and this has been entirely a business relationship.

"In regard to my relationship with Mr. and Mrs. NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and LUDWIG ULLMANN, I recall meeting them at WHITE's home in 1938 and I probably saw them again at the WHITES prior to 1940, and as mentioned above, my wife and I were guests at the SILVERMASTER home, where LUDWIG ULLMANN was also in attendance, sometime around 1938 or 1939. Inasmuch as it was my belief that SILVERMASTER was the cause of my breaking off with HARRY DEXTER WHITE, I never returned the favor by inviting the SILVERMASTERS to my home. I last saw the SILVERMASTERS during the fall of last year at a party at the home of WILLIAM TAYLOR. I have seen LUDWIG ULLMANN on numerous occasions in a business manner at the Treasury Department and at Treasury Department parties inasmuch as he was employed there up until a few months ago.

"I first met ALGER HISS in an interdepartmental committee meeting on the Philippine Islands Independence Act of 1938. I do not know ALGER HISS at all socially and had very little contact with him at any time. I am, however, much better acquainted with his brother DONALD HISS, who for sometime at the State Department handled Inter-

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national Loans and Affairs, which prompted him to have numerous contacts with me at the Treasury Department. As a matter of fact I have never been socially acquainted with either ALGER or DONALD HISS. I do recall meeting ALGER HISS on a streetcar in 1945, and on another occasion I met him and his wife and child while walking along the Canal. I last saw him at the Wardman Park Hotel in September, 1946.

"I would never have been in a position to furnish ALGER HISS or DONALD HISS any official information with regard to Treasury Department international loans inasmuch as all of the international policy actually emanated from the Department of State itself. As a matter of fact, DONALD HISS through his official capacity would be in a position to obtain first hand knowledge of any information that I might develop through my official capacity in the Treasury Department regarding international loans.

"Regarding my contacts and the dates at the Treasury Department when I became responsible for and actively engaged in confidential Government information concerning loan activities, I would like to set forth the following information.

"In 1938 the U. S. Government had a loan negotiation with China, which was the only important one at that time. From the beginning of 1940 until May, 1942, I was on loan to the Government of Ecuador from the United States and of course was out of the picture as far as any knowledge of vital confidential Treasury Department information was concerned. When I returned to the United States in May, 1942, I went into foreign funds work until around November, 1942. Most of this work was concerned with South America. I then left the Treasury Department on a special assignment to North Africa in February, 1943. I was there until September, 1943. It is about this time that I began to handle very highly confidential Treasury Department information. The first few months in 1944 was a very active period. I went to Italy for about three months at that time and returned in June, 1944. During this period I was particularly concerned with the confidential nature of the work that I was engaged in and was extremely careful in my discussions with individuals not to reveal any information to unauthorized persons before the matter became public. ALGER HISS was never involved in any of the above confidential Treasury Department work, and I was never engaged in any discussion with him concerning this work. On the other hand, DONALD HISS was employed in the State Department and was handling the exact thing that I was handling in the Treasury Department. I believe that I first met DONALD HISS in May, 1942, and then until 1944 I freely exchanged Treasury Department information with him in his official capacity. Actually, DONALD HISS furnished me more information concerning the work he was engaged in than I furnished him. I believe that it was sometime in 1944 that DONALD HISS left the State

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Department and I have had no contacts with him since that time.

"I first met JOHN ABT in Chicago, Illinois, in 1932 through AGNES JACQUES, whom I had met in the fall of 1932. JOHN ABT and JACQUES both came from the Leopold-Loeb Section of Chicago, a wealthy Jewish group. JOHN ABT had been a very close friend of mine from that day on although I have seen him very little since the beginning of World War II. We have been on a social and business basis for a long time. I last saw AGNES JACQUES in November, 1946, when she happened to drop by my home in Washington, D. C. JACQUES formerly taught at the People's School in Chicago, Illinois, where I was also an instructor. I have also a very close social acquaintance with NATHAN WITT of New York City and LEE PRESSMAN, which dates back to my earlier acquaintanceship in the early thirties with JOHN ABT. I last saw JOHN ABT a year or two ago for a short time in Washington, D. C. I first met CHARLES KRAMER in 1937 or 1938 at a social gathering, which I believe was at the home of JOHN ABT in Washington, D. C. I have never known KRAMER too well but I have seen him around quite a bit as he and HERBERT SCHIMMEL frequently dropped in at the Treasury Department in connection with HENRY MORGANTHAU's plan for the economic partition of Germany. I have seen CHARLES only three or four times on a social basis. The last meeting I recall was on November 25, 1945, when KRAMER called at my home. It was about this time that I had been selected by the Treasury Department to make a trip to Japan. However, it had been decided that I would not make the trip. In this connection, KRAMER called by my home and was extremely interested in whether I was going to the Far East or not. I believe he was interested in this matter for Senator CLAUDE PEPPER. I of course informed him that I did not intend to make the trip and I don't believe KRAMER stayed at my residence for over a half an hour on that day. I recall that CHARLES KRAMER was originally employed by JOHN ABT on the LaFollette Committee in Washington, D. C. and in 1943 while I was on special assignment to North Africa my wife and the family of CHARLES KRAMER got together at some social functions.

"I first met ROGER RUTCHIK in Minneapolis, Minnesota, since he was in that city and I was employed there from May to November, 1936 by the Department of Agriculture. As I recall, RUTCHIK was the leader of the Farm Labor Party in Minneapolis. We became friendly during my six month's stay in Minneapolis at that time. I first met DONALD WHEELER when I was employed in the Treasury Department. I recall that he was not a very good employee and had left the Treasury and went to work for Senator WAGNER. I do not know him very well; I have never had any social contact with him but I do see him occasionally on the streetcar or on the street. I knew his brother GEORGE SHAW WHEELER much better. I met GEORGE WHEELER at the University of Chicago Graduate School.

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"I first met ALLAN ROSENBERG sometime before 1940. I do not recall the circumstances of my meeting and I knew him only casually at that time. When I got back from South America in 1942 I got to know him much better inasmuch as he moved into my neighborhood about that time. About the end of 1944 ROSENBERG became extremely dissatisfied with his position in the Government. He was continually complaining to me that the Government was frustrated and in his opinion the entire thing was run incorrectly. As a result of his feelings and the fact that they embarrassed me to some extent when he would make the complaints, I suggested to him that he get out of the Government, and go into private law practice. He took my suggestion and opened up an office in Washington, D. C. About this time ROSENBERG informed me that he and an individual by the name of SERGE RIPS were interested in forming the Transcontinental Corporation as commission brokers to make purchases and do business with certain Balkan countries, such as Greece and Yugoslavia. They needed financial assistance and because of my friendship with ROSENBERG, I introduced my brother MORRIS to ROSENBERG and MORRIS subsequently invested \$11,000 in the business. The business was a failure and my brother lost the entire sum of money. I believe the business was a failure because ROSENBERG spent more time in handling his law practice than he did attending to the business in order to make it a success. As I stated, I have known ROSENBERG since about 1944 very intimately. Our families are on a very close friendly relationship. I believe I know him extremely well and I do not believe that he is a member of the Communist Party. He is extremely interested in civil liberties and I believe that he represented CARL MARZANI in court not so long ago. I was very sorry to see him get mixed up in anything like this.

"As I stated above, I met HARRY MAGDOFF at the War Production Board when I was on loan from the Treasury. I know him only slightly. I met SOLO LISCHINSKY in Chicago, Illinois, in 1932. LISCHINSKY lived in the same building as FRANK COE in Chicago and he taught at People's Junior College, where I was an instructor. LISCHINSKY is a long time friend of mine and I still regard him as a close friend. I met EDWARD FITZGERALD through my business contacts with the Foreign Economic Administration. I know him only slightly. RICHARD SASULY is also a casual acquaintance of mine. I knew his mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. MAX SASULY in Washington, D. C. in the thirties when I was at Brookings Institute. However, I have had very little contact with RICHARD SASULY. I also know CARLY GREEN and met him through ALLAN ROSENBERG at ROSENBERG's residence. He impresses me as being very effeminate. He is an extremely casual acquaintance. I also met MARY JANE and ANGUS KEENEY at the home of ALLAN ROSENBERG. I only know them casually. I believe that Mrs. KEENEY once came to my residence for a short visit when I was giving her a ride from

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the ROSENBERG residence downtown. I believe that MARY JANE KEENEY is a friend of MORDECAI EZEKIAL. Mr. and Mrs. EZEKIAL are also friends of mine and my wife, and in fact I regard them as our very best friends. I feel that MORDECAI EZEKIAL is a liberal.

"I first met WILLIAM TAYLOR at the Treasury Department in 1942 when I returned from South America. I believe that he secured his employment with the Treasury Department while I was out of the country. I have had close social contact with him and he now resides near my residence. I have never met and do not know MAYNARD GERTLER or ARTHUR STEIN. I recall having met Mr. and Mrs. PHILIP DUNAWAY at ROSENBERG's residence on one occasion but they are not friends of mine and I have had no further contact with them. I have had considerable business contact with JUST LUNNING, and when JUST LUNNING was employed at the FEA he had considerable business in my office. I have had lunch with him several times recently and he impresses me as a liberal. I also met Mr. and Mrs. DAVID WAHL through ALLAN ROSENBERG sometime in 1943. Mrs. WAHL at the present time teaches the Sunday School, where my children attend, and our children take music lessons from the same school in Chevy Chase, Maryland; my wife and I have had very little social contact with the WAHLS and we do not consider them close friends. I knew MORRIS FRIEDBERG at the Treasury Department and he worked under me. I believe he is an extremely close friend of HARRY WHITE, who arranged for his being employed by the Treasury Department. I believe that he came from Boston, Massachusetts, and grew up with WHITE. At the Treasury I also knew BELLE MAYER, who is a lawyer there. I have had little social contact with him. I first met FRANK COE in Chicago, Illinois in 1925 when we both attended the University of Chicago. We also were employed together at the Labor Bureau of the Midwest in Chicago.

"I regard myself as an intellectual and come from an intellectual family. I realize that intellectuals are not too stable and I also realize that I wasted a great deal of time 'playing around' with intellectuals during my life. I feel that I am a liberal. In the past years prior to my coming to the Treasury Department I had many liberal and radical friends. I recall that we engaged in intellectual discussions on numerous topics during that time. However since coming to the Treasury my discussions with intellectual groups have gradually disappeared. I have many radical and liberal friends; however, regardless of these associations I have never engaged in furnishing any information of any kind which came to me in my official capacity to unauthorized persons.

"This is the second time an accusation has been made against me of furnishing confidential Government information to an unauthorized source. At the time of the Quebec Conference in 1944 I was one

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of the Treasury Department representatives. The night before MORGANTHAU left for Canada I remember staying up all night preparing his German Plan for delivery to the conference. As you may recall, during the conference the press obtained details concerning the MORGANTHAU Plan before it was made public. Shortly thereafter, while I was in Montreal, Canada, attending the Second Council Meeting of UNRRA, EMELIO C. CALLAJO of the State Department. During that time, I discussed the German Plan with him. When MORGANTHAU and I had returned to the United States, MORGANTHAU called me to his office and accused me of this leakage to the press. I denied it at that time and of course I deny it now. It is my opinion that through CALLAJO the State Department accused me of talking and being overheard by a newspaperman. I know MORGANTHAU has never forgotten this and I believe that is the reason why I was passed over and FRANK COE was selected as Director of the Division of Monetary Research when HARRY WHITE left the Treasury Department.

/s/ _____

Witnessed: "

During the above interview, background information regarding GLASSER as set forth in instant report was substantiated and confirmed and in addition, he furnished the following background information:

GLASSER stated that the birth records in Chicago, Illinois, reflect his birth as November 24, 1905, under the name "Baby GLASSER", inasmuch as he was not named until several days after his birth. GLASSER stated he has the following brothers and sisters:

CHARLES GLASSER, born Cincinnati, Ohio, who formerly was employed by the Chicago "Herald Tribune" and now resides at 2019 North Nordica Street, Chicago, Illinois

ISIDORE GLASSER, (deceased two years), who prior to World War I played semi-pro baseball under the name of EDWARD GLASSER;

JACOB GLASSER, who is an accountant with the firm of Alteschuler, Melvein, and Glasser, of 110 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois;

SEDNEY GLASSER who owns a grocery store in Chicago, Illinois

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Mrs. ANN BENJAMIN, sister, whose husband is an engineer for the Western Electric Company in Chicago, Illinois.

In regard to the addresses at which GLASSER has lived it is noted that from 1936 to 1937 he resided at 908 South Ode Street, Arlington, Virginia; in June, 1937, he lived at 1338 Tuckermann Street, Apartment 2B, Washington, D. C.; he has lived at 339 Willard Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland; in 1942 he resided at 662 Bennington Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland; and in 1943 he moved to 5410 Cathedral Avenue, N. W. He also advised that when he was attending graduate school in Chicago, Illinois, in 1931 he lived at 5734 Maryland Avenue. He also advised that he resided at 2011 Third Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota, when he was employed by the Department of Agriculture in 1936. He lived at Quito, Ecuador, from 1940 to 1942 when on a special assignment from the Treasury Department to the Government of Ecuador. He advised that his wife FAYE previously lived in Dixon, Illinois, where she worked for the Illinois Psychiatric Institute. GLASSER confirmed the fact that his mother and father were born in Russia, stating that his mother was 69 years of age in 1938, that his father was a couple of years older than his mother, that they were both born somewhere near Riga, USSR, and he believes they were both naturalized in Cincinnati, Ohio.

In addition to the [redacted] he advised that he has a [redacted] born in March, 1932. As an item of interest, GLASSER stated that he returned from a trip to Italy in June, 1944, and had previously left the United States in March, 1944. He stated that he was employed in the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C. during the months of January and February, 1944.

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GLASSER further stated that prior to his present marriage he was married to IRENE TILL GLASSER, whom he married in Albany, New York in January, 1932. GLASSER and IRENE were divorced in New York City in the spring of 1932, after which he married his present wife on July 7, 1932. His former wife is now Mrs. WALTON HAMILTON, whose husband has been employed by the Department of Justice and Yale University.

Upon being questioned concerning what "S", his middle initial stands for, GLASSER stated he has no middle name. The records of the Treasury Department inadvertently carried this initial as a consequence of which he offered no objection. He stated the middle initial merely adds color to his name and he has also been carried on the rolls of the Department as HAROLD G. GLASSER.

The associates of HAROLD GLASSER as previous set forth in instant report may be briefly described as follows:

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According to ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, previously described, LAUCHLIN CURRIE orally furnished information on various matters to GEORGE SILVERMAN who in turn made such information available to her through the medium of NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER. Miss BENTLEY knew CURRIE to have been involved in this Soviet espionage conspiracy in the late 1930s and early 1940s in Washington, D. C., and New York. It may be noted that it was LAUCHLIN CURRIE who requested GLASSER's services for Foreign Economic Administration.

Miss BENTLEY described VICTOR PERLO as a Communist Party member who furnished her with considerable information obtained by him through his official position at the War Production Board. It was also obvious to BENTLEY that PERLO had been engaged in some sort of espionage work for EARL BROWDER, former head of the Communist Party, USA, prior to their original meeting in early 1944.

Miss BENTLEY has advised that HARRY MAGDOFF, whom she knew to be a member of the Communist Party, furnished her information obtained by him through his official position at the War Production Board. According to BENTLEY, he had been engaged in espionage activity for EARL BROWDER prior to 1944.

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY has reported that HARRY DEXTER WHITE supplied information obtained by him in the course of his duties as Assistant Secretary of Treasury. WHITE was considered one of the most valuable assets in this particular circle of Soviet intelligence in view of his position in the U. S. Government and his ability to secure employment for individuals whom the group was anxious to have assigned to the Treasury Department. WHITE was also considered valuable in view of his close relationship with the former Secretary of Treasury, HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.

With regard to FRANK COE, an employee of the Treasury Department, Miss BENTLEY advised that he furnished economic information to NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and HARRY DEXTER WHITE which was ultimately made available to her and her Russian superior. This information was obtained by COE through his official duties at the Treasury Department, however, according to Miss BENTLEY, he occupied a relatively unimportant position in this Communist underground apparatus.

With regard to NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, Miss BENTLEY reported that he occupied a prominent position in a Soviet espionage conspiracy which operated in Washington and New York in the late 1930s and early 1940s; that he furnished her with voluminous information obtained from U. S. Government sources, knowing that such information would be made available to the Soviet Government. Further, Miss BENTLEY, for over a period of time, knew SILVERMASTER to be a dues-paying Communist Party member.

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Concerning WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN, Miss BENTLEY advised that she knew him to be a member of the Communist Party and he furnished considerable information to her to be turned over to her Russian contact, which information was obtained by ULLMAN through his official position in the Treasury Department and while an officer in the U. S. Army stationed in the Pentagon Building in Washington, D. C.

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY has advised that WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR was a member of the Communist Party and was placed in the Treasury Department by HARRY DEXTER WHITE. He was sent to China and later to Lisbon, Portugal for Foreign Economic Administration. During the interim of his return to China and his departure to Lisbon, he was with the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C., and supplied written and oral information obtained from the Treasury Department. She has also advised that TAYLOR prepared a report on conditions in China which was later given to the Russians.

With regard to JOHN ABT, Miss BENTLEY has described him as an active participant in Communist Underground apparatus in the early 1940s. He assisted her in the procurement of information to be furnished to the Russian Government. Miss BENTLEY knew ABT to be a member of the Communist Party.

Concerning CHARLES KRAMER, Miss BENTLEY advised that at a meeting in the apartment of JOHN ABT, New York City, arranged by Earl Browder in early 1944, KRAMER indicated that he would be able to pass on information regarding Capitol Hill gossip, which type of information was actually furnished at a later date. It was at this time that KRAMER indicated he was associated with the Senator WILGORE Committee in Washington, D. C. BENTLEY also knew KRAMER as a Communist Party member.

With regard to ALLAN ROSENBERG, Miss BENTLEY stated that he furnished information to be turned over to JACOB M. GOLOS, a Soviet agent. He obtained this information as a result of observing recommendations, plans and proposals made by various Government officials regarding the handling of post-war Germany. During that period he was employed in the Foreign Economic Administration and material of the above description came to him in the course of his duties with that agency. ROSENBERG was also known by BENTLEY as a member of the Communist Party.

Concerning SOLOMON LISCHINSKY, Miss BENTLEY has advised that during the early part of 1944, EARL BROWDER arranged a meeting for her with the group which was known as the PERLO group. It was indicated at this meeting that all the individuals were Government employees and were furnishing information which they had obtained from Government files to BENTLEY for the use of the Soviet Union. Subsequent to this meeting, BENTLEY remembered that a member of this group was SOLOMON LISCHINSKY who was an employee of UNRRA. Although definitely a member of this

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group, BENTLEY never knew LISCHINSKY to furnish any intelligence information.

With regard to VEET BASSIE, it may be noted that a previous investigation conducted by this office concerning V. LOUIS BASSIE, revealed that from September, 1925 to June, 1928 he attended the University of Chicago and from October, 1934 to June, 1935 he was employed as a teacher at People's Junior College in Chicago. It may be pointed out that this information is in line with that offered by GLASSER concerning their first meeting inasmuch as the above dates correspond with the period of GLASSER's affiliations with the same institutions.

Confidential informants of known reliability have advised that BASSIE during 1946 and 1947 was a close associate of a number of the above individuals described by BENTLEY as having been involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington and New York in the late 1930s and early 1940s.

Concerning ALGER HISS, JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, previously described, has described ALGER HISS as a former member of the Communist Party and in the late 1930s he furnished restricted and classified information to sources whom he knew to be Soviet principals and was aware that such information would eventually be furnished to the Soviet Government.

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY also knew ALGER HISS to have been involved in a Soviet conspiracy in the late 1930s and early 1940s.

With regard to DONALD HISS, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has advised that he, DONALD HISS, was active in a Communist underground conspiracy in Washington, D. C., in the late 1930s. CHAMBERS knew DONALD HISS to be a member of the Communist Party.

Concerning LEE PRESSMAN, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has described him as a member of an elite Communist cell in the late 1930s and was prompted to enter the employment of the CIO at the insistence of the Communist Party. PRESSMAN's wife has been a teacher at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C.

[T-8] ^(u) a reliable informant familiar with the affairs and activities of LEE PRESSMAN, stated that PRESSMAN has been in close and frequent contact with known Communists and persons accused of being active in Soviet espionage.

[Concerning NATHAN WITT, T-9, an informant] ^(u) who was for some years extremely active in the affairs of the Communist Party and has a personal knowledge of many national and local Communists and who has for a considerable period furnished generally reliable information concerning Communist matters, advised in February, 1948 that NATHAN WITT was a member of the Communist Party. ✓

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WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has also stated that he knew NATHAN WITT to be an important member of the underground Communist Party in the late 1930s. ✓

Regarding DAVID WAHL, [T-9] ~~(u)~~ has advised that DAVID WAHL was a member of a Communist Party underground movement in Washington, D. C., in the late 1930s and early 1940s. He was reported as a close associate of known Communists and pro-Soviet sympathizers. On one occasion WAHL advised this informant that he had been sent from New York to Washington to direct the activities of this group. ✓

With regard to LUCILLE FINSTERWALD ~~(u)~~ EZEKIAL, [T-9] ~~(u)~~ described her as a member of the Communist Party.

MISCELLANEOUS

A letter from CATHERINE WILLIS PERLO made available to the Washington Field Office addressed to the President of the United States, dated April 14, 1944 at Fort Worth, Texas, contained a partial list of the Communist underground group in Washington, D. C.

CATHERINE PERLO, when interviewed on September 9, 1944 by Special Agent Agents WIRT R. JONES and SYDNEY M. WOLF at her residence, 2133 South Jennings Street, Fort Worth, Texas, with regard to the above communication, elaborated that HAROLD GLASSER, whom she identified as having been sent to Ecuador by the U. S. Government as an economist in 1939, was a member of the Communist Party. She could not recall any information which might substantiate this allegation.

In approximately June, 1942, [T-10] ~~(u)~~, an informant familiar with the affairs of the United American Spanish Aid Committee, advised the names of Mr. and Mrs. HAROLD GLASSER, 339 Willard Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland, appeared on a list of local donors to the committee. According to this informant, Mr. and Mrs. GLASSER contributed \$15.00.

With regard to the United American Spanish Aid Committee, the House Committee on Un-American Activities in its report dated March 29, 1944 cited this organization as a Communist front.

[T-11] ~~(u)~~, an informant of established reliability who is acquainted with many known and admitted Communists stated that this organization in Washington, D. C., was organized by the Communist Party and completely controlled by it.

[T-9] ~~(u)~~, previously described, stated that the United American Spanish Aid Committee in Washington, D. C., was organized and controlled by the

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Communist Party and was an important transmission belt of the Communist Party. ✓

(T-12, (u)) a member of the Communist Party who over a long period of time has furnished reliable information, stated that this organization in Washington, D. C., was completely controlled by the Communist Party, that the organization had no active membership and many of its members had no active association with the organization. ✓

In approximately January, 1941, (T-13, (u)) an informant familiar with the affairs of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, advised that the names Mr. HAROLD GLASSER, 339 Willard Avenue, Friendship Heights, Maryland, Assistant Director of Monetary Research and Mrs. HAROLD GLASSER of the same address, appeared on the membership list of that organization. ✓

It may be noted that the Washington Committee for Democratic Action has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order No. 9835.

On June 21, 1948, the Washington Field Office was notified by the release of information, Investigations Division, Civil Service Commission that the investigative files of the Commission contained no information not already in the possession of the FBI.

ASSOCIATES

(T-14, (u)) an informant familiar with the affairs and activities of HAROLD GLASSER over a period of 1945-1947 who has furnished reliable information, advised that HAROLD and FAYE GLASSER were close social acquaintances and frequent contacts of ERMA and ALLAN ROSENBERG. This situation was further confirmed by Special Agents of the Washington Field Office who observed the GLASSERS and ROSENBERGS in each other's company on numerous occasions over the same period. ✓

(T-14) also reported that during this period the GLASSERS were associated with MORDECAI J. EZEKIEL and his wife LUCILLE. According to this informant, Mrs. GLASSER was on especially friendly terms with Mrs. EZEKIEL. ✓

In this connection, it may be noted that (T-15, (u)) an informant familiar with the affairs of the League of Women Shoppers, advised in approximately March, 1941 that Mrs. FAYE GLASSER was executive secretary of the local chapter of that organization during 1940 and 1941 and that LUCILLE F. EZEKIEL was president of the local chapter during that period and from 1940 to 1942 was a national member at large. ✓

With regard to the League of Women Shoppers, the House Committee on Un-American Activities, in its report of March 29, 1944,

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cited the League of Women Shoppers as a Communist front.

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[T-12, an informant ~~(S)~~ (u) previously described, stated that the League of Women Shoppers in Washington, D. C., is infiltrated by the Communist Party and that the Southeast Club of the League is dominated by the Communist Party since influential members of the club work hand-in-glove with the Southeast Club of the Communist Party. (u)

[T-11] ~~(S)~~ (u) has stated that the League of Women Shoppers in Washington, D. C., was not controlled or dominated by the Communist Party but that it was infiltrated to some extent and sometimes cooperated with the Communist Party.

[T-9] ~~(S)~~ (u) who has been described previously has stated that the League of Women Shoppers in Washington, D. C., was infiltrated by the Communist Party.

CHARLES KRAMER, who has been previously described, was observed by Special Agents H. B. MCGAHEY and JAMES B. McMAHON, on November 25, 1945 to enter the residence of HAROLD GLASSER at 8:30 P. M. and remain until 9:00 P. M. The nature or purpose of this visit was unknown to observing agents.

[T-14] ~~(S)~~ (u) previously described, advised on January 11, 1946 that SOLOMON LISCHINSKY is a social contact of HAROLD GLASSER.

[T-14] ~~(S)~~ (u) advised on January 20, 1946 that HAROLD GLASSER had recommended GEORGE SILVERMAN for a position as Head of an Italian Technical Commission in the United States, however, according to the informant, SILVERMAN was tied up with a position with the French and did not want to put a full-time job on the matter.

With regard to GEORGE SILVERMAN, ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY has stated that GEORGE SILVERMAN is a Communist who, while employed as a civilian with the U. S. Air Force, War Department, furnished her through NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, voluminous information concerning materiel data of the U. S. Air Force. This information included considerable data regarding the B-29. SILVERMAN was also known to furnish information related to her by other highly placed government officials.

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, who was also previously described, knew SILVERMAN as a Communist and an individual engaged in aiding Soviet espionage activities in the United States. CHAMBERS knew SILVERMAN to be held in high regard by his Russian superiors.

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(X)(u)
[T-14] has advised that Mrs. ANNIE STEIN was in frequent contact with Mrs. GLASSER. According to the informant, these contacts were usually with regard to taking their children to school. The informant has advised that ANNIE STEIN is the wife of ARTHUR STEIN.

With regard to ARTHUR and ANNIE STEIN, T-9 has advised that both ARTHUR and ANNIE STEIN have admitted to the informant that they are members of the Communist Party. Informant believes that ARTHUR STEIN is on a very high level in the Communist Party.

(X)(u)
[T-16, an informant] who has furnished considerable reliable information in the past, advised that on January 26, 1945 GLASSER was in contact with NANCY WERTHIMER, at 21 Cornelia Street, New York City. The nature and extent of this contact were unknown to the informant.

Concerning NANCY WERTHIMER, [T-17] in approximately July, 1946 made available to the New York Office documentary evidence of NANCY WERTHIMER's membership in the Sacco Van Zetti Club of the Communist Party of America, Manhattan.

(X)(u)
[T-18] in approximately July, 1946, advised the New York Office that NANCY WERTHIMER was active in the affairs of the Sacco Van Zetti Club, Communist Party of America, Manhattan from February 1945 through June 1945.

On August 3, 1946 Special Agents EARL L. FUOSS and AUBREY S. BRENT observed SOL ADLER proceed from his residence, Hotel Washington, at 2:30 P. M., to the residence of HAROLD GLASSER. He was observed in conversation with an individual believed to be Mrs. GLASSER and a young girl on the porch of this residence. ADLER remained there until 6:20 P. M., at which time he was observed returning to his hotel.

Concerning SOL ADLER, ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY has advised that during the latter part of 1942 and through the early part of 1943 mention was made by other individuals involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy of SOL ADLER who was a Treasury Department representative in Chungking, China. On occasions BENTLEY observed official letters written by ADLER in possession of other individuals prominently involved in this conspiracy, who characterized ADLER as an opportunist but further indicated that they would like to place him in some strategic location in the U. S. Government. ADLER was also known by BENTLEY to be a Communist Party member.

(X)(u)
[T-19, an informant] familiar with the affairs and activities of WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR for a period in 1946, advised that during May and July of that year TAYLOR attempted to contact HAROLD GLASSER. Further information relative to the nature or purpose of this contact or whether the contact was in fact actually effected, was not known to the informant. A description of

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of WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR appears in instant report under caption of "Interview with HAROLD GLASSER".

On July 25, 1946, Special Agents CHARLES D. CHAPMAN and EARL L. FUOSS observed SOL ADLER and Mr. and Mrs. ALLAN ROSENBERG in attendance at a party at the residence of HAROLD GLASSER.

(S-20, an informant) ^(u) familiar with the contacts and affairs of SOLOMON AARON LISCHINSKY for an extended period in 1946, advised that LISCHINSKY made attempts to contact HAROLD GLASSER, the purpose of these contacts not being known to the informant, nor was it known whether in fact such contacts were actually effected.

It may be noted that an examination of the employment application of SOL ADLER, made by Special Agents of this office in January, 1947 at the Civil Service Commission reflected the name of HAROLD GLASSER as a reference for employment.

(T-21, a reliable informant) ^(u) familiar with the activities and associates of MARY JANE KEENEY, advised that MARY JANE KEENEY dined at the home of ALLAN ROSENBERG on April 26, 1945. Other guests at the dinner were the MORDECAI EZEKIELS and the HAROLD GLASSERS. According to the informant, the next contact with the GLASSER family by MARY JANE KEENEY was on May 25, 1945 at which time she again attended a gathering at the home of ALLAN ROSENBERG. The nature of this meeting was a party given in honor of JUST LUNNING. The informant also advised that DAVID and EDITH WAHL and Mrs. and Mrs. HAROLD GLASSER were in attendance. ^{Wahl}

(This informant) ^(u) also indicated that MARY JANE KEENEY on October 6, 1945 again visited the ROSENBERG residence and requested ALLAN ROSENBERG to inquire of HAROLD GLASSER if she, KEENEY, could obtain a position in the Division of Monetary Research at the Treasury Department, however, later that same evening HAROLD GLASSER dropped in to see the ROSENBERGS and at that time GLASSER informed MARY JANE KEENEY that his division was not employing additional personnel.

(T-9) ^(u) advised that PHILIP OLIN KEENEY and MARY JANE KEENEY, his wife, were active in a Communist Party underground group in Washington, D. C., in the late 1930s and early 1940s and that they are close associates of known Communists and pro-Soviet sympathizers. ^U

(T-1) ^(u) advised on February 2, 1947 that FAYE GLASSER had a dinner party which was attended by SOLOMON and PEARL LISCHINSKY and their parents. ^U

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T-22, a reliable informant familiar with the affairs and activities of HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., advised on August 18, 1947 that COLLINS attempted to get in touch with HAROLD GLASSER without success. The nature or purpose of this attempted contact was not known to the informant. (u)

With regard to HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., CATHERINE WILLS PERLO, 2133 South Jennings Street, Fort Worth, Texas, the former wife of VICTOR PERLO, in May, 1944 reported that HENRY HILL COLLINS was a member of the underground Communist Party group in Washington, D. C., and that she had seen him at least on one occasion attending a Communist Party meeting in Washington, D. C.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, in May, 1945, advised that HENRY COLLINS was a member of a group of government employees in high salaried positions who are Communist Party members. CHAMBERS stated that the principal meeting place of this group was the apartment of COLLINS, who was treasurer of the group.

(u) T-9 advised in September, 1946 that COLLINS and his wife were rabid members of the Communist Party. (u)

T-23, a reliable informant familiar with the affairs and contacts of DAVID WAHL, advised on May 22, 1947 WAHL contacted GLASSER in an attempt to learn the location of another Treasury Department employee. T-23 has also advised that on June 27, 1947 and again on October 9, 1947, DAVID WAHL made attempts to contact GLASSER without success. The nature or purpose of these contacts was not known to the informant. (u)

DESCRIPTION

Name:	HAROLD GLASSER, was Harold S. Glasser; Harold G. Glasser
Residence:	52 Colgate Road, Great Neck, Long Island, New York
Race:	White
Born:	November 23, 1904 November 14, 1905 November 23, 1905 November 24, 1905 at Chicago, Illinois
Height:	5' 8"
Weight:	160 lbs.
Hair:	Brown

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Complexion:

Eyes:

Employment:

Relatives:

Dark

Blue (wears glasses)

(color of eyes has also been
reported as dark)

Council of Jewish Federations
and Welfare Funds, Inc.;

Acting Director of Institute
on Overseas Studies

Wife. FAYE COHEN GLASSER



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by former marriage
to IRENE TILL GLASSER,
now Mrs. WALTON HAMILTON.

Brothers, CHARLES GLASSER, 2019
North Nordich Street,
Chicago, Illinois;
ISADORE GLASSER,
deceased, who prior
to World War I was also
known as EDWARD GLASSER;
JACOB GLASSER, accountant,
110 South Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Illinois;
SIDNEY GLASSER, grocery
store owner, Chicago

Sister, Mrs. ANN BENJAMIN, whose
husband is an engineer for
the Western Electric Co.,
Chicago, Illinois

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1905
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WFO No. 101-496

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LEADS

NEW YORK CITY

AT GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND

Will verify subject's residence at 52 Colgate Road, Great Neck, Long Island as requested by letters dated November 19, 1948 and March 29, 1949.

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Upon verification of subject's present residence, will cancel security index card maintained on subject by this office and inform Bureau of new residence.

Copies of pertinent serials will at that time be forwarded to the New York Office designating that office as office of origin.

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WFO No. 101-496

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ADMINISTRATIVE

A copy of this report is being designated for the Chicago Office for information purposes in view of GLASSER's past residence and activities in that area.

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T-1 - [REDACTED]

T-2 - [REDACTED]

T-3 - [REDACTED]

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T-4 - Professor W. W. LEIGH, University of Arkon, Akron, Ohio, OPA, Washington, D. C. as described in the report of Special Agent M. C. CLEMENTS dated December 3, 1941 at Washington, D. C., entitled HAROLD GLASSER, Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department, INTERNAL SECURITY - HATCH ACT.

T-5 - Chicago confidential informant N as reflected in the report of Special Agent C. B. WHEELER, dated November 27, 1941 at Chicago, entitled HAROLD GLASSER, Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department, INTERNAL SECURITY - HATCH ACT.

T-6 - Lieutenant Commander N. E. HEWITT, Naval Intelligence, 2280 Board of Trade Building, 141 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, as described in the report of HUBERT J. O'MALLEY, dated November 19, 1941 at Chicago, Illinois entitled HAROLD GLASSER, Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department, INTERNAL SECURITY - HATCH ACT. (u)

T-7 - I. J. ERHLICH, 127 Dearborn Street, Chicago, as described in the report of Special Agent HUBERT J. O'MALLEY, dated November 19, 1941 at Chicago, Illinois, entitled, HAROLD GLASSER, Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department, INTERNAL SECURITY - HATCH ACT.

T-8 - [C-466] (u)

T-9 - [REDACTED]

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T-10 - List of local donors to the United American Spanish Aid Committee obtained through the close cooperation of WORTHINGTON B. HOUGHTON, Secretary, E. Quincy Smith Real Estate Company, Washington, D. C., as described in the report of Special Agent NED P. HOLMAN, JR., June 19, 1942 at Washington, D. C., entitled United American Spanish Aid Committee, Washington Committee for Spanish

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Aid, American Rescue Ship, INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

T-11 -

T-12 -

T-13 - Members list of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action obtained through the close cooperation of [redacted] as reflected in the report of Special Agent T. W. DAWSEY, dated January 21, 1941, at Washington, D. C., entitled Washington Committee for Democratic Action, Internal Security - C.

T-14 - C-432

T-15 - List of past officers of the League of Women Shoppers obtained through a highly confidential source as reflected in the report of Special Agent T. W. DAWSEY, dated March 8, 1941 at Washington, D. C., entitled League of Women Shoppers, Washington, D. C., INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

T-16 - C-28

T-17 - [redacted] as reflected in the report of Special Agent JOHN T. HILSBOS, dated July 17, 1946 at New York entitled GREGORY, ESPIONAGE - R.

T-18 - [redacted] as reflected in the report of Special Agent JOHN T. HILSBOS, dated July 17, 1946 at New York entitled GREGORY, ESPIONAGE - R.

T-19 - Washington Hotel informant as described in the report of Special Agent LAMBERT G. ZANDER, dated August 29, 1946 at Washington, D. C., entitled GREGORY, ESPIONAGE - R.

T-20 - Resident Manager BLAKE, Fairfax Village Apartments, Washington, D. C., who made available the telephone slips on calls made from the apartment of SOLOMON ILSCHINSKY for the period May through September 22, 1946 as described in the report of LAMBERT G. ZANDER, dated January 24, 1947, entitled GREGORY, ESPIONAGE - R.

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T-21 - Diary of MARY JANE KEENEY for the years 1940-1945, made available to Special Agent JEROME M. GARLAND by a highly confidential source as set out in the report of Special Agent LAMBER G. ZANDER, dated February 14, 1947 at Washington, D. C., entitled GREGORY, ESPIONAGE - R.

T-22 - [C-486

T-23 - [C-502

] (X)(u)

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X (u)
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FD-72
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON

WFO FILE NO. 101-496

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 5/18/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/15, 21; 3/18, 28; 4/6, 8, 11, 13, 15, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28/49	REPORT MADE BY CARL N. DeTEMPLE JIF
TITLE CHANGED HAROLD GLASSER, wa Harold S. Glasser, Harold G. Glasser			CHARACTER OF CASE CONFIDENTIAL SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: GLASSER born Chicago, Illinois. Sources report variance in birth data. Educated University of Chicago and Harvard University. Employed outside of government service by Peoples Junior College, Chicago; University of Akron, Akron, Ohio; Brookings Institution and Labor Bureau of the Midwest, Chicago. Employment U. S. Government as follows: WPA, Chicago, 1935; Bureau of Home Economics, Department of Agriculture, Minneapolis, Minnesota, May, 1936 to November, 1936; U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., November 23, 1936 to December 31, 1947. Presently employed Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare funds, Inc., New York City. Passport record set forth. Informants advised GLASSER member of Washington Committee for Democratic Action and United American Spanish Aid Committee. ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY identified GLASSER as CP member who furnished her information obtained through his official position at the Treasury Department to be transmitted to a Russian agent. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and CATHERINE WILLS PERLO, divorced wife of VICTOR PERLO, also described GLASSER as CP member. Upon interview, GLASSER admitted association with individuals described by informants as CP members and active in Communist underground espionage activities in Washington, D. C., and New York. Investigation developed association with CHARLES KRAMER, SOLOMON LIESCHINSKY, GEORGE SILVERMAN, SOLOMON ADLER, WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR, DAVID WAHL, HENRY HILL COLLINS and ALLAN ROSENBERG.

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY **SP-1 RML/US**
REASON FOR EXTENSION **23**
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION **1-28-91**
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Declassify on: **OADR 2/4/88**

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WFO No. 101-496

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 101-3599
Bureau letter to Washington Field dated February 4, 1949
Bureau letter to Washington Field dated March 11, 1949

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DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

The title of this report is being changed to reflect the additional names of HAROLD S. GLASSER and HAROLD G. GLASSER.

BACKGROUND

The following background information was developed during 1941 in the course of the Hatch Act investigation regarding HAROLD GLASSER, Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Department of Treasury:

HAROLD GLASSER was born November 14, 1905 at Chicago, Illinois. He was graduated with a PhD Degree from the University of Chicago in 1926 and later attended that University from 1926 to 1928 and from 1930 to 1931. Previous to entering government service, GLASSER was an instructor in accounting at the University of Akron, Ohio from 1928 to 1929. During the years 1931-1932, he was employed by the Brookings Institution, 722 Jackson place, Northwest, Washington, D. C. In 1932 he was employed by the Labor Bureau of the Middle West at Chicago, Illinois and from 1933 to 1935 he was an instructor at Peoples Junior College, Chicago, Illinois.

GLASSER first entered the service of the U. S. Government as a statistician in the Works Progress Administration in Chicago, August 15, 1935. From May 1, 1936 to November 21, 1936 he was the Director of the Tabulation Pool, Bureau of Home Economics, Department of Agriculture, Minneapolis, Minnesota. On November, 23, 1936, GLASSER was appointed to the Division of Research and Statistics, U. S. Treasury Department as an Economic Analyst at \$3,800 per annum.

The following information was extracted from the files of the U. S. Treasury Department on January 10, 1947 by Special Agent WILLIAM R. CORNELLSON concerning GLASSER's employment there.

On February 16, 1937, GLASSER was promoted to Senior Economic Analyst at \$4,600 per annum in the Division of Research and Statistics. Effective June 1, 1938 he was transferred to the Division of Monetary Research as Principal Economic Analyst at \$5,600 per annum. On November 16, 1938, he was designated as Assistant Director, at \$5,600 per annum and effective August 1, 1939, his salary was increased to \$6,500 per annum. On June 15, 1940, GLASSER's services were made available to the

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State Department for special detail to Ecuador, to assist the Ecuadorian Government with its financial and economic problems. On July 26, 1940 he was authorized to proceed to Quito, Ecuador, departing from the District of Columbia on July 29, 1940 and sailing from New York City on August 2, 1940. He arrived in Ecuador on August 11, 1940.

By letter dated May 20, 1941, the State Department requested the Treasury Department to extend GLASSER's loan to the Ecuadorian Government for an additional two years. Subsequently his services were extended to that government until January 29, 1942.

GLASSER's file at the Treasury Department contained a report made by the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department and a report of the FBI reflecting the results of a Hatch Act investigation concerning GLASSER in 1941. This report was received in the Treasury Department by HARRY DEXTER WHITE and S. J. SPINGRAN. No action was recommended by either of these treasury officials and GLASSER was permitted to remain in service with that Department. He was given an excellent efficiency rating on March 12, 1942 by WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN and HARRY DEXTER WHITE. On April 1, 1942 GLASSER was raised in salary to \$6,750 per annum in Grade P-7. On May 15, 1942, GLASSER was replaced in Ecuador by JOSEPH FREIDMAN and he left Ecuador on May 19, 1942. The Ecuadorian Government awarded GLASSER the decoration of "Al Merito" with grade of official. This decoration was retained by the State Department until GLASSER was given consent to accept the medal by Congress.

GLASSER was borrowed by the War Production Board and assigned to the Office of Production, Vice-chairman of the War Production Board, from November 30, 1942 until January 10, 1943. GLASSER was given a classification of 3-B by Local Draft Board No. 3, Montgomery County, Maryland on February 11, 1943 and at that time he was in Algiers, North Africa, serving as adviser on the North African Affairs, Office of Foreign Territories in the American Consulate in Algiers. He was recommended by HENRY MORGENTHAU to be commissioned and made a part of Colonel FOLEY's Staff in Africa on August 30, 1943. On November 11, 1943, LAUCHLIN CURRIE requested the services of GLASSER for FEA.

GLASSER was praised by DEAN ACHESON, Undersecretary of State, for the part he, GLASSER, played as U. S. representative at the United Nations Rehabilitation meeting at Atlantic City, New Jersey in November, 1943.

On December 26, 1943, GLASSER was promoted to Chief Economist (Assistant Director) at P-8, \$8,000 per annum. He was given an excellent efficiency rating for the period April 1, 1943 to March 31, 1944 by HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

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On May 1, 1944, GLASSER was demoted to Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division to P-7, at \$7,500 per annum. This demotion was explained by HARRY DEXTER WHITE by the fact that the Foreign Funds Control appropriation had been placed under the classifications act of July 1, that is, each job had to be set up and approved by the Civil Service Commission and that it would be difficult to justify GLASSER's position as Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division on the Foreign Funds Control appropriation. Rather than become involved with the Civil Service Commission, it seemed advisable to WHITE to transfer GLASSER back to the stabilization rolls.

On July 11, 1944, GLASSER was promoted to \$8,000 per annum and on January 13, 1946, he was given a pay increase to \$9,012.50 per annum as an Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division. He was appointed Director of the Monetary Research Division at a salary of \$10,000 per annum on August 22, 1946.

GLASSER was praised highly by W. L. CLAYTON, Acting Secretary of State, for his work performed as a U. S. delegate to the fifth session of the United Nations Rehabilitation Council.

GLASSER's Treasury Department file also reflected the following addresses:

1388 Tuckerman Street, Washington, D. C.
339 Willard Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland
4624 North Central Parkway, Chicago, Illinois
5734 Maryland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
7249 Constance Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
4628 North Central Parkway, Chicago, Illinois
4936 North Whipple Street, Chicago, Illinois
2011 Third Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota
908 South Ode Street, Arlington, Virginia

Also reflected in this file was information to the effect that GLASSER entered Harvard University in 1929 as a graduate student in economics and was a candidate for a Master's Degree. He left Harvard in April, 1930.

His wife, FAYE COHEN GLASSER, was listed as being born November 26, 1908 in New York City. She attended the University of Illinois at Urbana, receiving an B. A. and an M. A. Degree in 1931 and 1932 respectively.

It was noted that the Internal Revenue Department made an investigation for possible income tax evasion on the part of GLASSER. No violation was found.

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Concerning GLASSER's employment at the U. S. Treasury Department, it was noted that the Washington "Times-Herald", a daily newspaper, for December 31, 1945, in the DANTON WALKER Column, reflected that HAROLD GLASSER would replace GIP ALK as U. S. Treasury adviser to General MacArthur in Japan.

A State Department press release on July 26, 1946, announced that the President had approved the list of members of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation conference which was scheduled to convene in Geneva, Switzerland August 5, 1946. The name HAROLD GLASSER appeared as one of the advisers to the Council member WILLIAM L. CLAYTON, Assistant Secretary of State.

In this connection, it may be noted that T-1, a reliable informant familiar with the affairs of ALLAN ROSENBERG, close associate of GLASSER, advised on October 25, 1946 that GLASSER returned from Switzerland on October 24, 1946 at 2:00 P. M. 3X(u)

A request for a report on loyalty data dated February 3, 1948, submitted to this Bureau, reflected the following additional information:

In listing dates and places of residence for the past ten years, HAROLD GLASSER listed the following:

- 1937-1938 - 1388 Tuckerman Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.
- 1938 - 1940 - 339 Willard Avenue, Friendship Heights, Maryland
- 1940-1942 - Quito, Ecuador
- 1942-1943 - 622 Bennington Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland
- 1943- 5410 Cathedral Avenue, Northwest.

HAROLD GLASSER's birth date as reflected on this form was November 23, 1905 at Chicago, Illinois. It is noted that this date is in variance with information developed in the course of the Hatch Act investigation regarding GLASSER. Also this date is in variance with information offered by GLASSER during an interview at the Washington Field Office on May 7, 1947 at which time he gave his birth date as November 24, 1905. Complete details concerning the interview of HAROLD GLASSER will be subsequently set forth in instant report.

Inasmuch as it was ascertained that HAROLD GLASSER was no longer affiliated with the government of the United States, no further action was taken with regard to this request on loyalty data.

Concerning GLASSER's present employment, it was noted that the "New York Times", daily newspaper, on January 19, 1948, carried an article to the effect that HAROLD GLASSER had been named acting director of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds Institute on Overseas

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Studies. Subsequent inquiries by this office at the Office of International Finance, U. S. Treasury Department, revealed GLASSER had resigned from his position there on December 31, 1947.

According to their records GLASSER accepted a position with the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Fund at 165 West 46th Street, New York 19, New York.

It was also ascertained by this office that on June 28, 1948, GLASSER's residence address was changed from 5410 Cathedral Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., to 52 Colgate, Great Neck, Long Island, New York.

SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORD

Miss HARKNESS, Chief Clerk, Local Draft Board No. 3, Montgomery County, Bethesda, Maryland, made available to special agents of the Washington Field Office in November, 1945 the selective service record of HAROLD GLASSER which reflected the following information:

HAROLD GLASSER (no middle name) was born November 23, 1904 in Chicago, Illinois. He registered under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 on May 25, 1942 and was assigned Order No. 126-A. At the time he registered, his address was 5008 Yorktown, Green Acres, Maryland. The records further reflected that in the year 1942 he resided at 62 Bennington Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland and since June 20, 1943, resided at 5410 Cathedral Avenue, Washington, D. C. These records next reflected that the subject is employed as Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, U. S. Treasury Department. His immediate supervisor was listed as HARRY DEXTER WHITE, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. It is pointed out that GLASSER advised that the person who would always know his whereabouts is HARRY DEXTER WHITE. GLASSER further advised that he had attended the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois for eight years and Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts for one year. He was married in Rockville, Maryland on July 7, 1932 and as of June, 1943 has three children. Two of these children, in July, 1942, were listed as [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] His wife was listed as FAYE, 33 years of age, as of July, 1942. He further indicated that he has four brothers and one sister, none of whom reside with him or were dependent upon him for support. GLASSER further stated that since the year 1940 he has resided in Washington, D. C., and Ecuador, South America. Contained in his file were three permits to leave the country. The first permit was issued January 7, 1943 and expired July 7, 1943; the second dated January 26, 1944, expired July 26, 1944 and the third dated December 20, 1944, expired July 20, 1945. Subject advised that he had previously left the U. S. (destination not given) and had entered the country prior to the issuance of the aforementioned permits on May 20, 1942. His classification was listed as 4-A.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~PASSPORT RECORDS

[In November, 1945, T-2] made available the passport file of HAROLD GLASSER to Special Agent EDWARD C. KEMPER which reflected the following information:

On July 27, 1940, Passport No. 8250 was issued to GLASSER for travel to Ecuador, at which time he stated that he planned to sail from New York City on August 2, 1940. GLASSER's application reflected the following information:

Born:	Chicago, Illinois, November 23, 1905
Father:	MYER GLASSER, born Russia (deceased)
Permanent residence:	339 Willard Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland
Occupation:	Economist
Height:	5' 8"
Hair:	Dark Brown
Eyes:	Blue
Scar on forehead	

An interoffice memorandum from the Division of American Republics, State Department, was attached to the above application, stating that GLASSER is Assistant Director of Monetary Research, Treasury Department, and that he has been "detailed by the President to assist the Ecuadorian Government as a financial expert."

On March 19, 1941, Replacement Passport No. 9532 was issued to GLASSER at Quito, Ecuador. This application contained the following additional information:

Resided outside U. S.:	Ecuador, August 12, 1940, to date of application, March 19, 1941
Legal Residence:	Minneapolis, Minnesota
Marital Status:	Wife, FAYE GLASSER, born November 25, 1908, at New York City; married July 7, 1932.
Mother:	RACHEL OLSANG, born Russia (deceased)
In event of accident, notify	"MORRIS GLASSER, 110 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois."

On February 1, 1943, diplomatic Passport No. 5989 was issued to GLASSER for travel to Africa, Union of South Africa and Egypt. Attached to the application is authorization of the Local Board for the Selective Service registrant to depart from the United States, dated January 19, 1943, from Local Board No. 3, Chevy Chase, Maryland, giving GLASSER's Order No. as 126A, classification 3-A.

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An interoffice memorandum from the Office of Foreign Territories, State Department, dated January 20, 1943, advised that GLASSER, as well as others, was an officer of the Treasury Department and was being detailed to the State Department and sent to North Africa to join the Civil Affairs Section of General EISENHOWER's staff under Mr. MURPHY.

On September 9, 1943, GLASSER's passport was validated by the U. S. Consul at Algiers, Algeria, for return to the United States via the British Isles.

On February 12, 1944, the office of the Assistant Secretary, State Department, advised the Passport Division that GLASSER's assignment to North Africa, Spain, Portugal and Italy had been approved by the Treasury Department. On February 15, 1944, the State Department advised the U. S. Embassies at Madrid and Lisbon that GLASSER had been appointed by the Treasury Department to study problems of foreign exchange in those countries.

A memorandum in GLASSER's passport file indicates that on December 26, 1944, he was approved by the Treasury Department to represent the Treasury at conferences on Italian financial matters.

On July 25, 1945, Special Passport No. 1106 was issued to GLASSER for travel to the British Isles on Government business. He gave his permanent address as 5410 Cathedral Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., and stated that his father, MYER GLASSER, was born in Latvia and deceased; that his mother, RACHEL, was born in Latvia and deceased; that he planned to sail from New York City on July 29, 1945, on the American Export Line.

Attached to GLASSER's application was a card reading, "HAROLD GLASSER is a member of the delegation of the United States of America to the Third Council Session of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration at London."

A check of the files of the Passport Division, State Department, by Special Agent LOUIS LOEBL disclosed that special passport number 1106 was issued to HAROLD GLASSER on July 25, 1945, for England as a member of the delegation of the United States of America to the Third Council session of the UNRRA at London, England, which was on August 21, 1945, amended to include France for official business. This passport was, on August 24, 1946, further validated for all countries in Europe except military areas, and amended to indicate that the holder thereof was an "adviser to the European Council, member Fifth Session of UNRRA Council." The file further indicated that the special passport number 1106 described above was further validated on October 3, 1946, for the British Isles and central Europe pursuant to a request from the U. S. Treasurer for "Mr. HAROLD GLASSER, director of monetary research who is proceeding to Germany on a special mission for study of the German export and import program."

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[On April 27 and 28, 1949, T-3] ^{2 (u)} made available the passport file of HAROLD GLASSER which reflected the following additional information concerning him:

In connection with Passport No. 1106 issued to HAROLD GLASSER on July 25, 1945, a memorandum contained in this file, dated August 21, 1945, requested that this passport and the passport of WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, U. S. Treasury representative, be validated to travel in France on official business. This memo was addressed to the Office in Charge of the Passport Section from WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, U. S. Treasury representative, London. This validation was accomplished August 21, 1945 at the American Consular Service, London, England.

Contained in this file was a letter dated March 19, 1947 to the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., from R. B. SHIPLEY, Chief, Passport Division, which requested the Soviet Embassy Foreign Office to authorize a Soviet visa to be sent to the Soviet representative in Berlin for Mr. HAROLD GLASSER. It was indicated that GLASSER was a member of the U. S. Delegation, Council of Foreign Ministers at Moscow. It further described GLASSER as the bearer of diplomatic passport No. 5989.

Diplomatic passport No. 5989 was revalidated on March 19, 1947 to show him as a member of the U. S. Delegation, Council of Foreign Ministers, Moscow, USSR. On May 21, 1947, this passport was surrendered to the Passport Division of the State Department.

A letter dated March 9, 1948, contained in this file, under the letterhead of Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Inc., National Office, 165 46th Street, New York 19, New York, from HAROLD L. LURIE, Executive Director, to Mrs. RUTH B. SHIPLEY, Chief, Passport Division, Department of State, Washington, D. C., requesting a passport and permission to travel to western Europe on the part of HAROLD GLASSER, Director of the Institute on Overseas Studies, "an organization which has been established by and is a part of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds."

According to this request, GLASSER expected to visit France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and Italy, in addition, if the project so developed, he might request permission to visit in the zones of Germany and Austria, however, if such an occasion did arise, he would make such request under the auspices of the American Joint Distribution Committee. It specified that this application did not include the request for permission to enter the areas under military occupation.

The purpose of the trip to Europe, according to the letter was to study the operations of Jewish philanthropic agencies overseas, including such aspects as "financial arrangements, community organizations,

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local conditions, further needs, etc."

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GLASSER was expected to leave the United States as soon as possible in April, remaining abroad six weeks. Transportation was to be arranged, travelling by commercial airline and hotel arrangements were to be made by the organizations in the countries he would be visiting.

Passport No. 173349 was issued to HAROLD GLASSER on March 22, 1948, at which time he listed the following additional information. His father, MEYER GLASSER, deceased, was born in the vicinity of Riga, Russia, in or about 1868. His mother, RACHEL GLASSER, deceased was also listed as being born in the vicinity of Riga, Russia in or about 1870. He listed his mailing address as 5410 Cathedral Avenue, Northwest, Washington 16, D. C.

Also made available to the writer by ~~(T-3)~~ ^(u) from the files of the Passport Division was a dispatch from the American Embassy, dated August 27, 1948 at Quito, Ecuador. This file dispatch reflected that an investigation had been made by that office regarding one A. G. SANDOVAL, Liaison Officer for Latin-American Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. SANDOVAL was identified as ANGEL GILBERTO SANDOVAL who was also known as "SANDY". He was described as a naturalized citizen of the United States who was formerly a native of El Salvador. SANDOVAL was described as about 5' 8", weighing about 155 lbs, slightly stout in build, hair iron grey, cut short, eyes brown and wears rimless glasses. He was considered well dressed. It was indicated that Spanish is his native tongue, however, he speaks English fluently with a definite Spanish accent. It was developed he was employed by the U. S. Government as an officer in the "so-called Eloro Mission", which was a special mission to Ecuador to help in the rehabilitation of a devastated area in southwest Ecuador as a result of the Ecuador-Peruvian conflict of 1941. He was reported to have been in Ecuador for two years, 1942 and 1943. Investigation failed to reflect any subversive activities on the part of SANDOVAL in Ecuador, however, the following association with "local Communists" was reported:

GUILLERMO LASSO, self-professed Communist lawyer, reported to be a close friend of SANDOVAL

ARTURO FRIED, American businessman in Quito, reportedly a Communist with Trotsky inclinations and reported as close friend of SANDOVAL

NELA MARTINEZ, outstanding woman Communist leader in Ecuador

SANDOVAL was reportedly instrumental in giving her a scholarship to attend a dietician course in the U. S.

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HAROLD GLASSER, American, former U. S. representative in Ecuador from the Treasury Department, presently undergoing questioning by the U. S. House of Representatives Un-American Activities Committee, charged with providing intelligence information to the Soviet

SANDOVAL was reported to have been an associate of GLASSER while the two were serving in Ecuador, "This association could very well have been coincidental or natural under the circumstances."

It was noted that on April 26, 1949, SANDOVAL made application to the Passport Division for renewal of Passport No. 45086 issued to him on April 14, 1947. He listed his birth at Minas de Oro, Comayagua, Honduras, Central America and his residence as 518 South Walter, Albuquerque, New Mexico. He declared naturalization at Toas, New Mexico on June 11, 1936.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION

The following is additional information concerning HAROLD GLASSER not previously set forth in instant report developed in the course of the Hatch Act investigation conducted in Washington, D. C., Chicago, Illinois, Minneapolis, Minnesota and Akron, Ohio during October and November, 1941. This investigation was predicated on information furnished by the Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities, of which the Honorable MARTIN DIES, of Texas, was Chairman, to the effect that the name of HAROLD GLASSER, 339 Willard Avenue, Friendship Heights, Maryland, was listed as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

During this investigation, fellow employees and former neighbors of GLASSER were interviewed and termed him as a liberal but knew of no political interests or affiliations.

T-4, an informant ^(X-4) familiar with the circumstances surrounding GLASSER's position at the University of Akron, Ohio, stated that GLASSER exhibited no un-American tendencies but that he incurred the enmity of military instructors due to his opposition to compulsory military training.

GLASSER was arrested and subsequently dismissed in Chicago in 1929 on charges of gaming and practicing law without a license.

Fellow employees in Chicago and Minneapolis, as well as associates at the University of Chicago and the Peoples Junior College, Chicago, Illinois, upon interview knew of no un-American activities on the part of GLASSER.

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(T-5) (u) made available information from the records of his organization which listed HAROLD GLASSER, 7249 Constance Avenue, Chicago, as a suspect Communist organizer in the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance, 82 W. Washington, Chicago, Illinois. Upon interview T-5 stated that these records did not show the date nor the source from which the information was received. The informant advised, however, that it was probably received prior to 1939.

(T-6) (u) an informant who had access to records and information concerning Communist Party activities in Chicago could furnish no recorded data concerning the above organization but personally recalled that at one time the organization was a legitimate enterprise which was later taken over by the Communists and made a front organization for them.

(T-7) (u) an informant with knowledge of the tenants at 82 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois, upon interview advised that he believed that the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance was listed at 82 W. Washington Street by one BORIS COPSTEIN, subtenant of the building whom he described as "radical" and who returned to Russia in 1935 where he is believed to be holding a position with the Soviet Government.

Subsequent inquiry was made by Special Agent C. B. WHEELER, of the Chicago Office, at the office of GLATT and PRICE, Realtors, 6826 South Stony Island Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, at which time W. J. HAFER, of that office, produced the lease to the premises at 7249 Constance Avenue for the period from October 1, 1943 to September 30, 1944, which reflected the signatures of FAYE and HAROLD GLASSER.

According to the records of Stone's Mercantile Agency, made available to special agents of this office in November, 1945, GLASSER came to Washington, D. C., from Chicago, Illinois about the summer of 1932 and first resided at 1731 Eye Street, Northwest. In 1933 he resided in apartment 408 at 1121 New Hampshire Avenue, Northwest and then returned to Chicago, Illinois. He was reported to be in Ecuador, South America in 1942. He later resided at 62 Bennington Drive, Chevy Chase, Maryland, prior to moving to his present address 5410 Cathedral Avenue, Northwest. He was listed as a former student at Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., in the summer of 1932 and later employed as a teacher at Peoples Junior College, Chicago, Illinois. His home in Chicago, Illinois, was 7249 Constance Avenue and since March, 1938 he was employed as an Assistant Director (no division given) U.S. Treasury Department. His dependents were listed as his wife and three children.

According to the records of the Credit Bureau made available at that time, additional addresses were reflected as:

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1938-1940 - 339 Willard Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland
1937-1938 - 1338 Tuckerman Street, Apartment 2-B, (for about
one year

At one time he is believed to have resided at Dixon, Illinois.

On March 28, 1949, the records of the above agency were again examined with regard to GLASSER, however, no additional information has been reported.

ALLEGATIONS OF ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY

In a signed statement executed by ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY on November 30, 1945, at New York City, Miss BENTLEY furnished the following information concerning HAROLD GLASSER:

JACOB M. GOLOS, a former Soviet agent who died November 27, 1943, indicated to BENTLEY in November, 1943, that he, through Earl Browder, had established contact with a group in Washington, D. C. Subsequently, in the early part of 1944, Earl Browder indicated to BENTLEY that he would make arrangements for her to meet with this same group and that the meeting would be held in the apartment of John Abt in New York City. BENTLEY thereupon held a meeting with representatives of this group, which was designated as the Perlo group, and at that time learned that HAROLD GLASSER was also a member. It was indicated that HAROLD GLASSER had been out of the United States as a representative of the United States Treasury Department, that he returned in the early part of 1944, and was thereafter stationed in the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C. It was further indicated that GLASSER was closely associated with and probably an assistant to HARRY DEXTER WHITE, an official in the Treasury Department.

According to BENTLEY, HAROLD GLASSER subsequently furnished general information concerning the activities of the Treasury Department, particularly concerning proposed loans by the United States to foreign countries. He also supplied information originating in the Foreign Economic Administration, which information had been sent to the Treasury Department.

After HAROLD GLASSER's return from Europe, VICTOR PERLO, a member of the group, advised that GLASSER had requested to be allowed to return as a member of that group. BENTLEY was advised by Perlo that GLASSER and one or two others had previously been taken by an American in a Government agency in Washington, D. C., and turned over to a Russian contact. The identity of this American was not known to Perlo, and CHARLES KRAMER was indicated as the person able to provide this information. BENTLEY determined from KRAMER that the person who had originally taken GLASSER away from the Perlo group was an individual named HISS in the United States State Department, which individual is believed to be ALGER HISS.

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BENTLEY advised that HAROLD GLASSER was a known member of the Communist Party.

It may be pointed out that ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY is a former member of the Communist Party who admittedly engaged in acquiring intelligence information for the use of the Soviet Government.

ALLEGATIONS OF JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

On December 31, 1948, in the course of an interview of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS by Mr. RAY WHEARTY, of the Department of Justice, and Special Agent MAURICE A. TAYLOR, in the office of Mr. WHEARTY, CHAMBERS was questioned briefly about HAROLD GLASSER. He stated that he met GLASSER on two or three occasions and that these meetings had been arranged by J. PETERS, who informed him that GLASSER was a Party member and could be trusted. The purpose of these meetings was to make inquiry of GLASSER concerning HARRY DEXTER WHITE who as indicated elsewhere, was considered very valuable however irascible and difficult to handle. CHAMBERS' recollection was that GLASSER affirmed their knowledge of WHITE indicating that WHITE had never been a Communist Party member but had complete sympathy for the Communist Party and its objective and cooperated fully. CHAMBERS stated that GLASSER had not been part of his apparatus and he had no knowledge of his underground activities. He also stated that he was not aware that GLASSER was furnishing ALGER HISS with any information but understood GLASSER was a member of an underground cell. This is somewhat at variance with information furnished by ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY to the effect that GLASSER had been stolen from the PERLO group by ALGER HISS.

In this connection, CHAMBERS has described himself as a former member of the Communist Party who was engaged in procuring confidential information to be furnished to the Russian Government.

On June 2, 1947, ALGER HISS denied to Special Agents CHARLES CLEVELAND and EDWARD L. GRAMPP, when interviewed at his office 700 Jackson Place, Northwest, that he ever placed GLASSER in touch with a representative of the Russian Government in order that he, GLASSER, might furnish government information to this unaurhotized individual. He stated that he met GLASSER in an official capacity when GLASSER was an official of the U. S. Treasury Department.

INTERVIEW OF HAROLD GLASSER

On April 30 and May 3, 1947, HAROLD GLASSER was interviewed by Special Agents JEROME M. GARLAND and E. HYATT MOSSBURG at the Washington Field Office. Thereupon a statement was prepared and on May 7, 1947 GLASSER appeared at the Washington Field Office and read the following statement. He stated that he would rather call the meetings he attended.

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with ART WITT "social worker meetings" instead of Communist Party meetings. He also stated that he had not said that he was a member of the American League Against War and Fascism but that he may have been a member. He refused to sign the statement unless changes were made in these two instances. The interview was thereafter terminated.

"Washington, D. C.

"I HAROLD GLASSER, make the following statement to Special Agents JEROME M. GARLAND and E. HYATT MOSSEBURG of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats, promises or duress has been used to induce me to make this statement. I am making it of my own free will knowing it can be used against me in a Court of Law.

"I deny giving confidential information or any information obtained by me at any time during my employment with the U. S. Government to any unauthorized person or group of persons, who were not entitled to that information through their official Government positions. I also deny having any knowledge of or being a member of any group obtaining or attempting to obtain information from the U. S. Government for the purpose of furnishing that information to any member of the Communist Party or to any unauthorized source. To my knowledge I have never in casual conversation furnished confidential Government information to any unauthorized person.

"In 1933 or 1934 I was living at 7429 Constance Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, and at that time I was definitely interested in the theories of The Communist Party and I would describe myself at that time as a definite 'Leftist'. One of my very close friends at that time was one ART WITT, a member of the Communist Party in Chicago, Illinois, who was later killed while fighting for the Loyalist cause in the Spanish Civil War. I attended a number of Communist Party gatherings and meetings, as well as one or two 'Cloak and Dagger' meetings with WITT, where we went into hidden cellars in the best underground method. I recall that WITT asked me to become a member of the Communist Party during this time and that I laughed it off, refused to become a member of the Communist Party at that time, and have never been a member of the Communist Party in my life. I also refused to join the Trade Union Unity League at WITT's request. I do not recall the names of any other persons, whom I could definitely state were members of the Communist Party at that time.

"About this same period in Chicago, Illinois, I was associated with an organization known as the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance. I became associated with this group inasmuch as my wife, FAYE COHEN GLASSER, was a social worker and I believe that this particular organization was formed merely as a method of organizing a huge banquet for MARY VAN KLEECK, an acknowledged leader for social

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work at that time. I acted in the capacity of treasurer for the dinner which was given in VAN KLEECK's honor. I do not know who was the head of the Chicago group of the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance. I have never heard of BORIS GOPSTEIN and I did not know that this organization was in any way connected with the Communist Party.

"During the period 1933 to 1935 when I was an instructor in the People's Junior College in Chicago, Illinois, and a member of the American League Against War and Fascism, I may have contributed funds to this organization but I cannot definitely recall that I did. I also gave money on a number of occasions to the Spanish Loyalist cause through the medium of the United American Spanish Aid Committee. As a matter of fact, I contributed this money all during the Spanish Civil War as I felt very strongly for the Loyalist cause and I believe that the defeat of the Loyalists by the Franco Group was a great tragedy. This tragedy, in my opinion, opened the door to the invasion of Europe by Fascist forces. I also feel that the non-aggression pact entered into by the Soviet Union and Germany was a similar tragedy.

"I have never at any time been active in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. I did receive certain pamphlets which I believe were from that organization, and I may have been on their mailing list.

"I first met VICTOR PERLO in Washington, D. C., around 1937 and 1938, probably at a friend's home, whom I do not recall. PERLO was interested in the domestic affairs of the business world and I consider him an excellent statistician. However, at the time PERLO attempted to secure employment in the Monetary Division of the Treasury Department about a year and a half ago, I opposed his appointment inasmuch as this division is concerned with international affairs only, and I felt that PERLO's appointment would be at cross purposes with the aims of this division. In spite of my protest, however, PERLO was employed. I heard from my superiors at the Treasury Department that PERLO was subsequently investigated by the FBI in connection with the securing of this job at the Treasury Department. PERLO remained in the Treasury until March or April, 1947, a total of about a year and a few months, at which time he was informed by me that he would have to resign inasmuch as the FBI investigation had developed unfavorably on security lines concerning him. I became fairly well acquainted with PERLO in a social way over the period of time that I knew him, but I did not know his first wife at all well. In my opinion, I considered her 'a little cuckoo'. I only met her on one or two occasions and can definitely say that on those occasions she acted in a peculiar manner and dressed rather unusually. I first met VICTOR PERLO's second wife shortly after they were married in 1944 or 1945. However, since

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PERLO's second marriage neither my wife nor I have had very much to do with them socially and most of my contacts with PERLO have been in the form of business meetings and luncheon dates.

"From November 30, 1942, to January 10, 1943, I was on loan from the U. S. Treasury to the War Production Board and during that time I saw a great deal of VICTOR PERLO. I was new on the job and I asked him a great many questions concerning the work I was engaged in. During that same period I also saw HARRY MAGDOFF, and VEET BASSIE. I knew MAGDOFF only casually at the War Production Board through my business contacts with him. I first met VEET BASSIE at the University of Chicago in 1929 and have known him well. I have never furnished VICTOR PERLO with any confidential information which I secured in my official capacity at the Treasury Department or which I may have secured through any other Governmental agency. However, during the time I was on loan to the War Production Board it was necessary of course for me to discuss some of the work I was engaged in at the War Production Board with VICTOR PERLO.

"I recall that in February, 1943, I went to North Africa on business for the Treasury Department and I returned to this country around September, 1943. Shortly after my return I had lunch with VICTOR PERLO at the Madrillon Restaurant, and at that time I discussed with him some of my experiences during my trip, which I knew were not confidential and had in fact appeared in the newspapers in this country. These discussions were only concerned with general non-confidential information and were not carried on with the idea of furnishing information to PERLO.

"I first met HARRY DEXTER WHITE in November, 1936, when I was asked to come to the Treasury Department to be interviewed concerning a position that was open at that time. I later found out that my name had been recommended to WHITE by FRANK COE, a former classmate of mine at the University of Chicago. At the time I was hired on November 23, 1936, the Treasury Department - and particularly HARRY WHITE's section - was engaged in assisting President ROOSEVELT in the inauguration of various economic plans in furtherance of the NEW DEAL. HARRY WHITE and I worked together on nights and weekends at the Treasury Department and at WHITE's residence. We put in considerable overtime working on these plans requested by the President. I was therefore extremely close to HARRY WHITE until sometime around the first part of 1940, at which time for some reason unknown to me, WHITE's friendship for me soured and he actually sent me to South America to be rid of me. I asked WHITE on one or two occasions around 1940 the reason for the breaking up of our friendship but he refused to discuss it with me. I do not know the real reason for the breaking off of our friendship as I have always thought a great deal of Mr. WHITE. How-

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ever, I do recall that about 1938 I met Mr. and Mrs. NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and LUDWIG ULLMAN at HARRY WHITE's residence, and as a result of this meeting my wife and I were invited to the SILVERMASTER residence sometime shortly thereafter. During the dinner I recalled that I mentioned having been previously married. I have considered the possibility that my failure to acquaint the WHITES with this information concerning my previous marriage may have been the reason WHITE broke off our friendship.

"In regard to HARRY WHITE's background I recall that he mentioned on several occasions that he was formerly a salesman. Years ago he was extremely interested in an orphanage in Boston, Massachusetts, where he spent a great deal of his time assisting the children there. He met his wife ANN TERRY, a social worker, at this orphanage and they subsequently moved to New York City from Boston, where they were both engaged in managing an orphanage. I do not recall the reason, but this project came to an abrupt end, and from there the WHITES went to Stanford University, where he began his college education. I recall that WHITE has a life-long friend, SAMUEL MILLER, formerly with the Treasury Department and now in Chicago, Illinois, who was reared in the orphanage in New York which Mr. and Mrs. WHITE managed. I also remember that HARRY WHITE added 'Dexter' to his name sometime when he was living in Boston and that he took this name from the street where he and his wife formerly lived. Since 1940 I have had very little contact with HARRY WHITE, and this has been entirely a business relationship.

"In regard to my relationship with Mr. and Mrs. NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and LUDWIG ULLMANN, I recall meeting them at WHITE's home in 1938 and I probably saw them again at the WHITES prior to 1940, and as mentioned above, my wife and I were guests at the SILVERMASTER home, where LUDWIG ULLMANN was also in attendance, sometime around 1938 or 1939. Inasmuch as it was my belief that SILVERMASTER was the cause of my breaking off with HARRY DEXTER WHITE, I never returned the favor by inviting the SILVERMASTERS to my home. I last saw the SILVERMASTERS during the fall of last year at a party at the home of WILLIAM TAYLOR. I have seen LUDWIG ULLMANN on numerous occasions in a business manner at the Treasury Department and at Treasury Department parties inasmuch as he was employed there up until a few months ago.

"I first met ALGER HISS in an interdepartmental committee meeting on the Philippine Islands Independence Act of 1938. I do not know ALGER HISS at all socially and had very little contact with him at any time. I am, however, much better acquainted with his brother DONALD HISS, who for sometime at the State Department handled Inter-

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national Loans and Affairs, which prompted him to have numerous contacts with me at the Treasury Department. As a matter of fact I have never been socially acquainted with either ALGER or DONALD HISS. I do recall meeting ALGER HISS on a streetcar in 1945, and on another occasion I met him and his wife and child while walking along the Canal. I last saw him at the Wardman Park Hotel in September, 1946.

"I would never have been in a position to furnish ALGER HISS or DONALD HISS any official information with regard to Treasury Department international loans inasmuch as all of the international policy actually emanated from the Department of State itself. As a matter of fact, DONALD HISS through his official capacity would be in a position to obtain first hand knowledge of any information that I might develop through my official capacity in the Treasury Department regarding international loans.

"Regarding my contacts and the dates at the Treasury Department when I became responsible for and actively engaged in confidential Government information concerning loan activities, I would like to set forth the following information.

"In 1938 the U. S. Government had a loan negotiation with China, which was the only important one at that time. From the beginning of 1940 until May, 1942, I was on loan to the Government of Ecuador from the United States and of course was out of the picture as far as any knowledge of vital confidential Treasury Department information was concerned. When I returned to the United States in May, 1942, I went into foreign funds work until around November, 1942. Most of this work was concerned with South America. I then left the Treasury Department on a special assignment to North Africa in February, 1943. I was there until September, 1943. It is about this time that I began to handle very highly confidential Treasury Department information. The first few months in 1944 was a very active period. I went to Italy for about three months at that time and returned in June, 1944. During this period I was particularly concerned with the confidential nature of the work that I was engaged in and was extremely careful in my discussions with individuals not to reveal any information to unauthorized persons before the matter became public. ALGER HISS was never involved in any of the above confidential Treasury Department work, and I was never engaged in any discussion with him concerning this work. On the other hand, DONALD HISS was employed in the State Department and was handling the exact thing that I was handling in the Treasury Department. I believe that I first met DONALD HISS in May, 1942, and then until 1944 I freely exchanged Treasury Department information with him in his official capacity. Actually, DONALD HISS furnished me more information concerning the work he was engaged in than I furnished him. I believe that it was sometime in 1944 that DONALD HISS left the State

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Department and I have had no contacts with him since that time.

"I first met JOHN ABT in Chicago, Illinois, in 1932 through AGNES JACQUES, whom I had met in the fall of 1932. JOHN ABT and JACQUES both came from the Leopold-Loeb Section of Chicago, a wealthy Jewish group. JOHN ABT had been a very close friend of mine from that day on although I have seen him very little since the beginning of World War II. We have been on a social and business basis for a long time. I last saw AGNES JACQUES in November, 1946, when she happened to drop by my home in Washington, D. C. JACQUES formerly taught at the People's School in Chicago, Illinois, where I was also an instructor. I have also a very close social acquaintance with NATHAN WITT of New York City and LEE PRESSMAN, which dates back to my earlier acquaintanceship in the early thirties with JOHN ABT. I last saw JOHN ABT a year or two ago for a short time in Washington, D. C. I first met CHARLES KRAMER in 1937 or 1938 at a social gathering, which I believe was at the home of JOHN ABT in Washington, D. C. I have never known KRAMER too well but I have seen him around quite a bit as he and HERBERT SCHIMMEL frequently dropped in at the Treasury Department in connection with HENRY MORGANTHAU's plan for the economic partition of Germany. I have seen CHARLES only three or four times on a social basis. The last meeting I recall was on November 25, 1945, when KRAMER called at my home. It was about this time that I had been selected by the Treasury Department to make a trip to Japan. However, it had been decided that I would not make the trip. In this connection, KRAMER called by my home and was extremely interested in whether I was going to the Far East or not. I believe he was interested in this matter for Senator CLAUDE PEPPER. I of course informed him that I did not intend to make the trip and I don't believe KRAMER stayed at my residence for over a half an hour on that day. I recall that CHARLES KRAMER was originally employed by JOHN ABT on the LaFollette Committee in Washington, D. C. and in 1943 while I was on special assignment to North Africa my wife and the family of CHARLES KRAMER got together at some social functions.

"I first met ROGER RUTCHIK in Minneapolis, Minnesota, since he was in that city and I was employed there from May to November, 1936 by the Department of Agriculture. As I recall, RUTCHIK was the leader of the Farm Labor Party in Minneapolis. We became friendly during my six month's stay in Minneapolis at that time. I first met DONALD WHEELER when I was employed in the Treasury Department. I recall that he was not a very good employee and had left the Treasury and went to work for Senator WAGNER. I do not know him very well; I have never had any social contact with him but I do see him occasionally on the streetcar or on the street. I knew his brother GEORGE SHAW WHEELER much better. I met GEORGE WHEELER at the University of Chicago Graduate School.

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"I first met ALLAN ROSENBERG sometime before 1940. I do not recall the circumstances of my meeting and I knew him only casually at that time. When I got back from South America in 1942 I got to know him much better inasmuch as he moved into my neighborhood about that time. About the end of 1944 ROSENBERG became extremely dissatisfied with his position in the Government. He was continually complaining to me that the Government was frustrated and in his opinion the entire thing was run incorrectly. As a result of his feelings and the fact that they embarrassed me to some extent when he would make the complaints, I suggested to him that he get out of the Government, and go into private law practice. He took my suggestion and opened up an office in Washington, D. C. About this time ROSENBERG informed me that he and an individual by the name of SERGE RIPS were interested in forming the Transcontinental Corporation as commission brokers to make purchases and do business with certain Balkan countries, such as Greece and Yugoslavia. They needed financial assistance and because of my friendship with ROSENBERG, I introduced my brother MORRIS to ROSENBERG and MORRIS subsequently invested \$11,000 in the business. The business was a failure and my brother lost the entire sum of money. I believe the business was a failure because ROSENBERG spent more time in handling his law practice than he did attending to the business in order to make it a success. As I stated, I have known ROSENBERG since about 1944 very intimately. Our families are on a very close friendly relationship. I believe I know him extremely well and I do not believe that he is a member of the Communist Party. He is extremely interested in civil liberties and I believe that he represented CARL MARZANI in court not so long ago. I was very sorry to see him get mixed up in anything like this.

"As I stated above, I met HARRY MAGDOFF at the War Production Board when I was on loan from the Treasury. I know him only slightly. I met SOL LISCHINSKY in Chicago, Illinois, in 1932. LISCHINSKY lived in the same building as FRANK COE in Chicago and he taught at People's Junior College, where I was an instructor. LISCHINSKY is a long time friend of mine and I still regard him as a close friend. I met EDWARD FITZGERALD through my business contacts with the Foreign Economic Administration. I know him only slightly. RICHARD SASULY is also a casual acquaintance of mine. I knew his mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. MAX SASULY in Washington, D. C. in the thirties when I was at Brookings Institute. However, I have had very little contact with RECHARD SASULY. I also know CARL GREEN and met him through ALLAN ROSENBERG at ROSENBERG's residence. He impresses me as being very effeminate. He is an extremely casual acquaintance. I also met MARY JANE and 'ANGUS' KEENEY at the home of ALLAN ROSENBERG. I only know them casually. I believe that Mrs. KEENEY once came to my residence for a short visit when I was giving her a ride from

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the ROSENBERG residence downtown. I believe that MARY JANE KEENEY is a friend of MORDECAI EZEKIAL. Mr. and Mrs. EZEKIAL are also friends of mine and my wife, and in fact I regard them as our very best friends. I feel that MORDECAI EZEKIAL is a liberal.

"I first met WILLIAM TAYLOR at the Treasury Department in 1942 when I returned from South America. I believe that he secured his employment with the Treasury Department while I was out of the country. I have had close social contact with him and he now resides near my residence. I have never met and do not know MAYNARD GERTLER or ARTHUR STEIN. I recall having met Mr. and Mrs. PHILIP DUNAWAY at ROSENBERG's residence on one occasion but they are not friends of mine and I have had no further contact with them. I have had considerable business contact with JUST LUNNING, and when JUST LUNNING was employed at the FEA he had considerable business in my office. I have had lunch with him several times recently and he impresses me as a liberal. I also met Mr. and Mrs. DAVID WAHL through ALLAN ROSENBERG sometime in 1943. Mrs. WAHL at the present time teaches the Sunday School, where my children attend, and our children take music lessons from the same school in Chevy Chase, Maryland; my wife and I have had very little social contact with the WAHLS and we do not consider them close friends. I knew MORRIS FRIEDBERG at the Treasury Department and he worked under me. I believe he is an extremely close friend of HARRY WHITE, who arranged for his being employed by the Treasury Department. I believe that he came from Boston, Massachusetts, and grew up with WHITE. At the Treasury I also knew BELLE MAYER, who is a lawyer there. I have had little social contact with him. I first met FRANK COE in Chicago, Illinois in 1925 when we both attended the University of Chicago. We also were employed together at the Labor Bureau of the Midwest in Chicago.

"I regard myself as an intellectual and come from an intellectual family. I realize that intellectuals are not too stable and I also realize that I wasted a great deal of time 'playing around' with intellectuals during my life. I feel that I am a liberal. In the past years prior to my coming to the Treasury Department I had many liberal and radical friends. I recall that we engaged in intellectual discussions on numerous topics during that time. However since coming to the Treasury my discussions with intellectual groups have gradually disappeared. I have many radical and liberal friends; however, regardless of these associations I have never engaged in furnishing any information of any kind which came to me in my official capacity to unauthorized persons.

"This is the second time an accusation has been made against me of furnishing confidential Government information to an unauthorized source. At the time of the Quebec Conference in 1944 I was one

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of the Treasury Department representatives. The night before MORGANTHAU left for Canada I remember staying up all night preparing his German Plan for delivery to the conference. As you may recall, during the conference the press obtained details concerning the MORGANTHAU Plan before it was made public. Shortly thereafter, while I was in Montreal, Canada, attending the Second Council Meeting of UNRRA, EMELIO C. CALLAJO of the State Department. During that time, I discussed the German Plan with him. When MORGANTHAU and I had returned to the United States, MORGANTHAU called me to his office and accused me of this leakage to the press. I denied it at that time and of course I deny it now. It is my opinion that through CALLAJO the State Department accused me of talking and being overheard by a newspaperman. I know MORGANTHAU has never forgotten this and I believe that is the reason why I was passed over and FRANK COE was selected as Director of the Division of Monetary Research when HARRY WHITE left the Treasury Department.

/s/ _____

Witnessed: "

During the above interview, background information regarding GLASSER as set forth in instant report was substantiated and confirmed and in addition, he furnished the following background information:

GLASSER stated that the birth records in Chicago, Illinois, reflect his birth as November 24, 1905, under the name "Baby GLASSER", inasmuch as he was not named until several days after his birth. GLASSER stated he has the following brothers and sisters:

CHARLES GLASSER, born Cincinnati, Ohio, who formerly was employed by the Chicago "Herald Tribune" and now resides at 2019 North Nordica Street, Chicago, Illinois

ISIDORE GLASSER, (deceased two years), who prior to World War I played semi-pro baseball under the name of EDWARD GLASSER;

JACOB GLASSER, who is an accountant with the firm of Alteschuler, Melvein, and Glasser, of 110 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois;

SEDNEY GLASSER who owns a grocery store in Chicago, Illinois

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Mrs. ANN BENJAMIN, sister, whose husband is an engineer for the Western Electric Company in Chicago, Illinois.

In regard to the addresses at which GLASSER has lived it is noted that from 1936 to 1937 he resided at 908 South Ode Street, Arlington, Virginia; in June, 1937, he lived at 1338 Tuckermann Street, Apartment 2B, Washington, D. C.; he has lived at 339 Willard Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland; in 1942 he resided at 662 Bennington Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland; and in 1943 he moved to 5410 Cathedral Avenue, N. W. He also advised that when he was attending graduate school in Chicago, Illinois, in 1931 he lived at 5734 Maryland Avenue. He also advised that he resided at 2011 Third Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota, when he was employed by the Department of Agriculture in 1936. He lived at Quito, Ecuador, from 1940 to 1942 when on a special assignment from the Treasury Department to the Government of Ecuador. He advised that his wife FAYE previously lived in Dixon, Illinois, where she worked for the Illinois Psychiatric Institute. GLASSER confirmed the fact that his mother and father were born in Russia, stating that his mother was 69 years of age in 1938, that his father was a couple of years older than his mother, that they were both born somewhere near Riga, USSR, and he believes they were both naturalized in Cincinnati, Ohio.

In addition to the [redacted] he advised that he has [redacted] born in March, 1932. As an item of interest, GLASSER stated that he returned from a trip to Italy in June, 1944, and had previously left the United States in March, 1944. He stated that he was employed in the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C. during the months of January and February, 1944.

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GLASSER further stated that prior to his present marriage he was married to IRENE TILL GLASSER, whom he married in Albany, New York in January, 1932. GLASSER and IRENE were divorced in New York City in the spring of 1932, after which he married his present wife on July 7, 1932. His former wife is now Mrs. WALTON HAMILTON, whose husband has been employed by the Department of Justice and Yale University.

Upon being questioned concerning what "S", his middle initial stands for, GLASSER stated he has no middle name. The records of the Treasury Department inadvertently carried this initial as a consequence of which he offered no objection. He stated the middle initial merely adds color to his name and he has also been carried on the rolls of the Department as HAROLD G. GLASSER.

The associates of HAROLD GLASSER as previous set forth in instant report may be briefly described as follows:

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According to ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, previously described, LAUCHLIN CURRIE orally furnished information on various matters to GEORGE SILVERMAN who in turn made such information available to her through the medium of NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER. Miss BENTLEY knew CURRIE to have been involved in this Soviet espionage conspiracy in the late 1930s and early 1940s in Washington, D. C., and New York. It may be noted that it was LAUCHLIN CURRIE who requested GLASSER's services for Foreign Economic Administration.

Miss BENTLEY described VICTOR PERLO as a Communist Party member who furnished her with considerable information obtained by him through his official position at the War Production Board. It was also obvious to BENTLEY that PERLO had been engaged in some sort of espionage work for EARL BROWDER, former head of the Communist Party, USA, prior to their original meeting in early 1944.

Miss BENTLEY has advised that HARRY MAGDOFF, whom she knew to be a member of the Communist Party, furnished her information obtained by him through his official position at the War Production Board. According to BENTLEY, he had been engaged in espionage activity for EARL BROWDER prior to 1944.

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY has reported that HARRY DEXTER WHITE supplied information obtained by him in the course of his duties as Assistant Secretary of Treasury. WHITE was considered one of the most valuable assets in this particular circle of Soviet intelligence in view of his position in the U. S. Government and his ability to secure employment for individuals whom the group was anxious to have assigned to the Treasury Department. WHITE was also considered valuable in view of his close relationship with the former Secretary of Treasury, HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.

With regard to FRANK COE, an employee of the Treasury Department, Miss BENTLEY advised that he furnished economic information to NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and HARRY DEXTER WHITE which was ultimately made available to her and her Russian superior. This information was obtained by COE through his official duties at the Treasury Department, however, according to Miss BENTLEY, he occupied a relatively unimportant position in this Communist underground apparatus.

With regard to NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, Miss BENTLEY reported that he occupied a prominent position in a Soviet espionage conspiracy which operated in Washington and New York in the late 1930s and early 1940s; that he furnished her with voluminous information obtained from U. S. Government sources, knowing that such information would be made available to the Soviet Government. Further, Miss BENTLEY, for over a period of time, knew SILVERMASTER to be a dues-paying Communist Party member.

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Concerning WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN, Miss BENTLEY advised that she knew him to be a member of the Communist Party and he furnished considerable information to her to be turned over to her Russian contact, which information was obtained by ULLMAN through his official position in the Treasury Department and while an officer in the U. S. Army stationed in the Pentagon Building in Washington, D. C.

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY has advised that WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR was a member of the Communist Party and was placed in the Treasury Department by HARRY DEXTER WHITE. He was sent to China and later to Lisbon, Portugal for Foreign Economic Administration. During the interim of his return to China and his departure to Lisbon, he was with the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C., and supplied written and oral information obtained from the Treasury Department. She has also advised that TAYLOR prepared a report on conditions in China which was later given to the Russians.

With regard to JOHN ABT, Miss BENTLEY has described him as an active participant in Communist Underground apparatus in the early 1940s. He assisted her in the procurement of information to be furnished to the Russian Government. Miss BENTLEY knew ABT to be a member of the Communist Party.

Concerning CHARLES KRAMER, Miss BENTLEY advised that at a meeting in the apartment of JOHN ABT, New York City, arranged by Earl Browder in early 1944, KRAMER indicated that he would be able to pass on information regarding Capitol Hill gossip, which type of information was actually furnished at a later date. It was at this time that KRAMER indicated he was associated with the Senator KILGORE Committee in Washington, D. C. BENTLEY also knew KRAMER as a Communist Party member.

With regard to ALLAN ROSENBERG, Miss BENTLEY stated that he furnished information to be turned over to JACOB M. GOLOS, a Soviet agent. He obtained this information as a result of observing recommendations, plans and proposals made by various Government officials regarding the handling of post-war Germany. During that period he was employed in the Foreign Economic Administration and material of the above description came to him in the course of his duties with that agency. ROSENBERG was also known by BENTLEY as a member of the Communist Party.

Concerning SOLOMON LISCHINSKY, Miss BENTLEY has advised that during the early part of 1944, EARL BROWDER arranged a meeting for her with the group which was known as the PERLO group. It was indicated at this meeting that all the individuals were Government employees and were furnishing information which they had obtained from Government files to BENTLEY for the use of the Soviet Union. Subsequent to this meeting, BENTLEY remembered that a member of this group was SOLOMON LISCHINSKY who was an employee of UNRRA. Although definitely a member of this

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group, BENTLEY never knew LISCHINSKY to furnish any intelligence information.

With regard to VEET BASSIE, it may be noted that a previous investigation conducted by this office concerning V. LOUIS BASSIE, revealed that from September, 1925 to June, 1928 he attended the University of Chicago and from October, 1934 to June, 1935 he was employed as a teacher at People's Junior College in Chicago. It may be pointed out that this information is in line with that offered by GLASSER concerning their first meeting inasmuch as the above dates correspond with the period of GLASSER's affiliations with the same institutions.

Confidential informants of known reliability have advised that BASSIE during 1946 and 1947 was a close associate of a number of the above individuals described by BENTLEY as having been involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington and New York in the late 1930s and early 1940s.

Concerning ALGER HISS, JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, previously described, has described ALGER HISS as a former member of the Communist Party and in the late 1930s he furnished restricted and classified information to sources whom he knew to be Soviet principals and was aware that such information would eventually be furnished to the Soviet Government.

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY also knew ALGER HISS to have been involved in a Soviet conspiracy in the late 1930s and early 1940s.

With regard to DONALD HISS, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has advised that he, DONALD HISS, was active in a Communist underground conspiracy in Washington, D. C., in the late 1930s. CHAMBERS knew DONALD HISS to be a member of the Communist Party.

Concerning LEE PRESSMAN, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has described him as a member of an elite Communist cell in the late 1930s and was prompted to enter the employment of the CIO at the insistence of the Communist Party. PRESSMAN's wife has been a teacher at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C.

(T-8, a reliable informant) ^(u) familiar with the affairs and activities of LEE PRESSMAN, stated that PRESSMAN has been in close and frequent contact with known Communists and persons accused of being active in Soviet espionage.

Concerning NATHAN WITT, (T-9, an informant) ^(u) who was for some years extremely active in the affairs of the Communist Party and has a personal knowledge of many national and local Communists and who has for a considerable period furnished generally reliable information concerning Communist matters, advised in February, 1948 that NATHAN WITT was a member of the Communist Party.

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WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has also stated that he knew NATHAN WITT to be an important member of the underground Communist Party in the late 1930s.

Regarding DAVID WAHL, [T-9] ~~(u)~~ has advised that DAVID WAHL was a member of a Communist Party underground movement in Washington, D. C., in the late 1930s and early 1940s. He was reported as a close associate of known Communists and pro-Soviet sympathizers. On one occasion WAHL advised this informant that he had been sent from New York to Washington to direct the activities of this group.

With regard to LUCILLE FINSTERWALD EZEKIAL, [T-9] ~~(u)~~ described her as a member of the Communist Party.

MISCELLANEOUS

A letter from CATHERINE WILLIS PERLO made available to the Washington Field Office addressed to the President of the United States, dated April 14, 1944 at Fort Worth, Texas, contained a partial list of the Communist underground group in Washington, D. C.

CATHERINE PERLO, when interviewed on September 9, 1944 by Special Agent Agents WIRT R. JONES and SYDNEY M. WOLF at her residence, 2133 South Jennings Street, Fort Worth, Texas, with regard to the above communication, elaborated that HAROLD GLASSER, whom she identified as having been sent to Ecuador by the U. S. Government as an economist in 1939, was a member of the Communist Party. She could not recall any information which might substantiate this allegation.

In approximately June, 1942, [T-10] ~~(u)~~, an informant familiar with the affairs of the United American Spanish Aid Committee, advised the names of Mr. and Mrs. HAROLD GLASSER, 339 Willard Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland, appeared on a list of local donors to the committee. According to this informant, Mr. and Mrs. GLASSER contributed \$15.00.

With regard to the United American Spanish Aid Committee, the House Committee on Un-American Activities in its report dated March 29, 1944 cited this organization as a Communist front.

[T-11] ~~(u)~~, an informant of established reliability who is acquainted with many known and admitted Communists stated that this organization in Washington, D. C., was organized by the Communist Party and completely controlled by it.

[T-9] ~~(u)~~ previously described, stated that the United American Spanish Aid Committee in Washington, D. C., was organized and controlled by the

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Communist Party and was an important transmission belt of the Communist Party.

(T-12) ^(u) a member of the Communist Party who over a long period of time has furnished reliable information, stated that this organization in Washington, D. C., was completely controlled by the Communist Party, that the organization had no active membership and many of its members had no active association with the organization.

In approximately January, 1941, (T-13) ^(u) an informant familiar with the affairs of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, advised that the names Mr. HAROLD GLASSER, 339 Willard Avenue, Friendship Heights, Maryland, Assistant Director of Monetary Research and Mrs. HAROLD GLASSER of the same address, appeared on the membership list of that organization.

It may be noted that the Washington Committee for Democratic Action has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order No. 9835.

On June 21, 1948, the Washington Field Office was notified by the release of information, Investigations Division, Civil Service Commission that the investigative files of the Commission contained no information not already in the possession of the FBI.

ASSOCIATES

(T-14) ^(u) an informant familiar with the affairs and activities of HAROLD GLASSER over a period of 1945-1947 who has furnished reliable information, advised that HAROLD and FAYE GLASSER were close social acquaintances and frequent contacts of ERMA and ALLAN ROSENBERG. This situation was further confirmed by Special Agents of the Washington Field Office who observed the GLASSERS and ROSENBERGS in each other's company on numerous occasions over the same period.

(T-14) ^(u) also reported that during this period the GLASSERS were associated with MORDECAI J. EZEKIEL and his wife LUCILLE. According to this informant, Mrs. GLASSER was on especially friendly terms with Mrs. EZEKIEL.

In this connection, it may be noted that (T-15) ^(u) an informant familiar with the affairs of the League of Women Shoppers advised in approximately March, 1941 that Mrs. FAYE GLASSER was executive secretary of the local chapter of that organization during 1940 and 1941 and that LUCILLE F. EZEKIEL was president of the local chapter during that period and from 1940 to 1942 was a national member at large.

With regard to the League of Women Shoppers, the House Committee on Un-American Activities, in its report of March 29, 1944,

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cited the League of Women Shoppers as a Communist front.

(T-12, an informant) ^(u) previously described, stated that the League of Women Shoppers in Washington, D. C., is infiltrated by the Communist Party and that the Southeast Club of the League is dominated by the Communist Party since influential members of the club work hand-in-glove with the Southeast Club of the Communist Party.

(T-11) ^(u) has stated that the League of Women Shoppers in Washington, D. C., was not controlled or dominated by the Communist Party but that it was infiltrated to some extent and sometimes cooperated with the Communist Party.

(T-9) ^(u) who has been described previously has stated that the League of Women Shoppers in Washington, D. C., was infiltrated by the Communist Party.

CHARLES KRAMER, who has been previously described, was observed by Special Agents H. B. MCGAHEY and JAMES B. McMAHON, on November 25, 1945 to enter the residence of HAROLD GLASSER at 8:30 P. M. and remain until 9:00 P. M. The nature or purpose of this visit was unknown to observing agents.

(T-14) ^(u) previously described, advised on January 11, 1946 that SOLOMON LISCHINSKY is a social contact of HAROLD GLASSER.

(T-14) ^(u) advised on January 20, 1946 that HAROLD GLASSER had recommended GEORGE SILVERMAN for a position as Head of an Italian Technical Commission in the United States, however, according to the informant, SILVERMAN was tied up with a position with the French and did not want to put a full-time job on the matter.

With regard to GEORGE SILVERMAN, ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY has stated that GEORGE SILVERMAN is a Communist who, while employed as a civilian with the U. S. Air Force, War Department, furnished her through NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, voluminous information concerning materiel data of the U. S. Air Force. This information included considerable data regarding the B-29. SILVERMAN was also known to furnish information related to her by other highly placed government officials.

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, who was also previously described, knew SILVERMAN as a Communist and an individual engaged in aiding Soviet espionage activities in the United States. CHAMBERS knew SILVERMAN to be held in high regard by his Russian superiors.

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T-14 has advised that Mrs. ANNIE STEIN was in frequent contact with Mrs. GLASSER. According to the informant, these contacts were usually with regard to taking their children to school. The informant has advised that ANNIE STEIN is the wife of ARTHUR STEIN.

With regard to ARTHUR and ANNIE STEIN, T-9 has advised that both ARTHUR and ANNIE STEIN have admitted to the informant that they are members of the Communist Party. Informant believes that ARTHUR STEIN is on a very high level in the Communist Party.

T-16, an informant who has furnished considerable reliable information in the past, advised that on January 26, 1945 GLASSER was in contact with NANCY WERTHIMER, at 21 Cornelia Street, New York City. The nature and extent of this contact were unknown to the informant.

Concerning NANCY WERTHIMER, T-17 in approximately July, 1946 made available to the New York Office documentary evidence of NANCY WERTHIMER's membership in the Sacco Van Zetti Club of the Communist Party of America, Manhattan.

T-18 in approximately July, 1946, advised the New York Office that NANCY WERTHIMER was active in the affairs of the Sacco Van Zetti Club, Communist Party of America, Manhattan from February 1945 through June 1945.

On August 3, 1946 Special Agents EARL L. FUOSS and AUBREY S. BRENT observed SOL ADLER proceed from his residence, Hotel Washington, at 2:30 P. M., to the residence of HAROLD GLASSER. He was observed in conversation with an individual believed to be Mrs. GLASSER and a young girl on the porch of this residence. ADLER remained there until 6:20 P. M., at which time he was observed returning to his hotel.

Concerning SOL ADLER, ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY has advised that during the latter part of 1942 and through the early part of 1943 mention was made by other individuals involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy of SOL ADLER who was a Treasury Department representative in Chungking, China. On occasions BENTLEY observed official letters written by ADLER in possession of other individuals prominently involved in this conspiracy, who characterized ADLER as an opportunist but further indicated that they would like to place him in some strategic location in the U. S. Government. ADLER was also known by BENTLEY to be a Communist Party member.

T-19, an informant familiar with the affairs and activities of WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR for a period in 1946, advised that during May and July of that year TAYLOR attempted to contact HAROLD GLASSER. Further information relative to the nature or purpose of this contact or whether the contact was in fact actually effected, was not known to the informant. A description of

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of WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR appears in instant report under caption of "Interview with HAROLD GLASSER".

On July 25, 1946, Special Agents CHARLES D. CHAPMAN and EARL L. FUOSS observed SOL ADLER and Mr. and Mrs. ALLAN ROSENBERG in attendance at a party at the residence of HAROLD GLASSER.

(X (u))
[T-20, an informant] familiar with the contacts and affairs of SOLOMON AARON LISCHINSKY for an extended period in 1946, advised that LISCHINSKY made attempts to contact HAROLD GLASSER, the purpose of these contacts not being known to the informant, nor was it known whether in fact such contacts were actually effected.

It may be noted that an examination of the employment application of SOL ADLER, made by Special Agents of this office in January, 1947 at the Civil Service Commission reflected the name of HAROLD GLASSER as a reference for employment.

(X (u))
[T-21, a reliable informant] familiar with the activities and associates of MARY JANE KEENEY, advised that MARY JANE KEENEY dined at the home of ALLAN ROSENBERG on April 26, 1945. Other guests at the dinner were the MORDECAI EZEKIELS and the HAROLD GLASSERS. According to the informant, the next contact with the GLASSER family by MARY JANE KEENEY was on May 25, 1945 at which time she again attended a gathering at the home of ALLAN ROSENBERG. The nature of this meeting was a party given in honor of JUST LUNNING. The informant also advised that DAVID and EDITH WAHL and Mrs. and Mrs. HAROLD GLASSER were in attendance.

(X (u))
[This informant] also indicated that MARY JANE KEENEY on October 6, 1945 again visited the ROSENBERG residence and requested ALLAN ROSENBERG to inquire of HAROLD GLASSER if she, KEENEY, could obtain a position in the Division of Monetary Research at the Treasury Department, however, later that same evening HAROLD GLASSER dropped in to see the ROSENBERGS and at that time GLASSER informed MARY JANE KEENEY that his division was not employing additional personnel.

(X (u))
[T-9] advised that PHILIP OLIN KEENEY and MARY JANE KEENEY, his wife, were active in a Communist Party underground group in Washington, D. C., in the late 1930s and early 1940s and that they are close associates of known Communists and pro-Soviet sympathizers.

(X (u))
[T-1] advised on February 2, 1947 that FAYE GLASSER had a dinner party which was attended by SOLOMON and PEARL LISCHINSKY and their parents.

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T-22, a reliable informant, familiar with the affairs and activities of HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., advised on August 18, 1947 that COLLINS attempted to get in touch with HAROLD GLASSER without success. The nature or purpose of this attempted contact was not known to the informant. (S)(u)

With regard to HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., CATHERINE WILLS PERLO, 2133 South Jennings Street, Fort Worth, Texas, the former wife of VICTOR PERLO, in May, 1944 reported that HENRY HILL COLLINS was a member of the underground Communist Party group in Washington, D. C., and that she had seen him at least on one occasion attending a Communist Party meeting in Washington, D. C.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, in May, 1945, advised that HENRY COLLINS was a member of a group of government employees in high salaried positions who are Communist Party members. CHAMBERS stated that the principal meeting place of this group was the apartment of COLLINS, who was treasurer of the group.

T-9, advised in September, 1946 that COLLINS and his wife were rabid members of the Communist Party. (S)(u)

T-23, a reliable informant, familiar with the affairs and contacts of DAVID WAHL, advised on May 22, 1947 WAHL contacted GLASSER in an attempt to learn the location of another Treasury Department employee. T-23 has also advised that on June 27, 1947 and again on October 9, 1947, DAVID WAHL made attempts to contact GLASSER without success. The nature or purpose of these contacts was not known to the informant. (S)(u)

DESCRIPTION

Name:	HAROLD GLASSER, was Harold S. Glasser; Harold G. Glasser
Residence:	52 Colgate Road, Great Neck, Long Island, New York
Race:	White
Born:	November 23, 1904 November 14, 1905 November 23, 1905 November 24, 1905 at Chicago, Illinois
Height:	5' 8"
Weight:	160 lbs.
Hair:	Brown

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Complexion:

Eyes:

Employment:

Relatives:

Dark

Blue (wears glasses)

(color of eyes has also been reported as dark)

Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Inc.;

Acting Director of Institute on Overseas Studies

Wife, FAYE COHEN GLASSER

Children, ALICE GLASSER

RACHEL GLASSER

LINDA GLASSER

ROBERT (GLASSER)

HAMILTON, son

by former marriage

to IRENE TELL GLASSER,

now Mrs. WALTON HAMILTON

Brothers, CHARLES GLASSER, 2019

North Nordich Street,

Chicago, Illinois;

ISADORE GLASSER,

deceased, who prior

to World War I was also

known as EDWARD GLASSER;

JACOB GLASSER, accountant,

110 South Dearborn Street,

Chicago, Illinois;

SIDNEY GLASSER, grocery

store owner, Chicago

Sister, Mrs. ANN BENJAMIN, whose

husband is an engineer for

the Western Electric Co.,

Chicago, Illinois

- P E N D I N G -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WFO No. 101-496

LEADS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NEW YORK CITY

AT GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND

Will verify subject's residence at 52 Colgate Road, Great Neck, Long Island as requested by letters dated November 19, 1948 and March 29, 1949.

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Upon verification of subject's present residence, will cancel security index card maintained on subject by this office and inform Bureau of new residence.

Copies of pertinent serials will at that time be forwarded to the New York Office designating that office as office of origin.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON FIELD**

NY FILE NO. 100-95034 JCM

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE JUL 19 1949	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/21/49	REPORT MADE BY KENNETH R. ROUNTON
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

GLASSER'S residence determined to be 52 Colgate Road, Great Neck, Long Island, New York.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Bureau file 101-3599.
Report of SA CARL N. DeTEMPLE, Washington Field, 5/18/49.

DETAILS:

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised his records reflect subject, HAROLD GLASSER, resides at 52 Colgate Road, Great Neck, New York. He was unable to furnish persons of known reliability residing in the neighborhood who could give additional information as to GLASSER.

Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, advised that HAROLD GLASSER is the registered owner of the residence and property at 52 Colgate Road, Great Neck, New York, and he paid taxes on the same for the year 1949.

ANTHONY LEVATINO, 48 Colgate Road, Great Neck, Long Island, was interviewed but could furnish no information concerning the subject.

DECLASSIFIED ON 10-1-99
BY SPICK/99

COPIES DESTROYED
125 MAR 15 1961

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4JRM/kl
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 2-9-92

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>Edward Scheidt</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 3 - Washington Field 2 - New York	101-3599-24 RECORDED-76 EX-94 EX-59 CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-95034

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of SA KENNETH R. ROUNTON, dated JUL 19 1949 at New York, New York, who requested that their identity be kept confidential are: ~~(u)~~

T-1 LOUIS J. MANZINO, Superintendent, Station A Post Office, Great Neck, New York.

T-2 TOM MEADE, Clerk, Village of Great Neck, Village Hall, Great Neck, New York.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

ATLANTA 7-1017

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FILE NO.

100-33034

30

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE JUL 19 1949	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/2/49	REPORT MADE BY WILLIAM A. RYAN
TITLE HAROLD LAMAR, INC.		CHARACTER OF CASE CONSPIRACY AGAINST U.S.	
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p>Subject's residence determined to be 52 Colgate Road, Great Neck, Long Island, New York.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- 100 -</p> <p>DETAILS:</p> <p>Report of SA CARL E. ESTERL, Washington Field, 5/20/49.</p> <p>REMARKS:</p> <p>Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised his records reflect subject, HAROLD LAMAR, resides at 52 Colgate Road, Great Neck, New York. He was unable to furnish names of known reliability residing in the neighborhood who could give additional information as to subject.</p> <p>Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, advised that HAROLD LAMAR in the registered owner of the residence and property at 52 Colgate Road, Great Neck, New York, and he sold house on the zone for the year 1949.</p> <p>ALBERT LAMARINO, 49 Colgate Road, Great Neck, Long Island, was interviewed but could furnish no information concerning the subject.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DECLASSIFIED ON <u>10-4-99</u> BY <u>SPIC/KAP</u></p>			
<p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CONFIDENTIAL</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
<p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT</p> <p>CONFIDENTIAL</p> <p>3 - Washington 2 - New York</p>		<p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE <u>1-22-84</u> BY <u>SPIC/KAP</u></p> <p style="text-align: right;">8-477</p>	

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4RM/ef
 REASON FOR EXTENSION
 FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
 DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION

88429



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

FD - 128
(6-17-46)



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. **101-3599**

August 4, 1949

Director, FBI

Re: **HAROLD GLASSER**, was. **Harold S. Glasser**,
Harold G. Glasser
SECURITY MATTER - C

Dear Sir:

The captioned individual, the subject of a Security Index card heretofore maintained at this office, has moved to an address within another Field Division. The Bureau is requested to correct the Security Index card maintained at the Seat of Government, and the Field Division for which copies hereof are designated below is requested to prepare for inclusion in its Security Index card file a Security Index card captioned as follows and bearing the appropriate case file number:

HAROLD GLASSER Native born
was. **Harold G. Glasser**, **Harold S. Glasser**

Residence - 52 Colgate Road, Great Neck, New York

Employment - Acting Director, Institute on Overseas Studies, Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Inc., 165 West 46th Street, New York City

Communist

The following copies of serials containing important information concerning the subject are being forwarded to the Field Division covering subject's new address, together with its copies of this letter:

Security Index Card of Subject

The New York Office is in possession of all pertinent information relating to the Subject.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/4/99 BY SP12K/100

RECORDED - 100

SE 28 101-3599-25

5 AUG 4 1949

Leonard

In view of the fact that the New York Field Division has verified the present residence of the subject in its Division, this office is considering New York as the new office of origin, and this case is being RUC'd to that office with the submission of this communication.

61 SEP 23 1949

Very truly yours,

Guy Hottelet
GUY HOTTELET
SAC

CC: New York (100-95034) Field Division (Enc.)

Kisseloff-78517

62-56402
62-58854-223

Franklin
9-20-49
PUNCHED
10 PM 49

RECEIVED

AUG 9 4 41 PM '49

INTERNAL SECURITY

RECORDED - 100 B I
DEPT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED

SEP 22 10 13 AM '49

STAT SECTN 7

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C
Bufile #101-3599

DATE:

*SI card UTD
12-28-49
but*

It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above captioned individual.

x The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows: (Specify change only)

NAME _____

ALIASES _____

RACE _____ SEX Male NATIVE BORN _____ NATURALIZED _____ ALIEN _____

COMMUNIST _____ SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY _____ INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE _____

MISCELLANEOUS (Specify) _____

TAB FOR DETCOM. _____ TAB FOR COMSAB _____

DATE OF BIRTH 11-14-05 ? PLACE OF BIRTH _____

RESIDENCE ADDRESS _____

See unresearched serial 22 which says "11/23/04"

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address) _____

NATURE OF INDUSTRY OR BUSINESS (Specify from Strategic and Vital Industry List) _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/1/99 BY SPICER

RECORDED - 95 JAN 24 1950

WTM:MJT
100-95034

EX-97

63 JAN 30 1950

Kisseloff-78519

RECEIVED
DEC 27 11 15 AM

RECEIVED
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED

DEC 30 11 30 AM '41

PHOTAT SECT'N 7

SAC, New York

June 22, 1950

Director, FBI

HAROLD GLASSER, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C
Your file #100-95034
Bureau file #101-3599

Please be advised that Henry Tasca, former Deputy Director of the International Monetary Fund, United States Treasury Department, is now associated with the Economic Cooperation Administration with headquarters in Paris, France.

Our Legal Attache in Paris interviewed Mr. Tasca on February 10, 1950, at which time he furnished the following information concerning Glasser:

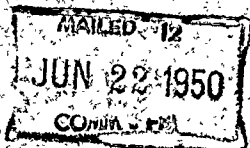
He stated that Glasser while in the United States Treasury Department was a close friend of Harry White. He stated that Glasser was his, Tasca's, superior in Washington at the time that he, Tasca, was in Italy. He said that Glasser at that time questioned Tasca's attitude toward the Tito government and proved himself to be definitely pro-Tito. He said that this was at the time that Tito was considered the leading orthodox Communist leader of Central Europe. He said that Glasser went so far as to abolish Tasca's job in order to get him out of the way due to his, Tasca's, anti-Tito policy.

FCZ:jdt

RECORDED - 71

101-3599-27
JUN 23 1950

49



EX-55

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/1/99 BY SP10/1/99

Kisseloff-78521

DATE: 06/22/80
REPORT IS UNCLASSIFIED
AT FBI BOSTON OFFICE

JUN 22 2:09 PM '80

RECEIVED - W. ROOMS

FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

JUN 22 1980

LCS:146

OCTOBER 13, 1950 -- URGENT

SAC, PHILADELPHIA

HAROLD GLASSER, INTERNAL SECURITY R. REURTEL TODAY. NO INVESTIGATIVE
COVERAGE OF GLASSER NECESSARY.

HOOVER

ASB:dpk

Glasser is the subject of a Security Matter - C case which was closed in July, 1949. In August, 1949, he was reported as Acting Director, Institute on Overseas Studies, Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Inc., 165 West 46th Street, New York City. His speech is apparently in connection with employment, therefore, investigative coverage is deemed unnecessary. (101-3599) File 100-44323 on the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds contains no derogatory information concerning this organization.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-9-99 BY SP1C/K/ao

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OCT 17 1950
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1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] and the [redacted] in the [redacted] area. The information is being provided for your information and is not to be used for any other purpose.

2. The information is being provided for your information and is not to be used for any other purpose.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 13 1950

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON AND WFO 6 FROM PHILADELPHIA 10-13-50 312 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC.. U R G E N T .

HAROLD GLASSER, IS - R. CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED ANONYMOUS LETTER RECEIVED BY EVENING BULLETIN, PHILA. NEWSPAPER, TODAY STATING THAT HAROLD GLASSER WOULD SPEAK BEFORE COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS OVER COMING WEEKEND. THAT GLASSER WAS MENTIONED BY ELIZABETH BENTLEY AS A MEMBER OF AN UNDERGROUND GROUP OF CP, OPERATING IN WASH., DC. PHILA. INDICES INDICATE GLASSER WAS INVESTIGATED UNDER HATCH ACT WHILE EMPLOYED BY TREASURY DEPT., LATER INVESTIGATED IN GREGORY CASE AND WAS SUBSEQUENTLY MENTIONED BY WHITTAKER CHAMBERS IN STATEMENT REFLECTED IN REPORT SA THOMAS G. SPENCER, NY, MAY ELEVEN, FORTYNINE, PAGES EIGHTYSEVEN AND ONE HUNDRED SIX. PHILA. NOT COGNIZANT OF CURRENT STATUS. PLEASE ADVISE WHETHER EFFORTS SHOULD BE MADE TO CONFIRM ALLEGED SPEECH AND GIVE INVESTIGATIVE COVERAGE OF ANY TYPE.

CORNELIUS

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DATE 9/4/99 BY SP1615/1000

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cc Mr. Belmont

Kisseloff-78525

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 100-95034 VT

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 4/17/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/27; 4/2; 3/51	REPORT MADE BY KENNETH R. ROUTON
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, was			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C

*165 West 46 St
5/27/53
5/27/53
5/27/53*

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Subject resides at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York, and is employed in New York City with Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds. Informant reports HENRY TASCA, former associate employee of subject in United States Treasury, reported subject pro-TITO at time TITO was considered the leading orthodox Communist leader in Central Europe.

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-28-82 BY SP-4 JRM/ML

DETAILS: MRS. SAM SHOUCK, 6 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York, on March 27, 1951, reported that HAROLD GLASSER, formerly of 52 Colgate Road, Great Neck, New York, has for the past eight months resided at 8 Sheffield Road, New York, which is next door to her. She stated she is not friendly with the subject nor has she visited in their home. However, her fifteen-year-old daughter is a playmate of the subject's daughter, who is the same age, and through her daughter's remarks, she has learned that GLASSER formerly resided on Colgate Road, and has been in Europe or overseas in connection with his work in some Jewish Welfare organization. MRS. SHOUCK stated she is not familiar with the associates of the subject.

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised on April 2, 1951 that HAROLD GLASSER is employed with the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Inc., 165 West 46 Street, New York, New York.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

Edward Schmitt

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3 - New York

101-3599-30

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EX-95

APR 19 1951

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-59255-1

Kisseloff-78527

MAY 15 1951

NY 100-95034

Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, advised that HENRY TASCA, former Deputy Director of the International Monetary Fund, United States Treasury, in an interview February 10, 1950, stated that GLASSER was his supervisor at the time TASCA was with the Treasury Department and located in Italy. He recalled at the time GLASSER had questioned him relative to his attitude toward the Tito Government, and in the conversation GLASSER proved himself to be pro-Tito. MR. TASCA stated this was at the time that TITO was considered the leading orthodox Communist leader of Central Europe. MR. TASCA according to the informant stated that GLASSER went so far as to abolish TASCA'S job in order to get TASCA out of the way due to TASCA'S anti-Tito policy.

- P E N D I N G -

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

On March 27, 1951, a Ford car was noted in the garage at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York, the residence of subject, bearing New York automobile Registration plates number NA 4094.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM FOLEY, Police Department, County of Nassau, Mineola, New York, advised the records of that department reflect these plates are registered in the name of HAROLD GLASSER, 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York, business address, 165 West 46 St., New York City, for a 1950 blue Ford 4-door Sedan.

08915

NY 100-95034

L E A D

NEW YORK

At NEW YORK, NEW YORK.

Will contact Communist Informants relative to subject.

8916

NY 100-95034

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The following are the Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of SA KENNETH R. ROUTON dated April 17, 1951 at New York, New York:

- T-1 Pretext call made to Plaza 7-5450, listed to Council of Jewish & Welfare Funds, 146 W. 46 Street, New York City.
- T-2 Bulet June 22, 1950, advising our Legal Attache in Paris, interviewed TASCA on February 10, 1950.

REFERENCES:

- Report of SA CARL N. DE TEMPLE, dated May 18, 1949 at Washington, D.C.
- Report of SA KENNETH R. ROUTON, dated July 19, 1949 at New York.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

NY

FILE NO.

100-95034

VT

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 4/17/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/27; 4/2; 3/51	REPORT MADE BY KENNETH R. BONTON
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, was			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject resides at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York, and is employed in New York City with Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds. Informant reports HENRY TASCA, former associate employee of subject in United States Treasury, reported subject pro-TITO at time TITO was considered the leading orthodox Communist leader in Central Europe.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1-28-82 BY SP4 JRM/ld

DETAILS:

MRS. SAM SHOUCK, 6 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York, on March 27, 1951, reported that HAROLD GLASSER, formerly of 52 Colgate Road, Great Neck, New York, has for the past eight months resided at 8 Sheffield Road, New York, which is next door to her. She stated she is not friendly with the subject nor has she visited in their home. However, her fifteen-year-old daughter is a playmate of the subject's daughter, who is the same age, and through her daughter's remarks, she has learned that GLASSER formerly resided on Colgate Road, and has been in Europe or overseas in connection with his work in some Jewish Welfare organization. MRS. SHOUCK stated she is not familiar with the associates of the subject.

Confidential informant T-1, of known reliability, advised on April 2, 1951 that HAROLD GLASSER is employed with the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Inc., 165 West 46 Street, New York, New York.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 1, 1951

FROM: SAC, New York

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C
Bufile 101-3599

Card U.T.D.

6-16-51 *apc*

It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above captioned individual.

X The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows: (Specify change only)

NAME _____

ALIASES _____

RACE _____ SEX _____ NATIVE BORN _____ NATURALIZED _____ ALIEN _____

COMMUNIST _____ SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY _____ INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE _____

MISCELLANEOUS (Specify) _____

TAB FOR DETCOM _____ TAB FOR COMSAB _____

DATE OF BIRTH _____ PLACE OF BIRTH _____

RESIDENCE ADDRESS _____ 8 Sheffield Road _____

Great Neck, L.I.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/9/99 BY SP1015/99

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address) _____

NATURE OF INDUSTRY OR BUSINESS (Specify from Strategic and Vital Industry List) _____

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101-3599-31

JUN 4 1951

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, New York
SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C
Bufile 101-3599

Card U.T.D.
7-30-51

DATE: July 17, 1951

It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above captioned individual.

XX The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows: (Specify change only)

NAME _____

ALIASES HAROLD G. GLASSER, HAROLD S. GLASSER

RACE _____ SEX _____ NATIVE BORN _____ NATURALIZED _____ ALIEN _____

COMMUNIST _____ SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY _____ INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE _____

MISCELLANEOUS (Specify) _____

TAB FOR DETCOM _____ TAB FOR COMSAB _____

DATE OF BIRTH _____ PLACE OF BIRTH _____

RESIDENCE ADDRESS _____

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address) _____

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INTERNAL SECURITY - SM

FBI

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SAC, New York

Director, FBI

HAROLD GLASSER, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

July 12, 1951

Re New York let June 18, last, in case captioned,
"Soume; Espionage - R."

Your attention is directed to paragraph 4 on page 5. This paragraph states that Elizabeth Bentley advised that the fact that Harold Glasser was out of the country may have been mentioned at the second meeting of the Perla Group in John Abt's apartment. However, she does not recall specifically when this was mentioned. Bentley stated the Treasury Department sent Glasser abroad for some reason unknown to her. Following his return, Glasser prepared a report of his activities abroad for the Treasury Department and furnished a copy to the espionage apparatus.

A review of instant case file at the Bureau, particularly the WFO report of Special Agent Carl M. DeTemple of 5/18/49 which sets forth the allegations of Bentley, reveals that Bentley has not previously advised the Bureau that Glasser furnished a copy of the above-mentioned report to the espionage apparatus or in fact ever made such a report. Therefore, the New York Office should check into this matter further with Bentley to determine if she can identify Glasser's report; if she received a report; and if she did, if she can recall to whom she delivered it. WFO should conduct an investigation to identify Glasser's report and determine the exact classification of same.

Further correspondence in this matter should carry the character of Espionage - R.

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WAS STUBB

cc - Washington Field

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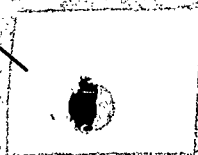
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: July 25, 1951

FROM : SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER, was.
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 101-3599)

Rebulet July 12, 1951.

In an effort to locate the report, a copy of which ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY has alleged was furnished her by the subject, GEORGE H. WILLIS, Director, Office International Finance, Treasury Department, was requested to make available to this office copies of reports submitted by GLASSER upon his return to the United States after completing his assignments overseas.

WILLIS, after reviewing certain Treasury Department files, advised he was unable to locate any formal report submitted by GLASSER which was concerned with monetary exchange problems. He did advise, however, that GLASSER had submitted certain memoranda upon returning from abroad in 1944 but stated that these memoranda were not concerned with exchange problems and further could not even be considered reports.

In 1944, WILLIS stated that GLASSER was assigned by the Treasury Department to the staff of Ambassador HENRY F. GRADY, who was then in Italy serving as Vice-Chairman of the Allied Commission for Italy. WILLIS said that GLASSER in December of 1944, submitted a nine page memorandum which was largely concerned with the inflationary developments of Liberated Italy and which contained certain information which was obtained by virtue of his assignment to Italy in February and March, 1944.

In order to assist WILLIS in locating the report, the New York Office, in the interview with BENTLEY, should secure as complete as possible physical description of this report, including the number of pages and also specific details regarding the contents of this report. In addition, the approximate date that the report was furnished BENTLEY should be ascertained and it should also be determined whether BENTLEY at that time considered the report to be current.

In addition, it should also be definitely determined if the report furnished BENTLEY was actually a copy of the report made by GLASSER to the Treasury Department.

FJD:mlw
101-496ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
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101-3599-34
JUL 27 1951

cc: New York (100-95034)

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REC'D ESPIONAGE

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U. S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

WFO 101-496

For the assistance of the New York Office, GLASSER's file indicates that he served overseas for the Treasury Department during the following periods:

July, 1940 to May, 1942, Ecuador, Economic Advisor to the Minister of Finance.

February, 1943 to September, 1943, North Africa, as Advisor on North African Affairs.

February, 1944 to June, 1944, Mediterranean area, Representative of Treasury Department.

July, 1945 to August, 1945, Western Europe, as Representative of the Treasury Department.

Upon receipt of sufficient identifying data from the New York Office, this office will recontact WILLIS in an effort to secure this report.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER, was.
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 101-3599)

DATE: SEP 6 1951

ReBulet, 7/12/51 and WFO let, 7/25/51.

A.S.B.

ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY was interviewed at Clinton, Conn. by SA LESTER O. GALLAHER on 8/23/51. At that time she was questioned for further details concerning a report which she has previously advised had been furnished by HAROLD GLASSER to the Soviet espionage apparatus, through the Perlo group, following a trip to Europe made by GLASSER for the Treasury Department in 1944.

Miss BENTLEY stated that it was her understanding that the document was a rather complete report of GLASSER'S activities and observations while he was abroad and that the document, as received by her, was a copy of the original which GLASSER had submitted to the Treasury Department. She stated she has no recollection of the classification given the document but assumes that the material was highly confidential, inasmuch as it was her understanding that GLASSER'S activities at the time were of a confidential nature. She was unable to definitely state whether the document was technically designated as a report or a memorandum, nor does she remember the number of pages that it contained. She believes that, since the document was supposed to have been a rather complete resume of GLASSER'S activities while abroad, it consisted of a number of pages; but she is unable to furnish an estimate as to how many pages were contained in the document. It is her recollection that the document was furnished to her in the late spring or early summer of 1944. It was brought to New York from Washington, D. C. with the regular delivery of material from the Perlo group. She does not recall who delivered the material on this occasion but believes it may have been brought to her by VICTOR PERLO.

Miss BENTLEY stated she may be able to recognize the document if it is located. She explained that her recollection of this matter is somewhat hazy because of the large volume of material which she was handling at this period and because of the fact that she had only about twelve hours leeway before she

2cc:WFO (101-496)

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KISS 100-95034

Letter to Director
NY 100-95034

passed it on to her principal "BILL". She does not have a clear recollection of having read the GLASSER report and in fact doubts that she did because of the large volume of material which she was handling.

In view of BENTLEY'S statement that she received this document in the late spring or early summer, it would appear that the report or memorandum in question dealt with the trip made by GLASSER to Europe in the spring of 1944. In this connection it is to be noted that in the unsigned statement made by GLASSER, he advised as follows:

"The first two months in 1944 was a very active period. I went to Italy for about three months at that time and returned in June, 1944."

Inasmuch as BENTLEY has characterized this report or memorandum as more or less as a resume of GLASSER'S activities and observations while he was abroad, it is possible that the report did not deal primarily with monetary matters but may have been a memorandum dealing with conditions observed by him during his trip abroad.

It is also possible that the memorandum referred to in the third paragraph of referenced WFO letter may be identical with or may be able to furnish some indications as to the nature and identity of the report submitted by GLASSER to the Treasury Department mentioned by BENTLEY.

The WFO is requested to recontact Mr. GEORGE H. WILLIS at the Treasury Department and discuss with him the information contained in this letter in order that further search may be made in an effort to obtain a copy of the document referred to. This case will be held in abeyance in the New York Office until such time as the WFO has obtained a copy of the above mentioned report or has exhausted all efforts to identify and obtain this report.

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~~ADD 4 BENTLEY~~

MISS BENTLEY SAID THAT CURRIE SENT INFORMATION TO THE COMMUNIST SPY RING THAT THE U. S. WAS ABOUT TO CRACK THE RUSSIAN CODE.

SHE ALSO TOLD THE SUBCOMMITTEE THAT FORMER SECRETARY OF TREASURY HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., WAS "UNCONSCIOUSLY USED" BY COMMUNIST AGENTS AND THAT THE MORGENTHAU PLAN FOR RURALIZING GERMANY WAS A COMMUNIST PLAN AUTHORIZED BY THE LATE HARRY DEXTER WHITE, FORMER UNDER-SECRETARY OF TREASURY.

MISS BENTLEY EMPHASIZED THAT SHE "DIDN'T WANT TO IMPLY THAT (MORGENTHAU) WAS ENGAGED IN COMMUNIST PLOTS" BUT WAS "USED UNCONSCIOUSLY."

SHE SAID WHITE AND CURRIE BOTH FED INFORMATION TO A COMMUNIST SPY RING HEADED BY NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER.

AT ONE TIME, SHE SAID, THE SILVERMASTER RING WAS GETTING SO MUCH INFORMATION FROM VARIOUS GOVERNMENT SOURCES THAT IT HAD TO BE MICRO-FILMED TO KEEP IT FROM MAKING TOO LARGE A BUNDLE.

THE FORMER COMMUNIST COURIER, WHO PUT THE FINGER ON ALGER HISS AND WHITE THREE YEARS AGO, SAID SHE DID NOT KNOW THAT WHITE OR CURRIE WAS EVER AN ACTUAL MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY BUT THAT WHITE WAS "AS GOOD AS ONE."

AND CURRIE, SHE SAID, WAS "VERY CLOSE TO MEMBERS OF THE SILVERMASTER GROUP."

8/14--GE1135A

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

DATE:

Harold O. Glasser

59 DEC 4

1951

101- 3579-A

11-28-51

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CORRECTION:

IN SECOND PARAGRAPH ADD 4 BENTLEY (1135A) MAKE IT READ X X X WHITE,
FORMER ASSISTANT SECRETARY X X X (INSTEAD UNDERSECRETARY).

WCNS**8/14--GE102P****WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE****DATE:**

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ADD 5 BENTLEY

SHE SAID CURRIE WAS "ALWAYS VERY WILLING TO HELP ANY OF THEM" AND "BESIDES THAT, HE PASSED ON INFORMATION TO US."

PRESSED AS TO EXACTLY WHAT INFORMATION, SHE SAID: "HE RELAYED THE INFORMATION THAT THE SOVIET CODE WAS ABOUT TO BE BROKEN."

MISS BENTLEY SAID THE INFORMATION WAS PASSED ALONG FROM CURRIE THROUGH WHITE AND GEORGE SILVERMAN TO HER AND SHE RELAYED IT TO HER SOVIET AGENT CONTACTS.

BUT, SHE SAID, THE RUSSIANS ASKED "WHICH CODE" AND SHE WAS NOT ABLE TO FIND OUT.

MISS BENTLEY DID NOT IMMEDIATELY GIVE A DATE FOR THE CODE-CRACKING INCIDENT BUT SAID CURRIE AT THE TIME WAS IN THE WHITE HOUSE AS AN EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

ALTHOUGH SHE DID NOT KNOW WHETHER CURRIE WAS ACTUALLY A PARTY MEMBER, SHE CONSIDERED HIM A "FULL FLEDGED MEMBER OF THE SILVERMASTER GROUP," THE FORMER RED COURIER SAID.

MISS BENTLEY SAID WHITE, WHO DIED OF A HEART ATTACK IN NEW HAMPSHIRE SHORTLY AFTER HER TESTIMONY BEFORE A HOUSE COMMITTEE IN 1948, PERSUADED MORGENTHAU TO PUSH FOR THE PLAN TO STRIP GERMANY INDUSTRIALLY AND MAKE IT PURELY AN AGRICULTURAL STATE.

"YOU MEAN THAT WAS A MOSCOW MOVE?" SEN. HOMER FERGUSON, R., MICH., ASKED.

"DEFINITELY," SHE REPLIED. MISS BENTLEY SAID WHITE "PUSHED MORGENTHAU HARD....EVERY TIME MORGENTHAU GOT A LITTLE WEAK, HARRY DEXTER WHITE PUSHED HIM."

SHE SAID WHITE ALSO PERSUADED MORGENTHAU TO SET UP AN INFORMATION EXCHANGE SYSTEM BETWEEN THE TREASURY AND SEVERAL OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES WHICH HELPED THE SILVERMASTER GROUP GET LOTS OF INFORMATION.

MISS BENTLEY TOLD AGAIN HOW WHITE SENT HER MANY SECRET DOCUMENTS WITH MESSAGES THAT THEY WERE FROM "HARRY" SO SHE WOULD KNOW. THEY WERE SNEAKED OUT OF TREASURY, USUALLY BY WILLIAM TAYLOR OR WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMANN, SHE TESTIFIED, AND OFTEN HAD TO BE RETURNED AFTER BEING COPIES OR MICROFILMED IN SILVERMASTER'S BASEMENT.

SHE SAID THE ESPIONAGE AGENTS CONSIDERED CURRIE AND WHITE TWO OF THEIR BEST SOURCES--"THEY WERE FRIENDS IN COURT"--AND THAT BOTH HELPED GET MEMBERS OF THE APPARATUS INTO KEY GOVERNMENT JOBS.

"DID YOU EVER HAVE CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS FROM HARRY DEXTER WHITE?" SUBCOMMITTEE COUNSEL ROBERT MORRIS ASKED.

"MANY OF THEM," SHE REPLIED. "ALL SIGNED JUST 'HARRY'."

8/14--EG1209P

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

DATE:

Tolson
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 Glavin
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 Rosen
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 Harbo
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ADD 6 BENTLEY

MISS BENTLEY WAS ASKED ABOUT A NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND ABOUT SOME IPR ASSOCIATES WHOSE NAMES HAVE FIGURED PROMINENTLY IN THE HEARINGS. AMONG THEM WERE:

SOLOMON ADLER, A FORMER TREASURY OFFICIAL -- SHE SAID HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE SILVERMASTER GROUP WHO REPRESENTED THE TREASURY IN CHINA. HE SENT INFORMATION TO HER THROUGH HARRY DEXTER WHITE, SHE SAID, EVEN THOUGH HIS JOB REQUIRED HIM TO BE FRIENDLY WITH THE NATIONALISTS. ON ONE OCCASION, SHE SAID, THERE WERE COMPLAINTS ABOUT ADLER'S NEGLECTING HIS ESPIONAGE DUTIES "BECAUSE HE WAS PLAYING BRIDGE TOO MUCH WITH MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK."

JOSEPH BARNES, FORMER FOREIGN NEWS EDITOR FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE -- SHE SAID HE WORKED WITH GOLOS AND THAT GOLOS TOLD HER "HE (BARNES) WOULD TAKE COMMUNIST DIRECTIVES."

ALGER HISS -- SHE SAID THAT SHE WAS ONCE TOLD THAT HAROLD GLASSER OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ALLEGEDLY ONE OF THE SPY GROUP HEADED BY VICTOR PERLO, WAS AT ONE TIME ASSIGNED TO WORK WITH "A PERSON WORKING FOR SOVIET INTELLIGENCE." SHE SAID SHE WAS LATER TOLD BY GOLOS THAT THIS PERSON WAS HISS AND THAT HISS "WAS ONE OF US."

ROBERT T. MILLER, A STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL WHO WAS ONCE WITH THE COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS -- SHE SAID HE SUPPLIED INFORMATION FOR HER RING.

JOHN P. DAVIES, THE STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL WHO WAS RECENTLY CLEARED BY THE DEPARTMENT'S LOYALTY BOARD -- SHE SAID SHE WAS TOLD BY SILVERMASTER THAT DAVIES "WAS SYMPATHETIC TO US." SHE SAID SHE WAS ONCE SHOWN A REPORT BY DAVIES THAT DEMONSTRATED HIS SYMPATHY. SHE DID NOT AMPLIFY.

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

DATE:

PHILIP JAFFE, FORMER EDITOR OF "AMERASIA" MAGAZINE, AND AN ASSOCIATE IN IPR -- SHE SAID SHE WAS TOLD THAT JAFFE WAS AMONG THE "BEST POSSIBLE PERSONS IN IPR FOR INTELLIGENCE WORK." SHE SAID SHE DECIDED NOT TO USE HIM BECAUSE HE WAS "TOO OPEN A COMMUNIST."

SHE EXPLAINED THAT IN INTELLIGENCE WORK, IT IS NECESSARY TO USE INDIVIDUALS "WHO ARE INCONSPICUOUS." SHE SAID THAT AN OPEN, AVOWED COMMUNIST -- ESPECIALLY ONE WHO IS WELL-KNOWN PUBLICLY -- IS UNDESIRABLE.

IN THIS REGARD MISS BENTLEY TESTIFIED THAT GOLOS ONCE CAUTIONED HER ABOUT WORKING TOO CLOSELY WITH THE INSTITUTE. SHE QUOTED HIM AS SAYING:

"IT'S AS RED AS A ROSE AND YOU SHOULDN'T TOUCH IT WITH A 10-FOOT POLE."

SHE ALSO TESTIFIED THAT "AMERASIA" MAGAZINE WAS UNDER "COMMUNIST INFLUENCE."

SPECIAL COUNCIL ROBERT MORRIS READ INTO THE RECORD NUMEROUS DOCUMENTS DESIGNED TO SHOW HOW THE PERSONS MENTIONED BY MISS BENTLEY WERE CONNECTED WITH THE INSTITUTE.

8/14--GE1252P

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ADD 7 BENTLEY (1252P)

ONE OF THESE DOCUMENTS CONSISTED OF A MEMORANDUM FROM EDWARD C. CARTER, FOR YEARS THE INSTITUTE'S SECRETARY-GENERAL, TO WILLIAM L. HOLLAND, ITS PRESENT EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, WHICH SAID:

"I AM, OF COURSE, DELIGHTED THAT YOU HAVE PERSUADED CHI (A CHINESE COMMUNIST) TO ALLOW US TO GO AHEAD WITH HIS BOOK SUPPRESSING ONLY THOSE PASSAGES WHICH ARE LIKELY TO AFFECT CHI'S WORK.

"MY ACQUIESCING IN CHI'S REQUEST DID NOT DERIVE FROM A DESIRE TO DEFER TO WASHINGTON BUREAUCRATS, BUT SIMPLY AND SOLELY TO MY DESIRE TO REFRAIN FROM DOING ANYTHING WHICH WOULD DEFEAT THE PURPOSES OF CHEN HAN-SENG, CHI, LAUCHLIN CURRIE, HARRY WHITE AND MORGENTHAU IN THEIR VERY BIG PROGRAM IN CHINA."

ANOTHER WAS A 1942 LETTER FROM CARTER TO BARNES IN WHICH CARTER REFERRED TO CURRIE AS "AN INTIMATE FRIEND AND ADMIRER OF OWEN LATTIMORE."

"YOU AND HE WOULD FIND A GREAT DEAL IN COMMON, NOT ONLY IN MATTERS CHINESE, BUT IN AFFAIRS ELSEWHERE," THE LETTER SAID.

8/14--GE212P

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

DATE:

SAC, Washington Field (101-496)

November 29, 1951

RECORDED - 42 Director, FBI (101-3593) - 3 6

HAROLD GLASSER, pas.
ESPIONAGE - R

The year "1941" appearing in line 4, paragraph 2, page 7 of Washington Field Office report of SA Francis J. Duane, dated October 27, 1951, should be "1944." This correction has been made in Bureau copies of this report. New York and Washington Field Office should correct their copies.

cc - New York (100-95034)

ASB:cal

246,845
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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~~DO NOT~~

~~REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING~~

~~BY TELEPHONE OR MAIL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D.C.	DATE WHEN MADE OCT 7 1951	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/19; 9/7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 17-19, 27; 10/10, 18/51	REPORT MADE BY FRANCIS J. DUANE FJD:MM
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, was:			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, an admitted Soviet espionage courier, advised that subject after returning from an overseas assignment for the Treasury Department in the spring or early summer of 1944, made available to her a copy of his report which was prepared especially for the Treasury Department. Investigation has disclosed that GLASSER was in Algiers, North Africa, and Italy from February 27, 1944 until June 2, 1944, as a Treasury Department representative. During this period, he served as member of a committee established by the War and Treasury Departments and which included a General Accounting Office representative. This committee was designated to study the fiscal policies of the Army overseas. This committee issued a formal report consisting of 190 mimeographed pages on May 11, 1944. GLASSER, although a member of this committee, did not assist in the preparation of this report which was classified secret and its distribution was controlled by the Army. Efforts to locate distribution record of this report were unsuccessful but because its distribution was controlled, it appears doubtful that this was the report furnished to BENTLEY. Photostatic copies of other memoranda pertaining to GLASSER's travel during the pertinent period secured.			
AGENCY: <i>1cc-cia</i> REQ. REC'D: <i>10-17-66</i> REP'T FORW: <i>10-31-66</i> BY: <i>Colm-Cch</i> <i>Michael Hoffman</i> <i>1cc/ette</i> <i>EFL/BW</i> <i>5-25-53</i> <i>Letter WFO + NYC</i> <i>11-29-51</i> <i>1cc-Dir</i> <i>Recons</i> <i>Fain 0-6-</i> <i>11-29-51</i> <i>SP-4 JMM</i> <i>1-28-51</i> <i>128 429</i> <i>COPIES DESTROYED</i> <i>126 MAR 15 1961</i>			
DECLASSIFIED BY: <i>SP-4 JMM</i> ON: <i>1-28-51</i>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>RBT/Horden</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE			
DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES			
COPY IN FILE		101-3399-236	RECORDED - 76
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau (101-3599) <i>EXT</i> 3 - New York (100-95034) (Enc.) 2 - Washington Field (101-496)		OCT 27 1951 <i>10</i> <i>SP-4 JMM</i>	INDEXED - 76 EX - 32

PROPERTY OF FBI - This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

Kisseloff-78553

Nov 5 12 18 PM '51
REC'D ESPIONAGE
F. B. I.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

10-5-51
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DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.Basis For Investigation

ELIZABETH T. ~~BENTLEY~~, who has publicly admitted participation in a Soviet inspired espionage apparatus which operated in Washington, D.C., and New York City during the early 1940's, has identified this subject as a member of a Russian espionage group, then operating in Washington, D.C., under the leadership of VICTOR ~~PERLO~~, a member of the United States War Production Board. BENTLEY has advised that in the spring of 1944, GLASSER was serving on a foreign mission for the United States Treasury Department. She stated that upon GLASSER's return to the United States, he prepared a report relating to his activities abroad for the Treasury Department and, thereafter, furnished her a copy of this report. BENTLEY was unable to recall who actually handed this report (GLASSER's report) to her in New York City for ultimate transmittal to the Soviet Union. She believed, however, that PERLO may have been the person who brought this report to her. She has advised that no particular system existed for the transmittal of information secured from the PERLO Group in Washington, D.C., to New York City. She explained that when a member of the PERLO Group had occasion to visit New York City, that person would gather the material and bring it to her in New York City. According to BENTLEY, the selection of the individuals designated to bring this material to her was made by the members of the VICTOR PERLO Group. BENTLEY has identified the following as members of the VICTOR PERLO Group and included in addition to GLASSER the following:

EDWARD JOSEPH ~~FITZGERALD~~, War Production Board employee.

CHARLES ~~KRAMER~~, Office of Price Administration employee.

ALGER ~~HISS~~, former State Department official recently convicted of perjury in New York City.

SOLOMON A. ~~LISCHINSKY~~, War Production Board employee.

✓ GEORGE N. ~~PERAZICH~~, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration employee.

ALLAN R. ~~ROSENBERG~~, Foreign Economic Administration (FEA) employee.

DONALD N. ~~WHEELER~~, Office of Strategic Services employee.

This investigation has been initiated to identify the report that BENTLEY has alleged was furnished the espionage apparatus by GLASSER and further to determine the security classification afforded this particular document in 1944.

Foreign Travel of GLASSER - 1944

The personnel and travel files of HAROLD GLASSER maintained by the Treasury Department disclosed that by letter dated February 1, 1944, GLASSER was authorized by the Treasury Department to travel to North Africa, Spain, and Portugal. In requesting a passport for GLASSER, the Treasury Department informed the State Department in February of 1944 that GLASSER would visit the previously identified countries to make a study of and report to the Treasury Department concerning foreign exchange problems and other matters of interest to the Treasury Department now pending in Spain and Portugal. It was also stated that one of the purposes of this trip would be indicated in a communication to the State Department from the combined Chiefs of Staff of the United States Army.

By letter dated February 11, 1944, HARRY DEXTER WHITE, then the Director of the Monetary Research Division of the United States Treasury Department and who has also been identified by BENTLEY as a Soviet espionage agent, mentioned in a letter to LEO CROWLEY, Administrator for the F.E.A., that GLASSER was leaving for the Mediterranean area and would visit Spain. It was also mentioned that GLASSER would discuss with a Mr. RICHARD MAY of the F.E.A., the problems of foreign exchange relating to Spain on his visit to Spain.

GLASSER's file indicated that he departed from the United States for the Mediterranean area on February 27, 1944, and was accompanied by GILBERT L. CAKE, Associate Commissioner, Bureau of Accounts, Treasury Department. CAKE and GLASSER arrived in Algiers, North Africa, on March 4, 1944. On March 28, 1944, GLASSER informed the Treasury Department that one FOLEY desired that he return to Naples to assist the Finance Sub-Committee in the preparation of a program for the Finance and Economic Stabilization of Italy. GLASSER suggested in this cable to the Treasury Department that he be permitted to attend this conference and asked that his stay in Naples be limited to thirty days. His file disclosed, however, that GLASSER departed from Algiers on April 6, 1944, for Spain but returned to Algiers on April 8, 1944, and then proceeded to Naples, Italy. His file indicated that this trip to Spain was made because instructions pertaining to the request made by him on March 28, 1944, had not been received by him on or about April 6, 1944. However, on April 6, 1944, GLASSER was instructed by the Treasury Department to attend the Sub-Committee Hearings in Italy. His file did not indicate if GLASSER had actually arrived in Spain before returning to Algiers and then departing for Italy.

On May 1, 1944, GLASSER cabled the Department from Naples advising that the Italian Conference would end on May 10, 1944. GLASSER was then instructed by the Treasury Department to proceed to Spain. On May 12, 1944, GLASSER was instructed by the Treasury Department to remain in Italy as requested by the Allied Central Commission at Naples and to confer with the United Kingdom Representative who was reported to be enroute to Naples from Cairo. This United Kingdom Representative was identified as one LLOYD.

On May 26, 1944, a cable was directed to GLASSER at Naples by the Treasury Department and instructed him to return to Washington, D.C. This file revealed that GLASSER arrived in the United States on June 2, 1944, and returned to his employment at the Treasury Department in Washington, D.C., on June 3, 1944.

Purpose of Travel

GILBERT L. CAKE, previously identified, and who accompanied GLASSER on his assignment to the Mediterranean area in 1944, advised that sometime in the fall of 1943, Secretary of Treasury, HENRY MORGANTHAU, Jr., visited Italy and upon his return suggested to the War Department that a joint mission be established to examine the financial aspects of liberated Italy. CAKE said that the War Department agreed to this suggestion and organized a mission which consisted of the following representatives of the War Department, Treasury Department and the General Accounting Office:

Colonel ANDREW STEWART, Finance Division, United States Army.

Lieutenant Colonel E.O. McCONAHAY, Finance Division, United States Army.

J.P.C. NEVITT, General Accounting Office.

HAROLD GLASSER, United States Treasury Department.

GILBERT L. CAKE, United States Treasury Department.

CAKE advised that the foregoing individuals comprised the entire mission which was charged with the responsibility for studying the financial structures, procedures and operations of the American Military Government together with the pertinent portions of the administrative activities of those agencies which affected fiscal operations.

In addition, CAKE advised that this mission was charged with securing information which might assist in determining future foreign fiscal policies and also to determine if adequate records were being maintained which were necessary for the consideration of post war policies and ultimate financial settlements.

CAKE advised that this mission was classified "top secret" by the Military and the members were ordered to proceed to the North African theatre. CAKE advised that the Group arrived in Algiers, North Africa, late in February, 1944. He recalled that in carrying out the mission's objectives, the Group visited Algiers, Naples, Palermo, Sicily and Oran, North Africa. CAKE was reasonably certain that GLASSER accompanied the Group on its visits to the foregoing places. He also stated that prior to their returning to the United States, members of the mission also visited England but he recalled that GLASSER did not accompany the mission to England. He advised that all the members of the mission, excepting GLASSER, returned to the United States on April 25, 1944. He believed that GLASSER had been instructed by the Treasury Department to remain in Italy. CAKE was not aware of the reasons why GLASSER remained in Italy but assumed that GLASSER had been given another assignment by the Treasury Department which required his presence in Italy.

After the four members of the mission returned to the United States, CAKE stated that the group, excepting GLASSER, who was abroad, prepared a formal report setting forth the results of their study. This report, CAKE stated, was prepared at the Pentagon under the supervision of the Army and he also advised the distribution of this report, which was classified "secret" by the Army, was also controlled by the Army. The report, CAKE advised, was entitled "Report of Finance Mission to North African Theatre In Connection With the Military Government In Italy." This report, according to CAKE, was dated May 11, 1944, and was not directed to the attention of anyone in particular.

CAKE was not aware of the number of copies that had been prepared but stated that he had in his possession copy number nineteen. He recalled that this report had been sent to him by the Army but he was unable to recall the methods by which this report had been transmitted and could not locate any letter sending this report to him. He could not recall the particular office or branch of the Army which had distributed this report but believed that this had been handled by the Finance Office. He made this report available for examination and it was noted that this report consisted of 190 mimeographed pages and was contained in heavy cardboard covers. The outside cover bore the title of the report, the classification "secret" and the date May 11, 1944.

CAKE stated that this report was non-political in nature and no mention or discussion was made in the report concerning the foreign policies of any foreign Government. He advised that to the best of his recollection, neither he nor any of the members of the group received any information pertaining to the disposition of any of the colonies held by France, Italy or any other foreign Government during their mission abroad. CAKE advised that he was not well acquainted with GLASSER. He advised that after GLASSER returned to the United States, they never entered into any discussion concerning this assignment. During the period they were overseas, CAKE stated that GLASSER did not mix in with other group members and usually kept to himself and made no effort to develop a close relationship with other members of the group.

CAKE was unable to furnish any other pertinent data concerning GLASSER and was not aware of the extent of GLASSER's association with WHITE, VICTOR PERLO, V. FRANK COE, the successor to WHITE, or WILLIAM TAYLOR, who was then employed as an Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division of the Treasury Department. He was not aware of any other report that GLASSER prepared for the Treasury Department after returning to the United States.

Efforts were made at the Department of the Army, Pentagon, to locate the Control Sheet for the secret document entitled, "Report of Finance Mission to North African Theatre In Connection With the Military Government In Italy."

Mr. JOHN MARSH, Records Clerk, Office of the Comptroller, Chief of Staff, United States Army, WILLIAM CROFT, Records Clerk, Adjutant General's Office, United States Army, Records Center, Alexandria, Virginia, and A.A. SPADA, Records Clerk, Office Secretary of the Army, Pentagon, were all consulted but were unable to locate the control sheet for this report. CROFT advised, however, that copy number two of this report was in file at the Records Depot in Alexandria. None of the foregoing individuals could furnish any information concerning the location of administrative data including the control sheet pertaining to this report.

Reports Submitted to Treasury Department By GLASSER

GEORGE H. WILLIS, Director, Office of Finance, Treasury Department, which was formerly known as the Monetary Research Division, advised after reviewing certain Treasury Department files, that he had been unable to locate any formal report submitted by GLASSER upon his return to the United States in June, 1944, and which was concerned with Monetary exchange problems. He did advise, however, that GLASSER had submitted certain memoranda upon returning from his overseas assignment in June, 1944, and which were concerned with the purposes of this overseas assignment.

CHARLES DILLON GLENDINNING, Deputy Director, Office International Finance, reported through Miss JANE CULLEN, Administrative Assistant, Office Secretary of the Treasury, that an examination of Treasury Department files disclosed that copy number seven of the report of "Finance Mission to North African Theatre In Connection With the Military Government In Italy," was in the possession of the Treasury Department. Miss CULLEN was unable to locate any cover letter transmitting this report to the Department and was not aware of the identity of the office in the Department of Army which had forwarded this report to the Treasury Department.

Mr. GLENDINNING advised that after making a further review of the Treasury Department files for reports and memoranda submitted by GLASSER upon his return to the United States in June, 1944, that the only memoranda or reports which GLASSER assisted in or prepared were the following:

1. A preliminary draft dated June 26, 1944, (23 days after GLASSER's return to the United States) and directed to the Secretary of the Treasury by Undersecretary D.W. BELL, entitled, "Financing Relief and Rehabilitation Aid to Italy." This report bore the initials M.L.H.-E.F., and GLENDINNING advised that this draft was actually prepared by M.L. HOFFMAN. GLENDINNING identified HOFFMAN as a former official of the Foreign Funds Control Office, Department of the Treasury, who was now employed by the "New York Times" in Europe as a Finance Reporter. This draft consisted of four pages and did not bear any security classification, but Mr. GLENDINNING advised that at the time it was prepared, it was considered "confidential."

Treasury Department files disclose that HOFFMAN had served on a Treasury Department mission to North Africa with GLASSER, JOSEPH H. MURPHY, GARDNER PATTERSON, EDWIN F. RAINS and JAMES J. SAXON in June, 1943.

2. A final draft on this same subject matter which bore the initials H.G.-M.L.H., and which was submitted to Secretary MORGANTHAU by Undersecretary BELL on July 1, 1944. This memorandum which consisted of three pages was based entirely on the preliminary draft made by HOFFMAN, according to GLENDINNING.

3. On December 18, 1944, GLASSER submitted a nine page memorandum to Secretary MORGANTHAU, which was entitled "Report on Assignment to Italy, April and May, 1944." GLENDINNING advised that Secretary MORGANTHAU had requested this report from GLASSER inasmuch as he was considering sending GLASSER to London for the Treasury Department in 1945 and wanted this report before approving GLASSER for this assignment.

The foregoing data GLENDINNING advised were the only reports or memoranda which GLASSER submitted or prepared and which were concerned with his assignment to Italy and North Africa in 1944. All of these memoranda GLENDINNING said contained no security classification but he added that the information contained in these memoranda were considered by the Department to be confidential. A photostatic copy of each of these memoranda along with a routing slip dated June 26, 1944, and directed to Mr. BELL by Mr. HOFFMAN, reporting that GLASSER suggested that the draft dated June 26, 1944, be made the basis for the discussions of the Treasury's position on the matter of lend lease for Italy were secured from Mr. GLENDINNING.

GLENDINNING advised after reviewing information pertaining to GLASSER's assignment while employed by the Department, he had been unable to locate any information which indicated that GLASSER had traveled to Spain or Portugal in 1944.

Mrs. GINA PRICE, Administrative Assistant to G.W. WILLIS, Office of International Finance, Treasury Department, advised that she had served as GLASSER's secretary from late 1943 until GLASSER resigned his position at the Department. She recalled that GLASSER had made a trip overseas with GILBERT L. CAKE but was unable to furnish any information concerning the purpose of this assignment with CAKE. She was unable to recall having prepared any summary or resume of GLASSER's overseas assignment after he returned during the early summer of 1944. She was unable to furnish any further information with respect to this particular investigation.

~~MR. HOFFMAN~~
The personnel files, Treasury Department, disclosed that ~~MR. HOFFMAN~~ MICHAEL L. HOFFMAN was born June 15, 1915, at Salisbury, North Carolina, and is married to the former CATHERINE HUGHES. In 1941, it was reported that his parents, EDWIN M. and MARY LINDSAY HOFFMAN, both of whom were reported to be natives of the United States, were residing at Berea College, Berea, Kentucky. HOFFMAN was graduated from Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, in 1935. It was mentioned that he had attended the University of Chicago from 1935 to 1937. During the period from 1938 until 1940, HOFFMAN was employed as a Professor at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut. From 1940 until June 18, 1941, he was employed as a Professor at Oberlin College. On June 18, 1941, he was appointed an Exchange Specialist in the Foreign Funds Control Office of the United States Treasury Department. He listed the following as references when applying for this position: JACOB VINER, University of Chicago; ORVIS SCHMIDT, United States Treasury Department; HARVEY WOOSTER; A. WILSSON and BEN W. LEWIS, all of whom were identified as being associated with Oberlin College.

In June, 1941, HOFFMAN resided at 1901 K Street, N.W., apartment 503. His file indicated that he resigned his position at the Treasury Department on September 13, 1941, to return to his position as teacher at Oberlin College.

On November 19, 1941, the Foreign Funds Control Office of the Treasury Department was authorized to employ HOFFMAN as a Consultant. On January 29, 1942, HOFFMAN was appointed Head Commercial Specialist, Foreign Funds Control Office, Treasury Department. At this time, he resided at 4710 Edgemore Lane, Bethesda, Maryland.

On June 24, 1942, HOFFMAN was appointed Assistant to the Director, Office of the Secretary, Foreign Funds Control Office, Treasury Department, under the general supervision of JOHN W. PEHLE, Assistant to the Secretary of Treasury.

HOFFMAN's file referred to cable number 3222 dated December 27, 1942, from General EISENHOWER to the Treasury Department advising that six additional Treasury Department representatives were needed to assist DuBOIS (JOSIAH), TAYLOR (WILLIAM H.), and BERNSTEIN (EDWARD). The file indicated that GLASSER, HOFFMAN and others previously identified in this report, were detailed to North Africa in order to assist Treasury Department representatives DuBOIS, TAYLOR and BERNSTEIN. HOFFMAN's file also indicated that JAMES J. SAXON and HOFFMAN were assigned to the staff of General EISENHOWER at North Africa from February, 1943, until April 23, 1944. HOFFMAN was assigned to the Department from April 23, 1944, until August 1, 1944, when he was designated a Treasury Department representative in Paris, France. He served in this capacity until March 10, 1945, when he again returned to the Department. On April 16, 1945, ORVIS SCHMIDT, Director, Foreign Funds Control, requested HARRY DEXTER WHITE, Assistant to the Secretary, to designate HOFFMAN Acting Director of the Foreign Funds Control advising that he was assigned the Treasury Department's program of investigating organizations in Germany. Both WHITE and Secretary MORGANTHAU approved SCHMIDT's request regarding HOFFMAN. At this time, HOFFMAN was residing at 3770-39th Street, N.W.

On August 31, 1945, HOFFMAN directed a letter to the Secretary of Treasury and marked specifically for Assistant Secretary WHITE advising that he was resigning his position at the Treasury Department in order to accept a post with the "New York Times" as correspondent on European finance and economic affairs.

This file contained no derogatory data or additional pertinent information.

ENCLOSURES TO THE NEW YORK OFFICE

Photostatic copy of Treasury Department routing slip from HOFFMAN to D.W. BELL.

Photostatic copy of preliminary draft entitled, "Financing Relief and Rehabilitation Aid to Italy dated June 26, 1944.

Photostatic copy of memorandum entitled, "Financing Relief and Rehabilitation in Italy dated July 1, 1944.

Photostatic copy of memorandum dated December 18, 1944, and entitled, "Report On Assignment to Italy, April and May, 1944.

- P E N D I N G -

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

NEW YORK FIELD OFFICE

At New York, New York

Will exhibit enclosures to ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY in order to determine if she can identify one of these memoranda as being similar to that which she received from GLASSER through PERLO during the early summer of 1944.

6/5/48
Will describe the report entitled, "Report of Finance Mission to North African Theatre in Connection With the Military Government," to ELIZABETH BENTLEY and which has been described herein as being a secret document issued by the Army containing 190 mimeographed pages bound with heavy gray cardboard covers and determine if this could be the report submitted to her by GLASSER. (It is doubted if this report is identical with the document submitted to BENTLEY by GLASSER because it's distribution was controlled and because of its classification, it is highly unlikely that GLASSER could release this report to BENTLEY without jeopardizing his own security.

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

At Washington, D.C.

In the event BENTLEY is unable to identify the memoranda submitted to her, will continue efforts to locate this report at the Treasury Department.

Will interview JAMES J. SAXON, Treasury Department, for information relating to GLASSER's activities abroad in 1944.

Will, if it deemed necessary by the New York Office, secure a copy of the report entitled, "Report Of Finance Mission to North African Theatre in Connection With the Military Government."

Will in the event additional information is needed concerning this report, arrange to interview Lieutenant Colonel E.O. McCONAHAY, serial number 0-222116, who is now assigned to the First Logistic Command, Ft. McPherson, Virginia.

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

REFERENCES

Bureau letter to New York dated July 12, 1951.
New York letter dated September 6, 1951.
Washington letter dated July 25, 1951.

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D.C.	DATE WHEN MADE OCT 27 1951	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/19; 9/7,8,11; 12,13,17-19,27; 10/10,18/51	REPORT MADE BY FRANCIS J. DUANE FJD:MM
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, was:			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, an admitted Soviet espionage courier, advised that subject after returning from an overseas assignment for the Treasury Department in the spring or early summer of 1944, made available to her a copy of his report which was prepared especially for the Treasury Department. Investigation has disclosed that GLASSER was in Algiers, North Africa, and Italy from February 27, 1944, until June 2, 1944, as a Treasury Department representative. During this period, he served as member of a committee established by the War and Treasury Departments and which included a General Accounting Office representative. This committee was designated to study the fiscal policies of the Army overseas. This committee issued a formal report consisting of 190 mimeographed pages on May 11, 1944. GLASSER, although a member of this committee, did not assist in the preparation of this report which was classified secret and its distribution was controlled by the Army. Efforts to locate distribution record of this report were unsuccessful but because its distribution was controlled, it appears doubtful that this was the report furnished to BENTLEY. Photostatic copies of other memoranda pertaining to GLASSER's travel during the pertinent period secured.

- P -

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Kisseloff-78566

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 5 1951

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Laughlin	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 38
DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

HAROLD GLASSER, WAS., ESP - R. RE REPORT SA FRANCIS J. DUANE MADE AT WFO OCT. TWENTY SEVEN LAST. ELIZABETH BENTLEY SHOWN DOCUMENTS FORWARDED AS ENCLOSURE WITH REFERENCED REPORT. SHE STATED SHE IS NOT ABLE TO IDENTIFY ANY OF THESE WITH DOCUMENT WHICH SHE HAS SAID GLASSER FURNISHED TO HER. STATED "REPORT ON ASSIGNMENT TO ITALY, APRIL AND MAY FORTY FOUR" WAS PREPARED SOMEWHAT LATER THAN REPORT SHE RECEIVED. AS SET OUT IN MYLET OF SEPT. SIX LAST SHE STATED THAT IT WAS HER UNDERSTANDING THAT DOCUMENT WAS COPY OF ONE SUBMITTED BY GLASSER TO TREASURY DEPARTMENT. SHE NOW STATES THAT IT IS HER IMPRESSION THAT GLASSER WAS SUBMITTING REPORTS TO TREASURY DEPARTMENT BUT THAT DOCUMENT FURNISHED TO HER WAS A REPORT WRITTEN ESPECIALLY FOR PURPOSE OF DELIVERY TO THE RUSSIANS. IT IS BELIEVED THAT FURTHER EFFORTS OF WFO TO LOCATE DOCUMENT IN QUESTION WOULD BE FUTILE AND SHOULD BE DISCONTINUED. LETTER FOLLOWS.

44

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

FILE NO.

MZM

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 12/21/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/31; 11/15; 12/10/51	REPORT MADE BY LESTER O. GALLAHER
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: ELIZABETH BENTLEY shown copies of various reports and memoranda prepared by HAROLD GLASSER during his employment with Treasury Dept. Stated that none of these appeared familiar to her and it is now her impression that the report was prepared by GLASSER especially for espionage apparatus.

DETAILS: ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY was interviewed by SA LESTER O. GALLAHER at New York City on October 31, 1951. At that time she was shown photostatic copies of the following documents:

"Financing Relief and Rehabilitation Aid to Italy" dated June 26, 1944

"Financing Relief and Rehabilitation in Italy" dated July 1, 1944

"Report on Assignment to Italy, April and May, 1944" dated December 18, 1944.

Miss BENTLEY stated she did not recognize any of these documents as being similar to documents furnished to her by GLASSER through the Perlo group and which she turned over to her principals.

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 ON 1-28-87
 58-479
 5-22-53

NY 100-95034

Her attention was particularly directed to the fact that the last named document appeared to be a general report on GLASSER's activities in Europe. She stated that this document was prepared much later than one to which she had referred. She was asked if she recalled enough about the document she had received to determine if the "Report on Assignment to Italy, April and May, 1944" prepared December 18, 1944, might have been a copy of a report prepared earlier by GLASSER. She advised she didn't remember enough of the contents of the document to tell if this was so.

Miss BENTLEY then went on to state that it is now her impression that GLASSER submitted various documents and reports to the Treasury Department as a result of his trip to Europe in 1944 but the report, which was received by her and turned over to her principal, was one prepared by GLASSER especially for that purpose.

It will be recalled that BENTLEY had stated previously that she believed the report which had been turned over to her was a copy of one made by GLASSER for the Treasury Department. In view of her most recent statement concerning the report it is believed that further efforts to locate this document would be futile.

Miss BENTLEY was not questioned about the report entitled "Report of Finance Mission to North African Theatre in Connection with the Military Government," inasmuch as she had previously indicated that the document she had received was fairly Brief and in view of her statements set out above.

- P E N D I N G -

NY 100-95034

ADMINISTRATIVE

REFERENCES: Report of SA FRANCIS J. DUANE, Washington Field,
10/27/51.
Teletype to Bureau and Washington Field, 11/5/51.

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-95034

ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont'd)LEADSWASHINGTON FIELDAt Washington, D. C.

Will check records of Passport Division, State Department, to determine the dates and purposes for which the subject traveled abroad subsequent to the travel for which passport #173349 was issued to him on March 22, 1948. (mentioned in the report of SA CARL N. DE TEMPLE, Washington, D. C., May 18, 1949)

Will interview NATHANIEL WEYL for any information concerning the subject.

NEW YORKAt New York, New York

Will display subject's photograph to all logical informants of the New York Office in an effort to develop information concerning his past and current activities.

Will contact Rabbi BENJAMIN SCHULTZ, President of the American-Jewish League Against Communism, 220 West 42nd Street, for such information he may have concerning the subject.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

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FILE NO.

MZM

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 12/21/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/31; 11/15; 12/10/51	REPORT MADE BY LESTER O. GALLAGHER
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ELIZABETH BENTLEY shown copies of various reports and memoranda prepared by HAROLD GLASSER during his employment with Treasury Dept. Stated that none of these appeared familiar to her and it is now her impression that the report was prepared by GLASSER especially for espionage apparatus.

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S P4J Rm14
1-28-82

DETAILS:

ELIZABETH BENTLEY was interviewed by SA LESTER O. GALLAGHER at New York City on October 31, 1951. At that time she was shown photostatic copies of the following documents:

"Financing Relief and Rehabilitation Aid to Italy" dated June 26, 1944

"Financing Relief and Rehabilitation in Italy" dated July 1, 1944

"Report on Assignment to Italy, April and May, 1944" dated December 18, 1944

Miss BENTLEY stated she did not recognize any of these documents as being similar to documents furnished to her by GLASSER through the Perle group and which she turned over to her principals.

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Kisselott-78573

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (101-3599)

DATE: January 3, 1952

FROM : SAC, WFO (101-496)

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER, was.,
ESPIONAGE - RRe report of SA LESTER O. GALLAHER, dated December 21, 1951,
at New York.

This report mentions that ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, after examining the reports prepared by GLASSER following his return to the United States from the Mediterranean area in June, 1944, was unable to identify any of these reports as being similar to those furnished her by GLASSER. BENTLEY was reported as stating that it was her impression at this time that the reports made available by GLASSER were prepared for her espionage apparatus and not for the Treasury Department. BENTLEY also advised that she was unable to identify the contents of the reports furnished her by GLASSER.

This case was reopened in this office by Bureau letter dated July 12, 1951, which instructed this office to identify the reports that GLASSER furnished BENTLEY through an examination of Treasury Department files. Inasmuch as it has now been determined from BENTLEY that the reports made available to her by GLASSER were not actual copies of official Treasury Department documents but contained information extracted from Treasury Department memoranda and reports, and further because BENTLEY is now unable to identify the contents of these reports, no further investigation in this matter is contemplated by this office. RUC.

FJD/mmd

CC - NEW YORK (100-95034)

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SAC, New York (100-95034)
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Director, FBI (101-3599) - 38

January 17, 1952

HAROLD GLASSER, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

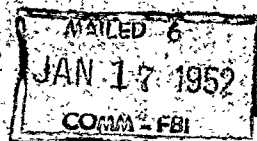
It is noted that the pending New York report of Special Agent Lester O. Gallaher dated 12-21-51 in this case was received at the Bureau without lead pages attached to copies thereof. New York is requested to submit same to the Bureau and Washington Field Office.

The Bureau desires that New York conduct an investigation in this case to determine subject's current activities and his contacts. New York should see to it that his photograph is exhibited to all logical informants and that the informants ^{are} interviewed for any information they may have concerning Glasser.

cc - Washington Field (101-106)

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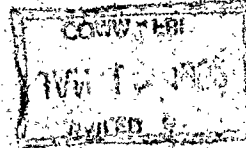
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI - 101-3599

FROM : SAC, New York - 100-95034

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: March 4, 1952

Rebulet, 1/17/52.

There is being forwarded herewith lead pages for the report of SA LESTER O. GALLAHER made at NY, 12/21/51.

Arrangements are being made to interview informants of this office and to display photographs of the subject in an effort to obtain further information concerning the past and present activities of the subject.

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cc: Washington Field (101-496) (Enc.)

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SECURITY INFORMATION - TOP SECRET
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C. JAN 31 1952	DATE WHEN MADE 12/6,10,11/51;1/4, 8,9,21,23/52	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY FRANCIS J. DUANE, SA FJD:rlr
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECT was. (u)		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R Referral/Consult	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Responsible Treasury Department officials advise that GLASSER was the First Assistant to HARRY DEXTER WHITE in the Monetary Research Division throughout 1944. GLASSER acted as Director of this division in WHITE's absence. Information received that GLASSER was tactless and blunt in dealings with associates and would not hesitate to express opposition to WHITE or other ranking Treasury Department officials. GLASSER's former associates identified V. FRANK COE as GLASSER's closest professional and personal friend. These people were also aware that relations between WHITE and GLASSER while superficially cordial were actually strained. Treasury Department files contained no data indicating that GLASSER opposed appointment of VICTOR PERLO to the Department in 1945. These files also contain no data indicating that A. GEORGE SILVERMAN attempted to secure employment in the Department in 1944.

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DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 2-16-92
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OTHERWISE.

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C. (u)

[Confidential Informant T-1] whose reliability is not known to this office but who was associated professionally with HAROLD GLASSER during the latter years of GLASSER's employment in the Treasury Department, advised that

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WFO 65-5810

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he had been well acquainted with GLASSER, HARRY DEXTER WHITE, and V. GRANT COE during the mid 1940's when they were all employed in the Treasury Department.

(u) [T-1] had no knowledge of the relationship that existed between WHITE and GLASSER during the pertinent period (June - August, 1944). He did advise that he had received information after WHITE had been made an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Department and COE had been appointed Director of the Monetary Research Division, succeeding WHITE in this position, that the appointment of COE to this position was deeply resented by GLASSER and Assistant Director LEONARD BERNSTEIN. T-1 stated, however, that within a very short period after COE had assumed his duties as Director of the Monetary Research Division, the relations between COE and GLASSER became most cordial and they impressed the informant as being genuinely friendly with each other. It was this informant's opinion that GLASSER eventually became closer to COE than any other person at the Treasury Department. This informant was not aware of any common factors or associations that existed in the backgrounds of GLASSER and COE.

(u) [T-2] said that during the period that COE was Director of the Monetary Research Division, GLASSER acted as his First Assistant Director. Although informant could not furnish information relating to GLASSER's status with respect to HARRY DEXTER WHITE during the period that WHITE was Director of this Division, he believed that GLASSER occupied a similar position in that he was the Director's number one man.

(u) [T-3] Concerning the association and relationship of GLASSER with WHITE, T-3 said that they appeared friendly with each other while at the office, but informant said that he very seldom saw them together. Informant was not aware of any social relationship that existed between these individuals outside of their employment.

HENRY J. BERTINIAN, Financial Advisor to Director, Office of International Finance (formerly known as Monetary Research Division), advised that he had joined the Monetary Research Division of the Treasury Department in September, 1943, and has been employed in this section of the Department continuously since that date. He advised that prior to 1943 he had been employed as a Professor at Ohio State University. He mentioned that he had been employed as a Professor at Ohio State from 1928 until 1943. Prior to 1928, he stated that he had attended the University of Chicago and was in attendance there during the same period that GLASSER and COE were there.

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WFO [65-5810] (S)

~~TOP SECRET~~

He advised; however, that he had no contact with either GLASSER or COE after he left the university in 1928 until he joined the Department in 1943. He reported that he had secured a position as Economist in the Department in September, 1943, through his own efforts and did not utilize GLASSER or COE in obtaining this assignment.

BITTERMAN advised that throughout 1944 the Monetary Research Division was headed by HARRY DEXTER WHITE, and he identified the following individuals as WHITE's Assistant Directors:

FRANK SOUTHARD
EDWARD M. BERNSTEIN
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR
WILLIAM T. NESS
HAROLD GLASSER

During 1944, BITTERMAN said that SOUTHARD was on a leave of absence from the Department. He stated that BERNSTEIN was in charge of matters affecting the United States stabilization fund and all plans relating to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. NESS, according to BITTERMAN, was in charge of Treasury Department matters concerned with Latin American countries, and GLASSER and TAYLOR handled monetary matters affecting European nations. BITTERMAN noted that TAYLOR was in England for a major portion of 1944 and practically the entire year of 1945. This assignment of TAYLOR's, Treasury Department Representative in England, BITTERMAN noted, made GLASSER the sole chief of the Monetary Research Division's affairs concerning Europe.

BITTERMAN identified GLASSER as the First Assistant Director under WHITE during 1944 and stated that GLASSER acted as the Director of the Division whenever WHITE was absent. BITTERMAN pointed out that during the summer of 1944 WHITE was away from the Treasury Department for a considerable period of time. He noted that at this particular time WHITE was preparing for the Bretton Woods Conference and had attended a conference in Atlantic City, New Jersey, from June 15, 1944, through June 30, 1944. Thereafter, BITTERMAN advised, WHITE attended meetings at the Bretton Woods, New Hampshire Monetary Conference from July 1, 1944, through July 22, 1944. Throughout this entire period, BITTERMAN stated GLASSER acted as Director of the Monetary Research Division.

(It will be recalled that on August 31, 1944, Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, not to be disseminated outside the Bureau.)

Referral/Consult

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Kisseloff-78580

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Referral/Consult

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ~~TOP SECRET~~

BITTERMAN assumed that GLASSER would have had the authority to employ personnel during this period but could not recall if he had authorized the appointment of anyone in WHITE's absence.

With respect to the appointment of VICTOR PERLO to the Treasury Department in 1945, BITTERMAN advised that he had no knowledge of any objections entered against PERLO by GLASSER. It was BITTERMAN's belief that PERLO had been appointed to the Treasury Department by HARRY DEXTER WHITE despite the fact that COE was actually the Director of the Monetary Research Division at the time PERLO was appointed. BITTERMAN described COE as being WHITE's "office boy". He explained this terminology by stating that COE would perform as directed when ordered by WHITE.

BITTERMAN stated that during the period that WHITE was in the Treasury Department, WHITE had little social contact with his Treasury Department professional associates as far as he knew. BITTERMAN was not aware of any social relationship that existed between WHITE and GLASSER but said that in their contacts at the office their relationship impressed him as being cordial. BITTERMAN noted, however, that GLASSER was not the least bit reluctant or hesitant in voicing opposition or objections to programs authored by WHITE and with which he was not in agreement. BITTERMAN characterized GLASSER as one who formed independent judgments and who was more or less a free thinker. BITTERMAN contrasted this type of personality with that of WILLIAM H. TAYLOR and noted that TAYLOR fell in line with WHITE's policies much more easily and readily than did GLASSER.

After WHITE was promoted to the position of Assistant Secretary in the Treasury Department, BITTERMAN said that a bitter feeling developed between GLASSER and BERNSTEIN. This was caused by their ambitions and desires to succeed WHITE as Director of the Monetary Research Division. The feeling between GLASSER and BERNSTEIN developed to such a degree, BERNSTEIN stated, that WHITE went outside the Department and secured V. FRANK COE for the position. It was BITTERMAN's opinion that BERNSTEIN was so disappointed that shortly thereafter he left the Monetary Research Division and transferred to another section in the Department.

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After COE arrived at the Department early in 1945, BITTERMAN stated that he noted that the relationship between COE and GLASSER was somewhat strained. He knew that both COE and GLASSER had previously been good friends but he stated that in spite of this there was a marked strain in their dealings. He advised that the feeling did not last very long and that within a very short time COE and GLASSER worked closely and in a harmonious manner. BITTERMAN advised that his social contact at this time with both GLASSER and COE was practically nonexistent and for that reason he advised that he was not aware of the extent of the social relationship between GLASSER and COE at this time. He stated, however, that as far as he knew COE was GLASSER's closest professional acquaintance in the Department.

BITTERMAN knew of no close relationship between GLASSER and LAUCHLIN CURRIE and added that he had no reason to believe that they were intimate or that CURRIE could influence GLASSER.

BITTERMAN did not know NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and stated that he did not learn that he had ever been employed by the Treasury Department or had attended the Bretton Woods Conference, which he had also attended, until ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, the confessed Russian espionage courier, testified to this in hearings conducted by the United States House Committee on Un-American Activities.

BITTERMAN advised that he was not aware of any close relationship that existed between ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and HAROLD GLASSER. He assumed, however, that they were acquainted and did know that SILVERMAN was well acquainted with HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

Concerning the relationship between GLASSER and PERLO, BITTERMAN stated that on one occasion GLASSER indicated to him that he had no respect for PERLO's professional judgment. BITTERMAN was not aware of any social relationship that existed between PERLO and GLASSER.

BITTERMAN said that he never had any reason to question the loyalty and patriotism of those persons who were employed in the Treasury Department and who were identified as Soviet Agents by ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY.

He advised that in 1946 he and GLASSER represented the United States at a meeting of a Subcommittee of the Council of Foreign Ministers which was held at Trieste and which was designed to establish a monetary system for that city after it had been established as a free and independent city. BITTERMAN noted that the Russians at this conference were extremely difficult to confer with and exhibited a hostile and uncooperative attitude.

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Throughout the discussions with the RUSSIANS, BITTERMAN said, GLASSER defended the policies and views of the United States as ably as anyone else could have done. At no time, BITTERMAN said, did GLASSER ever indicate to him that he had any sympathy for the Russians or the Yugoslavs.

Mrs. MARY C. HALL, Administrative Assistant Director, Office of International Finance, advised that during 1944 she was employed as the Second Secretary in the office of HARRY DEXTER WHITE. With respect to the administrative functions of the Monetary Research Division in 1944, she advised that, although GLASSER had never been designated the First Assistant Director, he did occupy such a position. She recalled that GLASSER was in charge of the Monetary Research Division during the major portion of the summer of 1944 when WHITE was preparing for and attending the monetary conference held at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire.

During the period that GLASSER was in charge of the Monetary Research Division, Mrs. HALL advised, she did not believe that he had employed any personnel. She expressed the opinion that despite occupying WHITE's position, he would have undoubtedly cleared with WHITE before hiring a professional employee for the Division.

Concerning the appointment of PERLO to the Monetary Research Division in 1945, Mrs. HALL believed that V. FRANK COE, who was then serving as Director, had recommended the appointment of PERLO. She recalled that there had been opposition to this appointment by persons she could not now identify. She could not recall if GLASSER opposed this appointment or if the opposition had resulted from the salary that PERLO was to receive or because PERLO wanted to bring his secretary from the War Production Board with him. Although Mrs. HALL could not recall the nature of the opposition to PERLO, she was definite in her statement that there was opposition in the Treasury Department to the PERLO appointment.

It will be recalled that in an unsigned statement made to this office in 1947, GLASSER advised that he had opposed the appointment of PERLO because he felt that the appointment of PERLO, a statistician, would be at cross purposes with the aims of the Monetary Research Division which was concerned with international affairs only.

Mrs. HALL described GLASSER as a very frank person but one who was lacking in tact and polish especially in his relations with his professional associates. She advised that his professional associates always knew where they stood with GLASSER because he was outspoken and not the least bit hesitant in expressing himself.

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Concerning GLASSER's relations with WHITE, Mrs. HALL advised that it was generally known in the Treasury Department that WHITE had dispatched GLASSER to South America during the early 1940's because of some personal dispute, the nature of which had never been ascertained. Mrs. HALL said that it was suspected that LUDWIG ULLMAN, who at that time was the Administrative Assistant to WHITE, disliked GLASSER and reported unfavorably to WHITE about him. This resulted in WHITE's taking a dislike to GLASSER and subsequently assigning him to South America. Mrs. HALL was not aware of the reasons that ULLMAN disliked GLASSER, nor could she identify anyone who could substantiate this report. After GLASSER returned from South America, Mrs. HALL advised that the professional relationship between GLASSER and WHITE appeared cordial. Mrs. HALL was not aware of any other relationship that existed between WHITE and GLASSER thereafter.

Mrs. HALL advised that after WHITE had been promoted to an Assistant Secretary in the Treasury Department and had left the Monetary Research Division, she learned from Mr. WHITE's First Secretary, Mrs. LINDA SHANAHAN, that V. FRANK COE would replace him in this position.

Mrs. HALL advised that she was not personally acquainted with A. GEORGE SILVERMAN but advised that he was a frequent visitor to the office of HARRY WHITE. She was not aware of any relationship that existed between SILVERMAN and GLASSER but did believe they were acquainted. It was Mrs. HALL's observation that GLASSER was immune to influence. She said it was well known throughout the Department that he was an independent thinker and formed his own opinions. She advised that he was not politic and was not at all hesitant in expressing himself favorably or unfavorably as the case might be when he discussed his associates. She said that she found that GLASSER was the type who would not hesitate to go to his superior and tell him bluntly and frankly in the event he found himself not in agreement with anything which affected the Monetary Research Division. Mrs. HALL believed, however, that GLASSER was not the type who would make an issue in the event he was overruled by his immediate supervisor and take his case to a higher authority. Mrs. HALL said she had no knowledge of any common denominator which existed in the backgrounds of COE and GLASSER. She was not aware of the feeling that these persons had toward each other.

Mrs. MARY HERRON, Secretary, International Monetary Fund and former Secretary to HAROLD GLASSER, advised that she did not begin to work in GLASSER's office until September, 1945. Mrs. HERRON stated that she had not been employed in the Treasury Department from June 30, 1943, to September, 1945, and had no association with GLASSER and others in the Monetary Research Division during that period. She advised that after 1945 she became acquainted

~~TOP SECRET~~

WFO [65-5810] ~~TS~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

with VICTOR PERLO at the Treasury Department. It was her opinion that GLASSER was not overly fond of PERLO but she could not furnish any specific or concrete reason for this belief. She had no knowledge that GLASSER had ever opposed the appointment of PERLO to the Department.

Concerning the relationship of GLASSER with WHITE, Mrs. HERRON advised that she had learned from a source she could not recall that GLASSER had been sent to Ecuador by WHITE after a disagreement. She was unable to furnish details concerning this disagreement nor could she identify others who could furnish such information. She noted, however, that when she went to work for GLASSER in the Treasury Department in 1945, the attitude of GLASSER and WHITE toward each other did not appear antagonistic.

She also described GLASSER as an independent thinker and did not believe him to be the type who could be influenced easily. Mrs. HERRON was not aware of any close association or friendship that existed between GLASSER and COE or GLASSER and LAUCHLIN CURRIE. She advised that during the period she was employed as GLASSER's secretary, CURRIE was not a frequent caller in GLASSER's office nor did he have frequent telephone contact with GLASSER. In respect to COE and GLASSER, she advised that COE only worked in the Treasury Department for a few months during the period she was GLASSER's secretary. She advised that the relations between them appeared cordial and they appeared to be very friendly and respectful of each other. Mrs. HERRON stated that in 1946, she had attended the Monetary Conference in Trieste along with GLASSER and HENRY J. BITTERMAN. Throughout the conference, she advised that GLASSER was not at all conciliatory in his attitude or manner toward the Russian delegation, and, as far as she was concerned, he fully protected the interests of the United States at this conference. She advised that she had no reason to suspect or doubt the loyalty or patriotism of GLASSER despite the allegations made by BENTLEY.

PAUL McDONALD, Director of Administrative Services, Treasury Department, advised, after reviewing records, that he had not been able to locate any record nor did he have any personal knowledge that HARRY WHITE, HAROLD GLASSER, or any other person had ever interceded to the Treasury Department in an effort to secure employment for A. GEORGE SILVERMAN. He advised that, although Treasury Department records relating to NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER show that he had made a formal request to the Agriculture Department asking that SILVERMASTER be transferred to the Treasury Department, he pointed out that this was a routine function of his duties at that time, and he added that he was not personally acquainted with SILVERMASTER and did not know who was instrumental in securing the employment for him.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~
WFO [25-5610] ~~(S)~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

The personnel file of VICTOR PERLO maintained at the Treasury Department contained an undated handwritten memorandum which mentioned that "Mr. GSE wants to hire PERLO". A second notation dated March 6, 1945, from GSE and directed to HARRY HOFFERER stated reported that "PERLO could not get free at the War Production Board. We have agreed to take the matter up again in two or three months if there is an opening here".

PERLO's file also disclosed that in March, 1947, GLASSER had approached S. J. SPINDLER, Assistant General Counsel of the Treasury Department, and informed him that one SAMUEL of the State Department had asked him to recommend a qualified person to serve as a representative of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees. GLASSER inquired if it would be permissible to recommend PERLO for this position on a personal basis. The file on PERLO indicated that he was told that this would be satisfactory. PERLO's file indicated that he resigned from the Treasury Department on March 27, 1947, to take this position, but a subsequent notation indicated that the post did not materialize.

- PENDING -

~~TOP SECRET~~

- 2 -

WFO [65-5610] ~~(S)~~

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

This report is being designated ~~top secret~~ inasmuch as it contains data obtained from [redacted] ~~(S)~~

b7D

INFORMANTS

T-1 -

[redacted] who requested that her identity be concealed in view of the fact that she is of United States Senator EUGENE MILLIKIN. ~~(S)~~ (u)

T-2 -

LEADS

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will at the International Monetary Fund interview EDWARD M. BERNSTEIN regarding data concerning the relationship between GLASSER and A. GEORGE SILVERMAN as it existed in 1944.

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent L. O. GALLAHER, January 2, 1952, New York
Report of Special Agent FRANCIS J. DUANE, November 16, 1951, at Washington, D. C.

~~TOP SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

FILE NO.

MS

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE MAR 25 1952	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/4, 10, 12-14, 18/52	REPORT MADE BY VICTOR TURYN (A)
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CI T-1 stated American-Jewish League Against Communism engaged in a campaign to have subject ousted from the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds inasmuch as GLASSER has made no attempt to refute ELIZABETH BENTLEY'S testimony that he was a CP member and that he was engaged in Soviet espionage activity. Other informants in NYC and LOUIS BUDENZ advise that subject is unknown to them.

DECLASSIFIED ON 10-4-99
BY SP1KIK/gaa

DETAILS:

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised that the American-Jewish League Against Communism, Inc., 220 West 42nd Street, New York City, is and has been engaged in a campaign to have HAROLD GLASSER ousted from the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, of which GLASSER is the Director of the Institute for Overseas Studies. T-1 stated that the basis for action by the American-Jewish League Against Communism

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1-5 MAR 16 1961

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
<p>COPY IN FILE</p> <p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5- Bureau (101-3599) 2- Chicago (Encs. 2) 1- Washington Field (101-496) (Info.) 3- New York (100-95034) 	<p>RECORDED - 20</p> <p>INDEXED - 20</p> <p>EX-125</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL</p>

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stems from testimony given by ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY, confessed Soviet espionage agent before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on July 31, 1948. The informant advised that BENTLEY testified under oath that ~~HAROLD GLASSER~~, then of the Treasury Department, was a Communist and had been a member of the VICTOR PERLO espionage group. Further, the informant stated that NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and VICTOR PERLO, both of whom were described by ELIZABETH BENTLEY as Communist Party members and Soviet espionage agents, both refused to testify as to whether HAROLD GLASSER was known to them.

(u) [Confidential Informant T-1] further advised that GLASSER has never made any attempt to refute these allegations made against him.

(u) [Confidential Informant T-1] stated that all efforts by the American-Jewish League Against Communism to have GLASSER ousted from his present position have been unsuccessful to date, but that further efforts are continuing.

(u) [Confidential Informant T-1] stated that he has no knowledge of GLASSER'S current activities, nor does he know any of GLASSER'S present associates.

LOUIS BUDENZ, former Editor of the "Daily Worker," an East Coast Communist daily newspaper, advised SA JOHN F. CALLAGHAN that the name HAROLD GLASSER meant nothing to him and that he was unable to recognize a photograph of GLASSER as anyone known to him.

(u) [Confidential Informants T-2, T-3, and T-4] all of known reliability, advised on March 12, 1952, that HAROLD GLASSER was unknown to them. None could recognize a photograph of GLASSER as anyone known to them.

[Confidential Informant T-5, of known reliability, advised that GLASSER had submitted a change of address for himself and FAYE GLASSER, his wife, to 5559 Blackstone Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, in June of 1949. Confidential Informant T-5 advised that, after a few months, the GLASSER family

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NY 100-95034

(u) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

returned to Great Neck, Long Island, New York.

There are being forwarded to the Chicago Office
two copies of photographs of HAROLD GLASSER.

ENCLOSURES TO CHICAGO (2)

2 - Photographs of subject HAROLD GLASSER.

- P E N D I N G -

- 3 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-95034

ADMINISTRATIVE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

T-1 Rabbi BENJAMIN SCHULTZ, Executive Director, American-Jewish League Against Communism, Inc., 220 West 42nd Street, New York City, contacted by SA LESTER O. GALLAHER on March 5, 1952.

T-2 [redacted] contacted by SA RICHARD H. BLASSER on March 12, 1952. b7D

T-3 [redacted] contacted by SA RICHARD H. BLASSER on March 12, 1952. (u)

T-4 [redacted] contacted by SA RICHARD H. BLASSER on March 12, 1952.

T-5 Postmaster RICHARD DENNELLY, Great Neck Post Office Station A, contacted by SA ROBERT A. SHERMAN.

MISCELLANEOUS

A copy of this report is being furnished to the Washington Field Office for information in view of the extensive investigation conducted by that office in the past.

LEADS

CHICAGO

At Chicago, Illinois

Will exhibit photographs of subject to logical informants in an effort to obtain any information regarding Communist Party or espionage activities on the part of GLASSER during his visit to Chicago for a few months beginning in June, 1949.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-95034

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONT'D)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LEADS (CONT'D)

CHICAGO

It is noted that GLASSER gave his address in Chicago as 5559 Blackstone Avenue.

It is further noted that the Chicago Office conducted a Hatch Act investigation of GLASSER during October and November, 1941.

NEW YORK

At New York, New York.

Will report results of mail cover on subject's residence.

Will report results of toll call check on subject.

Will contact additional informants for any information regarding the subject's current activities and associates.

Will review Indices of New York Office and report all pertinent data regarding subject.

REFERENCE

Report of SA LESTER O. GALLAHER, 12/21/51,
at New York.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO.

113

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE MAR 25 1952	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/4, 10, 12-14, 18/52	REPORT MADE BY VICTOR TURNER (A)
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

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SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[CI T-1] stated American-Jewish League Against Communism engaged in a campaign to have subject ousted from the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds inasmuch as GLASSER has made no attempt to refute ELIZABETH BENTLEY'S testimony that he was a CP member and that he was engaged in Soviet espionage activity. Other informants in NYC and LOUIS DUBOIS advise that subject is unknown to them.

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4/PM (el)
REASON: SECTION 2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 1-27-92
8-8429

DETAILS:

[Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised that the American-Jewish League Against Communism, Inc., 225 West 42nd Street, New York City, is and has been engaged in a campaign to have HAROLD GLASSER ousted from the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, of which GLASSER is the Director of the Institute for Overseas Studies. T-1 stated that the basis for action by the American-Jewish League Against Communism

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BY SP1C/K/902

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FD-202
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE APR 10 1952	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/11, 24, 27; 4/2/52	REPORT MADE BY CHARLES A. MAY CAM:DMW
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, was			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE -R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

NATHANIEL WEYL knew subject casually having first met him in 1946. Did not know subject as having any Communist tendencies. No additional record of subject at Passport Division.

- RUC -

DECLASSIFIED BY SP. 41 RMMH
ON 1-29-82
27

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.:

NATHANIEL WEYL, former member of the Communist Party, was interviewed on March 27, 1952, by Special Agent LAMBERT G. ZANDER. WEYL advised that he knew HAROLD GLASSER only very casually. He stated he met him for the first time in 1946. WEYL stated that he, WEYL, had severed all relations and affiliations with the Communist Party in 1936, and that he did not know GLASSER as having any Communist tendencies or affiliations.

Subject's file at the Passport Division, Department of State, was reviewed by the writer and there is no indication in the file that a passport was issued to him subsequent to March, 1948, nor was there any indication of subsequent travel on passport number 173349.

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7-58-52
10-10-52

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

WFO 101-496

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent LESTER O. GALLAHER dated December 21, 1951, at New York.

Bulet to New York and Washington Field Office dated January 17, 1952.

New York letter to Bureau and Washington Field Office dated March 4, 1952.

7-72
(1-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE APR 19 1952	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/14, 24, 27; 4/2/52	REPORT MADE BY CHARLES A. MAY CAM:DMW
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, was			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE -R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

NATHANIEL WEYL knew subject casually having first met him in 1946. Did not know subject as having any Communist tendencies. No additional record of subject at Passport Division.

- RUC -

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.:

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Subject's file at the Passport Division, Department of State, was reviewed by the writer and there is no indication in the file that a passport was issued to him subsequent to March, 1948, nor was there any indication of subsequent travel on passport number 173349.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 6 1952

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Laughlin	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

WASH FROM NEW YORK 51
DIRECTOR

6

8-57 P

DEFERRED

HAROLD GLASSER, WAS., ESPIONAGE - R. BUFILE ONE NAUGHT ONE DASH THREE
FIVE NINE NINE. REPORT DICTATED. WILL BE FORWARDED AS SOON AS
TRANSCRIBED.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/4/99 BY SP1C/K7900

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

61 JUN 20 1952

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F.B.I.

Kisseloff-78600

SECURITY INFORMATION



Referral/Consult

DIRECTOR, FBI (65-60180)

SAC, WFO (65-5810)

FUNCTIONAL SUBJECT was.

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JAN 31 1952

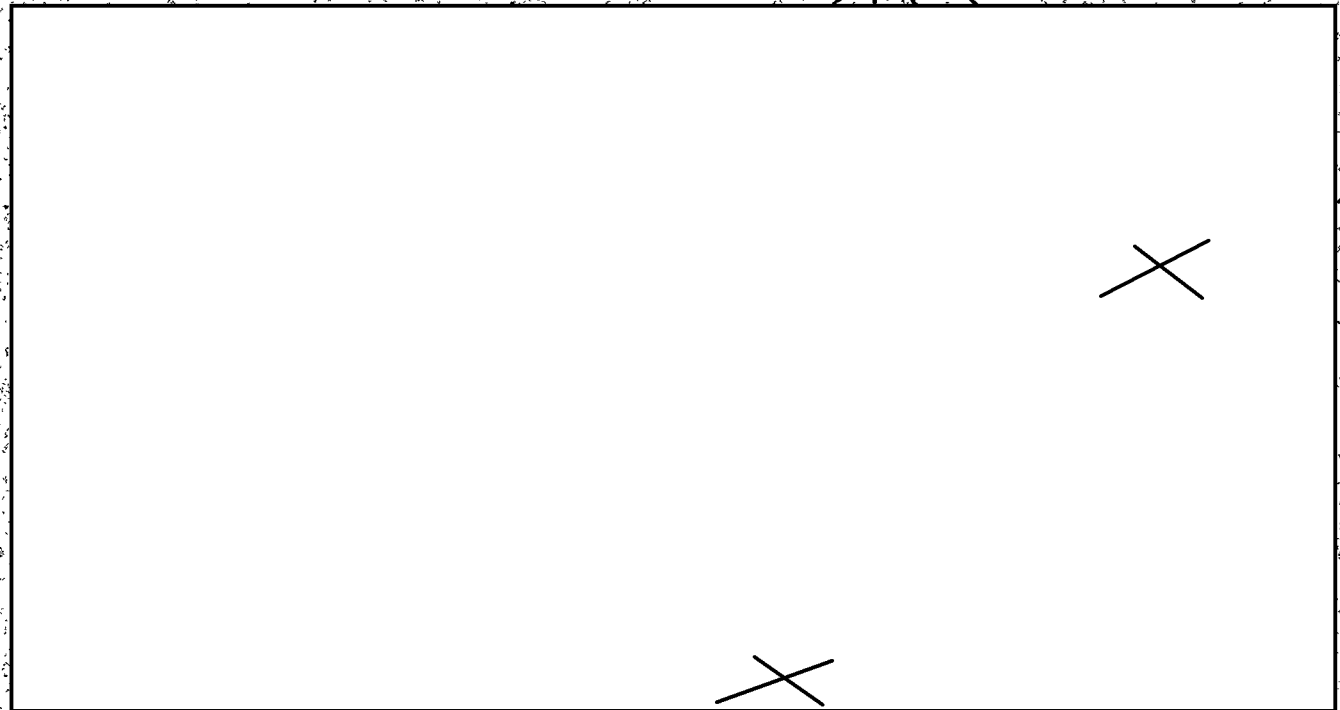
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REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 2-16-92
58429

Rereport of Special Agent FRANCIS J. DUANE dated JAN 31 1952

This report contains data secured from [redacted] and consequently should not be disseminated outside this Bureau. ~~IS (S)~~

This report contains data tending to substantiate the tentative identification of HAROLD GLASSER as this subject. It will be noted that definite information has been secured showing that GLASSER was the First Assistant to HARRY DEXTER WHITE in the Monetary Research Division of the Treasury Department during the pertinent period, August - June, 1944. ~~IS (S)~~

Referral/Consult



As has been shown in this report, GLASSER was difficult to control and he has also been shown as having been unfriendly with WHITE and not an intimate of SILVERMASTER. In this regard GLASSER also closely corresponds to PAGE. ~~IS (S)~~

TJD:rlr

EC: Los Angeles (info)
San Francisco (info)
New York (65-15701) ~~IS (S)~~
WFO (65-5935) ~~IS (S)~~

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101-3599-44
EX-100

MAR 7 1952

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63 MAR 10 1952

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Kisseloff-78601

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